THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

An International Daily Newspaper

BOSTON, TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 2, 1941—VOL. XXXIII, NO. 235

**Atlantic Edition

COPYRIGHT 1941 BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

Local News

Local news of Boston, Greater Boston and New England, together with features and pictures, will be found on Pages 2, 4 and 5.

Reds Claim Central Rout; 'Safety Zone' for Japan? Railroads Cut Oil Rates

The World's Day—September 2, 1941

In Russia: Nazi Regiment Reported Routed

Russian counterattacks on the Central sector, toward Smolensk, were reported by Moscow to have routed a German infantry regiment rushed to the eastern front from France. [Page 7.]

The Red Army's strongest stand of the war was reported being made along the entire front, aided by small pockets of Russian forces behind the German lines.

Germany claimed to be closing in on Leningrad with the aid of Finnish troops.

In the Orient: Japan Considers 'Safety Zone'

Safety Zone for Japan, including a fixed area around the coasts of the empire was reported to be under consideration by Premier Konoye as oil-laden vessels from America bound for Vladivostok were nearing their destination. Such a zone would be patrolled by Japanese warships. [Page 6.]

United States forces in the Far East were increased by approximately 22,000 officers and enlisted men as 10 regiments of Philippine Army reservists were incorporated for the duration of the emergency into the command of Lieut. Gen. Douglas A. MacArthur.

New England: Railroad Tank-Car Rates Reduced

Gasoline transportation problem was eased somewhat when railroads cut tank-car rates 50 per cent. [Page 2.]

Lieut. Gen. Hugh A. Drum, Commander of the First Army, flew to Fort Devens, Mass., to watch Sixth Army Corps maneuvers. [Page 2.]

Minimum wage now in effect for waitresses throughout Massachusetts is one of the highest in the country. [Page 2.]

Free taxi rides were supplied some commuters in isolated Winthrop, Mass., by striking bus drivers. [Page 1.]

Air and Sea: RAF and Nazis Step Up Air Raids

Stepped-up air raiding by both Germany and England was recorded as longer nights and more propitious weather marked the opening of the so-called "invasion season." British bombers raided Cologne, the German industrial Ruhr, Bremen and Essen.

Germany's heaviest raid on England in a month caused some damage and casualties over the week end in Hull, followed last night by an attack on another Northeast coast town, declared by the Germans to be Newcastle-on-Tyne.

In the Mediterranean area Italy admitted that British warplanes bombed Crotone, Sicily, and the island of Rhodes in the Dodecanese. British reports told of a heavy RAF raid on Tripoli, and an Axis raid on Alexandria, Egypt.

A British submarine attacked an Italian naval squadron in the Mediterranean, possibly hitting a six-inch gun cruiser, but was forced to submerge before ascertaining exact results, the British reported.

In Iran: Occupation Agreement Reported

Iran agreement with Britain and Russia for a workable arrangement whereby the two powers may occupy the strategic points of the country, ousting German nationals suspected of "fifth column" activities, was reported to have been effected. [Page 6.]

British and Russian troops, working respectively from the south and the north, were stated to have met at the town of Snineh.

Americas: Extension for Guatemala President?

Guatemala City, Guatemala—Extraordinary sessions of the National Constituent Assembly were started, to amend the Guatemalan Constitution to enable President Jorge Ubico to have a third six-year term extending to 1949.

Guayaquil, Ecuador (AP)—An Army detachment took custody of the Guayaquil and Quito hangars and facilities of Aerea Sedta, subsidiary of Lufthansa, the German aviation concern.

Washington: President Returns From Hyde Park

President Roosevelt returned to the Capital from Hyde Park, N. Y., where, in a Labor Day radio address, he pledged the United States to "do everything" in its power to crush the Nazis.

The President's call on Labor Day for "more energy" in the defense effort was followed by the first meeting of the new Supply Priorities and Allocations Board. [Page 1.]

A strict silence was maintained in Government circles and at the Soviet Embassy in regard to the arrival in Alaska of 47 Russians in two flying boats from the Soviet Union enroute to Washington.

The Senate inquiry into whether the motion picture industry has disseminated propaganda was postponed until Sept. 9 at the request of Wendell L. Willkie, counsel for the picture interests.

The Navy reported that all essentials of its $28,000,000 air base at Argentia, Newfoundland, would be completed before winter, but that a site for a base in the Bahama Islands had not yet been chosen.

The State Department announced the issuance of general licenses authorizing shipments in transit through the United States between countries of the Western Hemisphere and Soviet Russia and between British Empire ports and Soviet Russia on routes which pass through the United States.

Daylight time will be terminated the last Sunday in September, the 28th, as usual in most parts of the United States—except in the Southeast where the Federal Power Commission has declared a power emergency—unless individual localities desire or are requested by the Federal Government to do otherwise.

The Christian Science Monitor Index

Tuesday, Sept. 2, 1941

"A Stitch in Time," No. 25	3
Aviation Column	9
Boston and New England News	2, 4, 5
Christian Science Services on Radio	21
Daily Features Page	23
Editorials	24
Education Page	11
Entertainment Timetable	17
Financial Pages	18-20
For Children	16
Forthcoming Christian Science Lectures	21
Garden Column	9
"Inside America," No. 25	13
Local Arts and Theater Page	17
Radio Timetable	4
"South of the Rio Grande," No. 25	3
Sports Pages	14-15
The Home Forum	12
"Go in peace" (With French Translation)	
Today's Woman	10
Tourabouts	9
Vermont Letter	4
WCTU Convention	3

So the American Soldiers Are Sissies

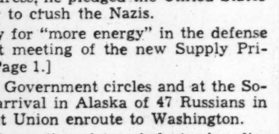
FORT BENNING, Ga. (AP)—So this 1941 American Army is just a bunch of "yoo-hoo" sissies? That's what you think. Look what both officers and men have to do before they can be classified as a "soldier" in the 41st Armored Infantry:

Drop from standing to prone position with a rifle and fire an aimed shot within three seconds. (Count slowly, one, two three.)

Rush 40 yards and drop to prone position in eight seconds.

Chin six times.

Weather Predictions



Complete Weather Predictions for New England on Page 2

Starts With Gas; Runs on Kerosene

New York, Sept. 2

Jimmy Engler, a service station operator, has solved the gasoline problem so far as his personal consumption of fuel is concerned.

He has equipped his car with a tank for kerosene and a small auxiliary tank for gasoline.

The gasoline, he says, is used only for starting the motor. Once started, the gasoline line is turned off and the car operates on kerosene.

He says he uses three gallons of kerosene, at 7½ cents a gallon, to one gallon of gasoline at about 20 cents a gallon.

Bus Strikers Give Winthrop Riders a Lift

Free rides were given by strikers today to a number of regular bus travelers from Winthrop to Boston, as the Winthrop bus strike went into its second day.

The improvised service made a hook-up with the nearest Elevated terminal, whence the going to Boston job was easy.

Return pickups were promised for this afternoon's home-going rush, though the volume of lifts the strikers could give was necessarily small. Fifty men are out. According to one report, they rounded up 40 cars, but another inquiry in Winthrop indicated the total considerably less.

Striking drivers were pictured as following the idle bus route and giving rides to those they recognized as steady patrons of the line.

State officials today appeared hopeful that the two-day Winthrop-Saugus bus strike would be quickly settled as employer representatives were considering two union settlement offers.

During negotiations before the State Board of Conciliation and Arbitration, union leaders offered to return to work at 73 cents an hour with wages above that figure to be decided by arbitration. The union's alternative offer was that the 50 strikers would return to work at 75 cents an hour, 5 cents above their present wage, without future arbitration. The old rate of pay has been 70 cents.

Representatives of the bus line, Rapid Transit, Inc., have been holding out, it is understood, for a final wage of 73 cents an hour.

The employers' decision was expected during the afternoon.

A charge that the men went out on strike over the Labor Day week-end despite assurances from a union official that the men would continue to work were made today by Judge Charles E. Flynn, President and counsel for the bus line.

The strike, which started at 3 a. m. Sunday morning, hit approximately 4,000 commuters in Winthrop and Saugus.

Judge Flynn said that James T. Moriarty, State Commissioner of Labor and Industries, prior to the calling of the strike, had asked for a joint meeting with him today.

Judge Flynn told reporters today that Commissioner Moriarty sent the telegram after receiving assurances from John F. O'Brien of Lawrence, an organizer for the street car men's union involved, that no strike would be called over the Labor Day week end.

Robert Kirby, President of Local 1146, Amalgamated Association of Electric Street Railway and Motor Coach Employees of America, (A. F. of L.) said the union is demanding 76 cents an hour, an increase of six cents. The union's contract concerning wages expired on Aug. 16. The workers are seeking a new contract for one year.

N. E. to Store Grain Against Time of Need

Steps are taken to guard against any potential stoppage of food shipments from west.

New England will be transformed into a granary sufficiently large to supply farmers' feed and grain needs for extended periods during any potential national transportation emergency, if plans now being developed are carried out.

Howard S. Russell, Secretary of the Massachusetts Farm Bureau, and William Casey, State Commissioner of Agriculture, today revealed that if enemy bombings should suddenly disrupt transportation services, New England farmers would face a serious grain shortage.

The farmers and grain dealers, they explained, now keep an average of one week's supply on hand, a supply which would quickly be used up in an emergency.

To meet this situation, New England farmer representatives have submitted to Washington agricultural authorities a three-point program. The points include:

Essence of the Plan

1. Fill up all avialable whole grain storage facilities in New England and the East so that the grain will be nearer milling centers. Data has been collected on facilities available.
2. Steps to have grain dealers and grain co-operatives fill up with reserve supplies.
3. Stock up individual farmers with at least one-month's supply, instead of the usual week's reserve.

The three-point plan was revealed by Mr. Howard who added that to carry out the plan new and extended credit facilities must be tapped for farmers and grain dealers.

"The farmer," he explained, "under ordinary conditions does not need additional credit. But to meet the potential emergency, new credit is imperative."

New England farm representatives are maintaining high hopes that Washington will provide new credit facilities to allow fulfillment of the storage program.

Mr. Russell said that excellency in railroad transportation is actually responsible for the farmer's inclination to retain only a small reserve supply. It is so easy to get a new order filled, he said, that the farmers live "from hand to mouth."

Lesson of the Hurricane

The Farm Bureau Secretary pointed out that the 1938 hurricane gave Massachusetts and New England farmers a foretaste of what a war-caused transportation tieup would mean.

For a two-weeks' period, he said, feed and grain could not be moved into the Northeast. Grain dealers were forced to ration their customers.

"If the condition had lasted for another week," Mr. Russell added, "cows and poultry would have gone without feed and the city worker would have missed his milk and eggs."

Last week three committees were formed at a New England farmers meeting at the State House to study the situation and to recommend further steps.

Charlie B. Jordan, President of the Massachusetts Farm Bureau Federation, heads the Committee on Emergency Farm Supplies. He also is Chairman of the Massachusetts Farmers' Defense Board. Carl Smith, Maine Commissioner of Agriculture, is Chairman of the General Farm Supplies Committee, while Louis M. Ross, District Manager of the American Association of Railroads, heads the Committee on Traffic.

Britons Say More U. S. Aid Vital to Victory Over Hitler; Defense Board Maps Speedup

Wide World; © Harris & Ewing; © Barratt's

President and Labor Leaders Highlight Defense Efforts

Upper: President Roosevelt warned that dangers facing the Nation today perhaps are even greater than they were at the outbreak of the conflict in Europe in a talk to the Roosevelt Home Club which gathered Aug. 30 at the family estate at Hyde Park, N. Y. Among the listeners were (left to right): Elliott Roosevelt, Jr., in the lap of Mrs. Eleanor Roosevelt; Diana Hopkins, daughter of Harry Hopkins, who is in the rear, and Ruth Chandler Roosevelt, daughter of Capt. and Mrs. Elliott Roosevelt. Lower (left to right): Sidney Hillman, Associate Director of the Office of Production Management; Ernest Bevin, British Minister of Labor, and William Green, President of the American Federation of Labor.

Labor Day speakers stress better order of society: Page 8.

Demands that America openly enter conflict now being heard for first time.

By Mallory Browne
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, Sept. 2—After two full years of war—after fighting almost alone with its back to the wall for 15 months—Britain has finally begun to ask openly for outright, short of nothing, American support in the desperate battle against the Nazi dictatorship.

For the first time, as the third year of the conflict is reached, the desire that America enter the war at once is beginning to find general expression. A leading editorial in the Sunday Times of August 31 which says in plain words, "We're frankly disappointed with the American contribution," is deeply significant evidence of this new attitude on the part of public opinion here.

Its significance lies not so much in what it says—for it falls short of actually urging America to come right into the war, though it clearly implies this—but in the fact that it is the frankest expression so far of the feeling which has developed and spread very widely in recent weeks.

The essence of this changed view is that American aid and particularly American production of airplanes, tanks and other weapons is lagging far behind what will be required in the way of tools if Britain is to be able to finish the job successfully.

More Than Tools Needed

In fact, it is probable that the prevailing view in Britain today goes even further and that most people who hitherto have accepted Prime Minister Winston Churchill's "Give us the tools, and we'll finish the job" remark as a satisfactory policy are now convinced that it will take more than American tools in British hands to defeat the Nazis.

It is, of course, difficult to generalize about what the British public thinks in a matter of this sort. But from the most careful inquiries and investigations I believe it can be stated that at the end of their second year in the war the British people on the whole are beginning to feel that "all-out" American help is becoming more and more vitally urgent.

The view of the average Englishman is fairly well summarized in the Sunday Times editorial: "The flood is raging and we are breasting it in an effort to save a drowning civilization. America throws out a line to us, and will give us dry clothes if we can reach shore. We understand her attitude; but the waters are very rough. We think it would be no strain on her resources to wade in at least up to her waist and stretch out a firm hand.

"We say this because we are frankly disappointed with American contribution to the rescue. Only a fraction of American industry is harnessed to war production, and even that portion is subject to delay."

Some Bitterness Expressed

It would be unwise to pretend to ignore the fact that for the first time lately there has been some bitterness expressed at the failure of America to abandon "business as usual" and come more completely to the side of Britain in its struggle.

But this new factor in British public opinion ought not to be exaggerated or misunderstood. It doesn't mean American help so far hasn't been fully appreciated. On the contrary, there is the deepest appreciation and heartfelt gratitude both for the help given by the United States Government under the Lend Lease bill and for the vast amount of assistance freely sent over by millions of American men, women and children.

But it is hard for the man in the street in Britain to understand why stronger action in America is so slow to follow President Roosevelt's strong words. It is hard for him to remember his own Government's half-hearted war effort during the first eight months of the conflict. It is harder still for him to understand the intricacies of American politics which are causing Mr. Roosevelt to move cautiously so as to assure that he is being followed by a great majority of the American people.

The result is that for the first time today one hears doubts expressed as to whether Mr. Roosevelt is doing all he could and should to speed up American aid to Britain.

Roosevelt Criticised Now

In the past, it has been impossible for the average Englishman to understand even the mildest or most moderate criticism of Mr. Roosevelt. Even today he is still venerated here as is no man with

Continued on Page 21, Column 2

President Pledges U. S. to War Effort; British Warplane Output Hits New High

By Roscoe Drummond
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Sept. 2 — The Nation's new master defense-planning Board devoted its first session today to devising further means of implementing President Roosevelt's week-end declaration that production of armaments must and will be overwhelmingly increased.

The President's foremost Labor Day pronouncement was that the United States was determined to devote its "entire industrial effort" to the prosecution of the war, and the initial gathering of the seven-man top council of the reorganized defense administration, the Supply Priorities and Allocations Board, made it clear that it intends that half measures shall be a thing of the past.

But Mr. Roosevelt's new rallying of public support for America's part in defeating Nazi aggression before it reaches the Western Hemisphere did not end with merely an appeal for faster production; it extended to more explicit commitments of the Covernment's intentions.

Significant Declarations

In consequence, Washington is expectant that the White House has additional measures in prospect to give effect to the President's Sept. 1 speech which, while one of Mr. Roosevelt's briefest, contained these particularly significant and forthright declarations:

1. President Roosevelt frankly affirmed that the American war effort is not yet sufficient at any point to be decisive and stated that unless the defense program is stepped up in total production the Axis enemies "will take heart in pushing their attack in old fields and new."

2. He declared that the United States must "more greatly safeguard" its defense aid on its journeys to the battlefields"—a statement of intention which many believe foreshadows the fuller use of the American Navy and Air Force to keep the ship lanes clear and con-

Continued on Page 21, Column 4

Text of President's Labor Day address: Page 8.

British Unions Back Russian Alliance

By the Associated Press

Edinburgh, Sept. 2

The Trades Union Congress, Britain's labor parliament, today unanimously indorsed a proposal of its General Council for establishment of an Anglo-Russian trade union council.

Sir Walter Citrine, Secretary of the Congress, in support of the proposal asserted firmly, however, that "we are not prepared to collaborate with the British Communist Party."

"We have found them totally unreliable for carrying out any policy," he said.

By Peter Lyne
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, Sept. 2—Britain's warplane output has just achieved an all-time high.

This feat of last week, it is claimed here, should be more worrying for Hitler than several heavy raids on Berlin. It has been achieved at a time when production in many factories has been inevitably disturbed by the change-over to new models.

In striking power the latest production figure is far more than a mere numerical record, since each Sterling and Halifax built today has about 2½ times the bomb-carrying capacity of last year's Wellingtons and Whitneys.

But the announcement of record output is just as important from another viewpoint. It comes appropriately at the beginning of a week of outstanding importance for world armament production, particularly as regards labor problems.

Comes at Opportune Time

It tends to take some part of the sting out of criticisms of the way Britain's arsenals are operating voiced at the Trades Union Congress at Edinburgh.

It is felt here, moreover, that the British plane output feat will help strengthen President Roosevelt's new call to United States factories for stepping up the production of war material. It suggests that Britain is getting results, even though there is still room for betterment of the wartime organization of industry.

Another encouraging aspect of the great production battle is visible in a reported emergency appeal over the Nazi radio last night to German workers for more tanks, while a talk from Horst Slezina, Germany's ace war reporter on the Russian front, dramatically pictured a Nazi infantry regiment in battle appealing vainly for tank support.

"Where were the tanks?" was the note on which this talk ended.

These latest developments give new significance to the struggle

Continued on Page 21, Column 6

Defense Versus Army Morale

By Joseph G. Harrison
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Sept. 2—The thundering legions of Caesar had it. So did Napoleon's grenadiers, Stonewall Jackson's "Foot Cavalry," the American Expeditionary Force's famed Second Division and the Royal Air Force in the Battle of Britain. What is it? It's morale.

It's something we all feel but can't very well define. We know when it's missing but it's a little harder to tell when it's there. It shines through almost every page of American history and will shine through many more. But is it doing so today—particularly in the great civilian army which is now being knit together as a bulwark of America's precious heritage?

The very fact that morale has been called seriously into dispute by so many persons during the past few months indicates that there are depths to the question which have not been plumbed.

The Army itself has fully recognized, although not publicized, the problem of morale among the selectees and National Guardsmen now being asked to give long months in training for a war which does not yet exist and which may not exist. In a most unusual step the War Department has appointed a civilian, Frederick Osborn, to head its morale division with the rank of brigadier general.

The French have a saying that "all generalities are dangerous including this one" and it is with such caution that most War Department officials approach the question of morale. Is morale really bad and, if so, how bad? Is low morale general throughout all branches of the service or only in certain ones? Do troops from certain sections show higher morale than those from different portions of the country? Finally, is the problem of morale a peacetime one only and would it disappear with American entry into hostilities?

In the first place, the most candid of the War Department's top-ranking officials admit that there are large segments of the Army in which morale, while perhaps not poor or low, is luke-warm enough to give them some concern.

In his recent testimony before the House Military Affairs Committee, when that body was considering the legislation extending the number and length of service of selectees, Chief of Staff Gen. George C. Marshall gave public recognition of the question when he said "it is so unfortunate, so unfair, that just at a time when we are building an Army I have to fight a problem of morale for which I personally am to be held responsible. I refer to the inspired agitation that is going on among the troops."

In the face of such a statement, made a little more than a month

Continued on Page 6, Column 6

Morale in Army

With the opening of military maneuvers in Louisiana today at a time when the War Department and the White House are concerned with the lack of morale among the rank and file soldiers—a situation emphasized by the appointment of Brig. Gen. Frederick H. Osborn as Chief of Morale of the U. S. Army—The Christian Science Monitor starts a series of three articles on "Morale in the Army."

Gas Dealers of East Threaten Strike Against Alleged Unfair Price Levels

General Drum Sees 'Fighting' At Townsend

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WITH THE SIXTH ARMY CORPS IN THE FIELD, East Pepperell, Mass., Sept. 2—With Lieut. Gen. Hugh A. Drum, Commander of the First Army, observing the efficiency of the maneuvers, 25,000 soldiers of the Sixth Army Corps today pursued 15,000 other members of the Corps across the Nashua River and beyond Townsend, Mass., in a resumption of New England's largest peacetime war games.

The pursuing forces, known during these maneuvers as the "Red Army," were theoretical "invaders," who had occupied the heights around Townsend in North Central Massachusetts last Friday after making a "landing" on the southeastern coast of the State. Today, after a holiday respite, they hurried the defending "Blue Army" while the "Blues" retreated but fought a delaying action.

Is Getting Points

General Drum, whose Army will hold similar maneuvers starting Oct. 6 in the Carolinas, came here by plane to observe the Sixth Army Corps because it is a part of that Army. The Corps will also participate in the Carolina maneuvers after completing its present exercises.

General Drum, after landing at Fort Devens Airport, was to report first to Maj. Gen. Karl Truesdell, Commander of the Sixth Army Corps, who has moved from Providence, R. I., to temporary headquarters at East Pepperell, Mass., to direct the war games. Later, the First Army commander was to be taken over the areas occupied by both "Reds" and "Blues" to observe the positions selected and the actions of officers and men.

The soldiers moved out of Fort Devens at 6 a. m. in two bodies—"Reds" and "Blues"—rumbling in great convoys of trucks and artillery—clogging roads north, northeast, and east of the Fort—to their respective concealed concentration points on either side of the Nashua River.

Yankee Division Acts

The "Reds," whose numbers include the 26th or Yankee Division, assembled east of the River in an area bounded by Hollis Depot, N. H., Dunstable, Mass., Groton and Paper Mill Village, Mass. From there they drove westward, across the River to pursue the outnumbered "Blues," who had gathered, in the meantime, between Townsend and Ashby, Mass.

Today's problem was the second of four which will make up the Sixth Army Corps maneuvers. Known as a "withdraw and pursuit problem," it required the "Blues" to withdraw westward "under fire" while seeking to hold up and hamper the pursuers as much as possible.

The skill with which this was done by both sides was the subject of observation by General Truesdell and General Drum. The question of who won was not at issue. Actually, that had already been decided by General Truesdell, who controls the movements of both sides. The "Reds," it is understood, will "win," since they are the larger group, but will seek by tactical skill to keep "losses" as low as possible.

IF IT'S ELECTRICAL WE HAVE IT!

A complete display on one floor of reliable, quality-made NATIONALLY ADVERTISED PRODUCTS.

Radios Clocks
Stoves Lamps Refrigerators
Washers Room Heaters
and hundreds of other items

DOUBLE GUARANTEE
—the manufacturer's and our own. You must be satisfied.

Edward Bass Electric Co.
135 Federal St., Boston · LIB 8574
Opposite United Shoe Machinery Bldg.
"Buy with Confidence from Bass"

By a Staff Photographer

Minimum Wage for Waitresses Starts

Top—A waitress, Miss May Roche. Waitresses serving tables get $15 a week under the minimum wage order. Below—A counter-girl, Mrs. Margaret McDonald. Counter-girls and all other women workers in the occupation except those serving tables get $16 a week. The difference was allowed for tips.

Minimum Pay for Waitresses Puts Bay State Second in East

By giving a minimum wage to waitresses yesterday, Massachusetts became the second State in all the eastern United States to grant waitresses this protection in both restaurants and hotels, Federal officials pointed out today.

New York last Fall adopted the minimum wage for the same field. Three years ago New Hampshire applied it only to restaurants.

The 11 other States that have such laws are located in the middle and far west, Ohio and Kentucky being the nearest east.

The pay which Massachusetts has set runs higher than is customary through this group of States.

The waitress who serves tables anywhere in Massachusetts is now due to receive $12 a week. All other women who handle food including its preparation, in restaurants and hotels, are required to get $16. The differential allows for tips.

In others of the 13 states, the minimum is $7, $7.50, $12, $14, $14.50, $15, etc.

Only California goes higher, and this for waitresses alone, not for all the other women engaged in restaurants who do not wait table. In California no allowance is made for tips. All women in the occupation get $16 a week.

The wage in New York is considerably lower than in Massachusetts. The waitress serving tables gets 20 cents an hour in the five boroughs of New York City, and outside, 19 cents an hour until next year, then 20 cents. The balance who do not serve tables get 30 cents in the five boroughs, 29 cents elsewhere today, and 30 cents next year.

In comparison, Massachusetts calls for 28 cents an hour part-time for waitresses and 38 cents for non-service employees.

The New Hampshire order requires $7 a week for waitresses at tables and $9 a week for the others. Also the permissible work-week is 54 hours, or six longer than in Massachusetts.

However, in the District of Columbia, which also has a minimum wage order, the waitresses get $13.25 where tipping is allowed and $16.50 where not allowed, while counter girls, cooks, and all similar workers receive $16.50. The scale at the national capital is the highest in the country.

Some 60,000 women are covered by Massachusetts' new wage order, it is estimated by State officials. The order was drawn up by a wage board appointed by the State Minimum Wage Commission and then approved by the commission.

For the next three months the order is practically without penalty, giving a period for employers to adjust themselves. After three months the order can be made mandatory by the State Commissioner of Labor and Industries, carrying the possibility of fine or jail sentence for inveterate violation. All the previous 24 minimum wage orders in other occupations have been made mandatory, and this will follow the custom, it is anticipated.

Charles Hallam Keep

YORK HARBOR, Maine, Sept. 2 (AP)—Charles Hallam Keep, of New York City, who passed on at his summer home here on Aug. 30, was Assistant Secretary of the Treasury from 1903 to 1907. Mr. Keep was graduated from Harvard College in 1882, and practiced law at Buffalo, N. Y., from 1885 to 1903. After leaving the Treasury post he served for several months as Superintendent of Banks in the New York State Banking Department. He was a member of the New York Public Service Commission from 1907 to 1908; President of the Knickerbocker Trust Company, New York City, from 1908 to 1912; and Chairman of the Board of the Columbia Trust Company from 1885 to 1903. He was a pioneer manufacturer of asphalt shingles.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

An International Daily Newspaper

Founded 1908 by Mary Baker Eddy

Published daily except Sundays and holidays at The Christian Science Publishing Society, One, Norway Street, Boston, Mass. Subscription price, payable in advance, postpaid to all countries: One year, $12.00; six months, $6.00; three months, $3.00; one month, $1.00. Single copies, 5 cents. (Printed in U. S. A.)

Entered at second class rates at the Post Office at Boston, Mass., U. S. A. Acceptance for mailing at a special rate of postage provided for in section 1103, Act of Oct. 3, 1917, authorized on July 11, 1918.

Pictured here is the taste sensation for September. Creamy, smooth vanilla ice cream, blended with fresh, crushed, sweet Santa Rosa plums from the highlands of Yuicapi, California. It's the perfect flavor combination for September. It's called Hood's Plum Supreme Ice Cream. Buy some today from your nearest Hood dealer.

Railroads Cut Tank Car Rate On Crude Oil to East Coast

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 2 (AP)—A railroad spokesman announced here today that Eastern and Western railroad lines have joined in a 50 per cent crude oil freight rate reduction to facilitate shipments from the southwestern fields to the east coast.

The present rate is five cents per gallon. The proposed reduction, varying according to the length of the haul, would leave the cost of train-shipped oil a cent and a half a gallon above the steamship tanker rate of one cent.

Samuel B. Eckert, Vice-President in charge of sales of the Sun Oil Company, said that the proposed lower freight rates would be helpful to some extent in lessening the gasoline shortage in the Atlantic Coast States.

The lower freight rates would have little or no effect on retail prices, Mr. Eckert explained, since the tanker rate forms the basis for these prices. He said he doubted that more than 5 per cent of the East's gasoline and oil requirements could be moved by railroad tank cars.

Dealers Threaten Strike

Indignant over Governmental quotas and price "ceilings," several hundred gasoline dealers representing 75,000 stations on the Eastern Seaboard were gathered today at the Philadelphia meeting to consider a threat to go on strike unless granted a "living margin."

"If 90,000 dealers of the 100,000 closed their stations for only three or four days, the Nation would soon recognize the need for keeping them open," Benjamin L. Jacoby, President of the Associated Gasoline Retailers of Philadelphia, said as members of the organization met for a three-day convention.

Mr. Jacoby said he would present the strike proposal to the convention today. Meanwhile prices, except for a few scattered areas, remained at dealer-established levels.

Though Mr. Jacoby mentioned the figure 90,000, the Association represents only 75 per cent of the Seaboard's 100,000 stations. He presumably felt the others might go on "sympathetic" strike.

Some Unfairness Claimed

Repeated protests of station dealers in Massachusetts that the use of July as a quota basis and the establishment of price schedules work hardship on dealers in some areas of the State while leaving others unaffected have "gone unheaded," Frederick H. Moore, Secretary of the Bay State Branch of the Association, pointed out before leaving to represent New England at the convention.

Retail dealers are permitted deliveries for September totaling 85 per cent of July sales. In downtown Boston, where July sales are small and September sales large, the quota is unfair, Mr. Moore asserted.

He also called upon the Federal Government to "cease placing the dealer in the position of 'gouger' and 'profiteer' in the minds of the consuming public."

A resolution to this effect was adopted by the Massachusetts Association and will be presented by Mr. Moore, New England representative, today.

Meanwhile, Sept. 1, rumored date of ration cards distribution, came and went with no sign of the cards.

Plans have been made for possible rationing schemes, it is known, but so far they remain in the paper stage.

One Company Increases Supply

The Socony-Vacuum Oil Company announced that by increased use of tank cars and barges and by "general readjustment of transportation facilities even at higher cost," it had been able to bring 15,500 additional barrels of gasoline a day into the Seaboard area.

The Massachusetts Dealers Association will submit these resolutions at today's Philadelphia convention:

That this convention elect a capable representative of the gasoline dealers to serve on Mr. Ickes No. 1 Marketing Committee.

That the month of July, 1941, be discontinued as the basic month for the 15 per cent rationing.

That, if dealers are expected to ration sales to various types of customers, a definite priority list be established and properly publicized so that the consumers will know what to expect and, thus, prevent the inevitable loss of customer good will.

To have a committee selected from this 16-state group to set up a retail price schedule, on a sliding scale basis, so that the dealer margin of profit per gallon will be increased in proportion to the various increases in the rationing of gasoline. This was suggested by Dr. Froy, Mr. Ickes' assistant, at a meeting in the State House at Boston, Massachusetts.

Tank Cars Urged

NEW YORK, Sept. 2 (AP)—One thousand railroad tank cars would transport gasoline to the Eastern Seaboard at federally-fixed prices not exceeding those for waterborne fuel under a plan advanced by Mayor La Guardia.

In his capacity of National Director of Civilian Defense, the Mayor said he believed all available railroad tanks were not being utilized by oil companies and that elimination of the present cost differential between water-transported and railway-carried gasoline would allow their use to help make up the East's present fuel shortage.

Although the cost of rail transportation of gasoline is estimated at from 1.3 to 2 cents more per gallon than fuel carried by water routes, Mayor La Guardia declared there was no reason why the increased cost should not be spread over all gasoline—however transported—"thereby adding only a small amount, per gallon, to the retail buyers."

Gas Supply Cut

WASHINGTON, Sept. 2 (AP)—Pleasure automobile operators in the East will have to get along with 25 per cent less gasoline during September, petroleum experts estimate.

The calculation is based on an order by Ralph K. Davies, Acting Defense Petroleum Co-ordinator, that supplies to filling stations this month be curtailed by 15 per cent, under the July consumption, instead of the 10 per cent effective during the last two weeks of August.

When the 10 per cent reduction was ordered August 16, Secretary of the Interior Harold Ickes, Petroleum Co-ordinator, estimated this would mean a 20 per cent cut for non-essential uses, after vehicles necessary to commerce, business, health and safety had received their full supplies.

On this basis, a 15 per cent general cut would mean a 20 to 25 per cent curtailment for non-essential motorists, it was estimated.

Meanwhile, the petroleum office approved a move by a committee of the oil industry to negotiate with the railroads and the Interstate Commerce Commission for a sharp slash in rail freight rates on petroleum products in an effort to funnel more oil to the Atlantic seaboard by railroad tank cars.

Safety Record

Boston completed its second week Aug. 31 without a motor fatality, and Massachusetts Registrar of Motor Vehicles Frank A. Goodwin attributed the record to a State 40-mile-an-hour speed limit invoked recently to conserve gasoline.

Seven persons were killed on highways throughout the State, one more than in the week previous, but 10 fewer than in a corresponding period last year.

Concerning Boston's fine record, Mr. Goodwin said that there had been only three fatalities in the city during the entire month of August and none since Aug. 11.

Colleges Ban Autos

AMHERST, Mass., Sept. 2 (AP)—Amherst College authorities have notified undergraduates that they will be forbidden to keep automobiles at the college during the forthcoming academic year because of the gasoline conservation program. Williams and Middlebury Colleges have taken similar steps.

Fall Is Good Time to Feed Lawn To Help It Survive the Winter

Lawn authorities say that 95 per cent of home owners forget to give lawns proper attention during late summer and fall. Fall care of the lawn is almost as important, they point out, as spring care. In fact, we'd all have better looking lawns the year round if we'd give them a little attention the year round. Grass has a hard struggle during the hot summer months, and naturally the turf is hungry when fall comes. So it's a good idea to give it something to help carry through the winter.

This is the suggestion of the Massachusetts State College: A top dressing with good garden loam, sand, and organic matter. Two parts of garden loam, one part of sand, and one part of well-rotted farm manure, peat moss, or commercial humus. This mixture should be screened through a quarter inch mesh screen and then broadcast evenly about one cubic yard to 3,000 square feet of lawn area. Then take the back of a rake, or drag a wire doormat over the area. This will level off the grade and fill in the soil around the grass stems. It makes your lawn smoother and better able to withstand the winter.

If your lawn is in good smooth condition but you think it needs fertility, apply a complete fertilizer which is rather high in nitrogen—say a 10-6-4. Use 10 pounds for each 1,000 square feet. This should be done in early September unless your lawn is badly infested with crabgrass. In this case, wait until the crabgrass has been killed by the first heavy frost or it dies naturally. Then rake it out and fertilize your permanent lawn, putting in a little grass seed to fill in the holes left by tearing out the crabgrass. Best planting time in Massachusetts is from Aug. 30 to Oct. 15.

Events Around Greater Boston

Wednesday

At the Museum of Fine Arts, gallery talks on "Buddhist Paintings" by Miss Maginnis, at 11 a. m., and "Italian Paintings" by Mrs. Sayward, at 2 p. m.

Free public concert by the Boston WPA Band, conducted by John Jacobson, at the Parkman Bandstand, Boston Common, at 12 noon.

Entertainment Timetable: Page 17.
Radio Timetable: Page 4.

Official United States Navy

Northeastern Students Train With Navy

Patterned after the original Yale Unit in World War Naval Aviation is this unit of three students from Northeastern University in training at the Naval Air Station, Squantum, Mass. It is known as the Husky Unit. Left to right are William S. Peppard of Arlington, Albert A. Landry of Athol, and George M. Haliburton of Jamaica Plain.

Power Cruiser Lent to the U. S.

Mayor Thomas S. Burgin of Quincy will turn over his 34-foot modern power cruiser to the United States Coast Guard for the duration of the emergency, at the Quincy Yacht Club tomorrow afternoon.

Mayor Burgin, who has been a member of the Coast Guard Auxiliary for several months, is loaning his craft for patrol duty in and around Boston Harbor in response to the call for such vessels.

Lt. Com. Leon H. Morine, of Coast Guard headquarters in the Custom House, who has charge of the Coast Guard Auxiliary and the Coast Guard Reserve, will accept the cruiser in behalf of the Coast Guard tomorrow.

Sugar Mutiny Reported, But LittleHoarding

Sugar hoarding in New England for domestic or speculative purposes is practically nonexistent, but Federal investigation of sugar sales here have uncovered unusual gems of interest, including of all things, near mutiny.

Facts were released in Boston today by Walter D. Crowley, of the Alcohol Tax Unit.

Mr. Crowley, Chief of the Raw Material Section of the unit in New England, told of the ship Kemi, bound from Peru to Finland laden with 5,264,000 pounds of sugar. The Kemi, he said, picked up English, Dutch and other sailors afloat at sea after the sinking of their vessel. The rescued seamen soon registered their disapproval of their Finnish destination, believing they would be interned if landed there. They aroused the sailors of the Kemi's crew to assist them in taking over the vessel.

Put in at Boston

The Kemi's skipper, getting wind of the mutiny, immediately turned about and put in at Boston. After the bars against the Peruvian sugar quota—already filled—were let down by Washington, the Skipper discharged his cargo here.

Disposal of sugar finds its way into the A. T. U. files by way of the check maintained on all wholesale sugar transactions since 1936. All sales from the two large refineries in Boston are reported to the Unit's office here. In turn, the purchasers report their disposition of the sugar. And if retail purchasers are buying in too great quantities the A. T. U. requests an accounting of that, too.

Prospects that an increase of $1 in the Federal liquor tax may precipitate an increase in bootleg distilling is sharpening the scrutiny kept by Uncle Sam's agents on the sugar business. The illegal distilling of liquor, in other words bootlegging, is defrauding the Federal Government of millions of dollars a year.

Large Revenues Lost

Specifically, the Government loses $36.95 every time a 100-pound bag of sugar goes into the illicit distilling business, Mr. Crowley said. To combat this, he has asked all sugar merchants to co-operate by refusing to sell sugar in quantities to suspicious persons.

If this is asking too much, the A. T. U. man suggests that the license number of the suspected party be noted and reported to the unit.

Mr. Crowley's survey was made in response to the request of the Agriculture Department. He found that there "was very little if any hoarding either for domestic or speculative purposes. Manufacturers are stocking up," he said, "for business purposes, but there is no indication that anyone is buying sugar in large quantities to sell on a rising market."

Walsh Sees Inflation On The Horizon

CLINTON, Mass., Sept. 2 (AP)—U. S. Senator David I. Walsh (D) of Massachusetts asserts that he sees "the spectre of inflation on the horizon" amid evidences of rising costs, higher taxes and indications of unemployment in non-defense industries.

"Prices are rising and no effective restraints are at hand," said Senator Walsh, a member of the Senate Finance Committee, in a statement issued at his home.

"The purchasing power of the dollar is declining. Supplies of consumer goods are declining and more and more and still more of the country's available production is being diverted to military and naval channels."

He said the pending tax bill before Congress was only "a half-way step" toward meeting the Nation's needs, and declared it had not dealt adequately with measures to prevent profiteering in defense.

But he asserted taxes on every possible source of revenue were needed to prevent impairment of the Nation's credit, and he urged curbs on war profits and a limitation on prices.

He foresaw "a far-flung slump in non-defense business" if the priorities administration had the effects, "now feared and predicted."

TeachersPensioned After Long Service

Retirement of 42 city employees, including 27 members of the School Department, was announced today by the Boston Retirement Board.

Among those who were given pensions in the retirement system were twin sisters, Miss Lillian S. Allen and Miss Viola M. Allen of West Roxbury, who have been connected with Boston schools for 46 and 43, respectively.

Miss Lillian was an assistant at the Beethoven School, and Miss Viola an assistant at the Robert Gould Shaw School.

Miss E. Leora Pratt of Dorchester, who was a master's assistant at the Oliver Wendell Holmes School, was the teacher holding the longest record of service in this group, having 51 years of service to her credit.

Alvan Tracy Simonds

Alvan Tracy Simonds, President of the Simonds Saw & Steel Company of Fitchburg, who passed on today at his Jamaica Plain home, was a native of Fitchburg. He graduated from Harvard University in 1899 and later studied metallurgy in Sheffield, England.

Mr. Simonds became president of his company in 1913, later relinquishing the office to his brother, Gifford Simonds, but resuming it again upon his brother's passing.

He was a captain in the Ordnance Department during the World War, in charge of the purchase and production of helmets and body armor. He was a member of the American Economics Association and a Director of the United States Chamber of Commerce, in addition to being the author of several books on economics.

Through his interest in this subject, he has offered annual prizes for the best essays on economics by pupils of high schools, normal schools and trade schools.

War Veterans Elect

COLUMBUS, Ohio, Sept. 2 (AP)—John C. Coprale of New Haven, Conn., was named National Commander of the Italian-American war veterans of the United States at the organization's convention here yesterday.

Trains Filled With 'Losses' Over Holiday

New Englanders knuckled down today to the winter's tasks as the gala vacation season came to a close after a record-smashing Labor Day holiday week end.

Clearest evidence that the concluding holiday of the season had been carefree and jolly for tens of thousands was the collection of lost articles picked up by Boston & Maine trainmen yesterday.

Twenty-two women's hats, six of which were of the fall variety, and 16 men's hats, including four felts and one Army headgear, were in the hands of the Lost and Found Department waiting the owner's wishes.

The Boston & Maine, which reported the greatest Labor Day travel throng in the last 11 years, said trainmen chuckled over many of the objects left behind by the returning vacationists.

There were not only the usual assortment of gloves, bags, umbrellas, and hats, but there were such articles as an assortment of pots and pans (evidently intended for a week-end camp), several wool sweaters in process of being knitted, and three song books written in Greek.

Several painting jobs that were planned for those idle (!) hours over the week end evidently didn't get done, because the paints were left on trains.

But the railroad made it plain all articles will be held for 60 days and returned if identified within that period—including the lady's ear rings and the bottle of shellac.

The great three-day exodus of city folk to mountains and seashore brought its tragic aftermath, however, for the Associated Press reported 29 fatalities over the week end in New England out of 614 in the Nation, mostly from traffic accidents.

Hotelmen were pleased with their heavy patronage, some reporting the gasoline shortage caused some guests to remain until today to avoid traveling at night when service stations are closed.

On the political side, the holiday was marked by an address by Secretary of Labor Frances Perkins from Boston and other speeches by labor union leaders and public officials. The address of Miss Perkins, which was radiocast nationally, forecast increased co-operation between labor and industry as the urgency of the Nation's defense needs becomes apparent.

Bushnell Takes Turn as Governor

Attorney General Robert T. Bushnell of Massachusetts, serving as Acting Governor for the first time, performed his first official act in his gubernatorial capacity today by welcoming back to Massachusetts Max Singer, Boston police detective, who has just been elected national commander of the Veterans of Foreign Wars.

Mr. Bushnell today is laden with three official jobs—Attorney General, Acting Governor, and counsel to the House Board of Managers handling the impeachment trial of Daniel H. Coakley, Executive Councilor charged with "misconduct and maladministration in office."

State House officials believe this is the first time in Massachusetts history that any officer of the Commonwealth has ever held such a triple rôle. Mr. Bushnell is Acting Governor by virtue of the absence from the State of Gov. Leverett Saltonstall, Lieut. Gov. Horace T. Cahill, and Secretary of State Frederic W. Cook.

Weather Predictions

By U. S. Weather Bureau

RAIN FAIR WARMER COLDER
TONIGHT
TOMORROW
COLDER FAIR WARMER RAIN

Boston and Vicinity: Fair tonight, lowest temperature in the middle 50's; Wednesday fair, warmer than today; moderate northwest winds diminishing to gentle by morning and backing to southwest Wednesday afternoon.

Maine, Massachusetts, Connecticut and Rhode Island: Fair and continued cool tonight; Wednesday fair with rising temperatures in the afternoon.

New Hampshire and Vermont: Fair tonight and Wednesday with high cloudiness by Wednesday evening, continued cool tonight and rising temperatures Wednesday afternoon.

Atlantic coast, Eastport to Block Island: Fresh northwest winds diminishing to gentle by Wednesday morning and backing to west or southwest on Wednesday, weather fair tonight and Wednesday.

Block Island to Cape Hatteras: Moderate northeast to east winds over central and north portions and moderate southwest winds shifting to northeast over extreme south portion, partly cloudy tonight and Wednesday.

Official Temperatures

	A	B		A	B
Boston	61	92	New York	64	93
Chicago	63	77	Norfolk	73	94
Kansas City	74	94	Philadelphia	64	93
Los Angeles	60	80	St. Louis	74	88
Miami	78	93	San Francisco	62	67
Minneapolis	61	85	Washington	69	94
New Orleans	78	83			

A—8:30 a. m., D. S. T., September 2.
B—Maximum for previous twenty-four hours.

High Tides At Boston

Tuesday, 9:33 p. m.; height 10.2 feet.
Wednesday, 10:08 a. m.; height 9.3 feet.
Light all vehicles by 7:44 p. m.

Nicaragua Merits 'Hats Off' for Long Strides in a Century

Nation has advanced far along path of self-government and industrial development.

"South of the Rio Grande"
Twenty-fifth in a series of 30 articles

By R. H. Markham
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

MANAGUA, Nicaragua — The President of the United States, in 1839, sent his special representative to study little known Central America. The investigator boldly passed from army camp to army camp, from revolution to revolution, and on entering the bullet-scarred streets of Leon in Nicaragua, was brutally commanded by fierce-looking soldiers to take off his hat, which he did. Now, a century later, in Managua, Capital of Nicaragua, I was given the same order.

But the Nicaragua to which I removed my hat was quite different from the one in which President Van Buren's representative was ordered around. Then the fanatically partisan political bands ordered everyone to honor the factional flag, as a result of which a town might cheer one armed chief in the morning and his armed rival in the afternoon. That was Nicaragua's way of "heiling" its Hitlers a century ago. The object before which I was asked to uncover my head was not a party dictator, but the new Government Palace.

Wearing a hat in the house is hardly one of my shortcomings—in fact, I don't usually wear a hat either indoors or outdoors. But the sun shines very hot in Managua, the rain falls very hard, and I had many errands that morning, so I took my hat. My running around proved to be a succession of buggy rides, for buggies are Managua's prevalent form of transportation. The little horses are sometimes in fairly good condition and the streets are well paved, so it is interesting to have a coachman take you about, at about six cents a haul.

Visit to Police

First I visited police headquarters, to announce that I was in town, that I held no seditious views, was of exemplary character, mild disposition, intended to leave soon, and was married. Strange to say, the police and consuls of Central America all seem to be interested in that last item.

"All right," the police official said, "but before we can give you an okay, we must have a photograph."

I went back to my hotel and got one, so now my picture is in the police collection of Nicaragua. I only hope they never have occasion to look for a criminal here with blue eyes, brown hair, a long nose, and large mouth, because my picture might put them on the wrong trail.

After that I took a buggy ride to the Department of Foreign Relations, gave my greetings, and got my okay. I lingered a while for a visit—with my hat off—and then took leave. The Foreign Office is in the new, large, beautiful Government Palace. After wandering about the inside unroofed courtyard or patio, admiring the neat, well-proportioned structure, I donned my modest "sombrero" and started to go down the steps out into the street. Before emerging, my eye caught an interesting sign which I paused to read, whereupon a well-dressed and handsome doorkeeper politely told me about the hat.

His attitude seemed to me quite appropriate. That new edifice deserves the pride the Nicaraguans feel in it. It is the finest thing in the country. It is a beautiful symbol of a high resolve. Almost all good buildings in Nicaragua heretofore were colonial relics of Spanish oppression and humiliation. Most also served as bulwarks of reaction and ignorance. Then, for a very long period, Nicaraguans destroyed buildings instead of erecting them. They were moved by no unifying loyalty. They tore their country to pieces and used the wreckage to replenish their partisan fires. They even joined with foreigners in destroying their own country. But now they are working together for Nicaragua and putting up splendid new buildings to serve the people. These are monuments to liberalism, to a new epoch, to a free, forward-moving Nation.

Many New Buildings

There are many new structures here. For the most part, indeed, Managua is a new City. There is a new national bank, a new President's headquarters, some new schools, and many new stores. On a nearby ridge stands the President's Palace, several miles further away on a pleasant height a new American Legation is being built. On the higher side of the City an attractive residential section is developing.

A unique feature of Managua are three cultural monuments. The most elaborate of them, made of unblemished white Italian marble, is to Ruben Dario, a native Nicaraguan, who wah among the greatest Spanish-American poets. Here in this former hotbed of revolution and war, the most striking monument is to a bard who sang of children, freedom, purity, and love. It occupies a favored spot and looks out over Managua's lake.

In another little park in another part of the City is a statue to a school teacher, Master Morales, while, on one of the main boulevards, is a statue to a woman who is still living—Señora Josefa de Aguerri. She won this unusual distinction by her educational activity.

This shows a high regard for schools, and the Capital has many good ones. The best are private. Some are gifts from other Latin-American countries. The leading educational institution for girls is maintained by missionaries from the United States.

In the whole country are 596 State, 55 municipal, and 78 private primary schools. The 54,000 children attending them are taught by 1,676 teachers. In four cities there are high schools, in the Capital two normal schools, and in three cities superior schools of university rank, with 241 students.

The Government here, as in most of the other Central-American states, is autocratic. General de Division Don Anastasio Somoza was elected in 1936 for four years, and had himself re-elected, in accordance with a new Constitution devised for the purpose, for an eight-year term which ends in 1947.

Many Germans Present

It was inevitable that some of the persons helping Nicaragua find its way out of the wreckage of war and revolution would be foreigners. Foreigners opened schools, erected buildings, founded business firms, printed books. Among them were many Germans. One of their lines here is book stores and book publishing. Textbooks, for example, are printed and published by the "Libreria Alemana de Carlos Heuberger." One of the most frequented restaurants makes me think of Innsbruck, in the Tyrol. Germans also own a number of the biggest stores.

So great is their hold on business that a boycott has been launched against them by the "Juventud (youth) Antinazista Nicaraguense." One of the circulars I saw them distributing says: "Don't buy in Nazi shops. For the sake of your personal dignity patronizing democratic establishments. Hitler and his aids consider us a race of slaves. All he wants our money for is to turn it into cannon with which to bombard our democratic rights. Long live free Nicaragua! Long live democracy!"

This movement of resistance seems to indicate aggressive Nazism. And such really exists. A moderate native lawyer with wide connections told me of one German firm after another, saying: "This one is Nazi; that one is Nazi." Finally he declared, "All the non-Jewish Germans here are on Hitler's side." An agency that has made an investigation holds that there are 54 Nazi or pro-Nazi firms here. Forty-nine have been placed on the "black list."

The soil for Naziism is very favorable, because the "outs" are eager to overthrow the present Government and by nature as well as tradition the "outs" are very reactionary. Well-chosen Nazi slogans sound sweet in their ears. The policies, aims, and acts of the present Spanish Government inspire them. Decades long they have cherished such ideals and fought for such aims. Nowhere, not even in Spain, has the reactionary faction battled more furiously than here. Many members of that faction would welcome Nazi intervention, if presented in a Spanish form. They ardently scan the skies for Gen. Francisco Franco's first winged conquistadors.

And it should be recalled that a mere handful of daring soldiers might take Nicaragua. They have done it time and again. Walker, the astoundingly successful dictator from Tennessee, never had more than a few score comrades.

The present Government is anti-Hitler and works in closest collaboration with the United States; its policy will have force so long as the United States pursues an aggressive policy against Hitlerism. Nicaragua's defenses are in Washington, Iceland, and at Singapore. That sounds grotesque in Montana, but not here, for Christopher Columbus came 4,000 miles in a sail boat to Central America 439 years ago.

James Sawders

A Main Street in Managua

A mixture of ancient and modern appears in this picture of Nicaragua's Capital. The street is modern, the buildings are modern, and in the background may be seen automobiles. But at the left are oxen drawing carts with solid wooden wheels.

Joint Ownership Is One Way To Avoid Probate Proceedings

"A Stitch in Time"
Twenty-fifth in a Series of 30 Articles

By Henry E. Ashmun
Member of the State Bar of California and Author of "Effective Public Reading"

There are a number of entirely legitimate ways of transferring property without the expense and long delay of probate proceedings in court.

First, as to personal property. Two people whose lives and affairs are so closely linked as those of husband and wife, parent and unmarried child, may have a joint account — commercial, savings, building and loan, etc.—which is payable to the survivor. A joint ownership of bonds and stocks can be arranged with the corporation issuing them, so that they pass to the survivor.

Personal and household effects will naturally pass to the survivor of two relatives living together, ordinarily without question. But where there are articles of outstanding value—expensive jewelry, paintings, costly musical instruments—and especially where there is even a remote possibility that some other relative may claim them, the owner can make out a bill of sale to the beneficiary, covering the articles separately or as a whole. This should be handled by an attorney to make sure of legality.

A bill of sale can be executed for an automobile, too, but it may be possible in your particular state simply to sign in blank (without naming the recipient) the certificate of ownership, the name to be filled in at the time of your passing. If you sell the car, you can instead fill in the buyer's name. Keep this certificate, together with stocks, bonds, etc., in a safe deposit box of which you and the transferee are joint holders.

Joint Tenancy

Real estate may be handled by joint tenancy or by a deed of gift to land or assignment of mortgages or leases. The virtue of joint tenancy is that the title goes to the survivor without any possibility of mishap. If you acquire a home or other real estate, whether by purchase or gift, have the deed read, "John Jones and Mary Jones, his wife, as joint tenants, with right of survivorship."

The disadvantage of joint tenancy is that the survivor may have to go through certain formalities in order to terminate the joint tenancy. In some States this process is a court proceeding. But it will not approach the expense of probate, and will take but a tiny fraction of the time during which probate proceedings drag out.

By the alternative method, the owner executes the deed or assignment in favor of the one to whom the title is to pass. It may be kept in the safe deposit box or in some other safe place, accessible to the beneficiary and known to him as its place of deposit, to be recorded after the owner's passing.

In the case of husband and wife, it may be necessary for each to make out a deed in favor of the other, on account of community property laws, which give half the ownership of the property to each spouse, whether the title stands in the names of both of them or of only one.

Deed in Escrow

But note this: the law requires that the deed or other instrument be delivered to the person to whom the title is to be transferred. Therefore, in case there should arise any dispute between the beneficiary and some other relative, the latter might claim that there had been no such delivery and that the title therefore did not pass. On the other hand, with the deed in the beneficiary's possession or accessible to him, he could record the deed, in case he should have a mental lapse, and the owner might have a hard time getting back title to the property.

To provide against any such possibility, you would have to place the deed in escrow with a bank, a title company, or other trustee, with instructions to deliver it to the other party upon your passing. But the escrow involves some expense, perhaps five dollars, and if you sell your property and buy other land, you will have to make out a new deed and put it into a new escrow. And you will have to do this every time you acquire a new piece of property.

How is it going to be possible to sell property for which you have given such a deed? An unrecorded deed operates only in favor of the person named in it and has no effect on what is known as an "innocent purchaser for value," that it, a person or firm buying the property without knowledge of your private arrangement and the unrecorded deed. It should then be destroyed, either at the time of sale, or in case it has been put in escrow, upon your passing. It becomes important, then, not to mention to any prospective purchaser that there is any unrecorded deed.

The joint tenancy is preferable if there are likely to be many transactions of sale and purchase or many pieces of property involved. The giving or exchanging of deeds will suffice in case of the established home where only two people are involved and where there is little likelihood of such change before the passing of one of the two.

If the joint tenancy is desired for property already owned, it may be necessary to deed the property to a third person momentarily, and have his deed give you both title under joint tenancy. Your attorney will take care of this for you.

It should be emphasized that arrangements to avoid probate should only be undertaken by persons of close relationship who live in mutual confidence and without any suspicion of dispute over money and property. And on top of that, each one should make his will to carry out the desired arrangement in case of an unexpected complication or any defect in the legal arrangement intended to avoid the probate proceedings.

Butler Asks World Federation

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

SOUTHAMPTON, N. Y., Sept. 2—Some form of federal union affords the key to the solution of the chief political problems of the world now rent asunder by utra-nationalistic movements, according to Dr. Nicholas Murray Butler, President of Columbia University and the Carnegie Endowment for International Peace.

The American people have before them an unprecedented opportunity for world leadership with a concomitant responsibility "too great to be measured in ordinary words," Dr. Butler said in his annual lecture at the Parrish Memorial Art Museum here on Aug. 31.

"That economic nationalism which has had so much to do with promoting world confusion, world competition and world war must give way to that international trade system which great seers like Adam Smith and Richard Cobden, John Bright and Gladstone long ago saw to be as necessary as it is sound.

"There is no more reason why every independent sovereign nation should supply all of the physical wants of its own people from territory under its own flag than there is that it should supply all of their intellectual wants and needs from men of science, men of letters and intellectual leaders who speak that language and who owe it allegiance. Ideas go about the world with instant speed and without obstruction. Why should not men's economic needs be satisfied in like fashion?"

Dr. Butler recalled that all nations have cherished the hope and belief that their independence might be made secure by international co-operation, international law and judicial settlement of disputes.

"The American people have been committed to these principles from the very beginning of their history," he continued. "They have cherished them, they have hailed them, and time and time again they have given vigorous and emphatic illustration of their faith in them. Unless the small national group can be protected by its fellow national units, there can be neither liberty nor equality nor fraternity in the national and international life of the world.

"If the American people can lead the thought of the world to turn its back upon any system of social, economic or political organization which rests upon fixed and definite classes or groups with a resulting spirit of class consciousness, then indeed will the door be open to the progress of a truly liberal philosophy of life and of government. The call of today and tomorrow is to the people of the United States. Will they hear that call? . . . If they will, the future peace and prosperity of this now torn and broken world will be as secure as human thought and human power can make it."

Dr. Butler asserted that liberty today faces two dangers—regimentation and despotism on the one hand and license on the other. Without wisdom and virtue liberty becomes license, he said.

"The line between liberty and license can never be drawn with mathematical accuracy," he declared, "but the wise man instinctively knows where that line is. Unbalanced and confused imaginations lose sight of any distinction whatever between liberty and license."

Columbia Pays $13,000 On Its Carpetbag Debt

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

COLUMBIA, S. C.—This City's $850,000 worth of "carpetbag bonds" will be reduced by $13,000 when that sum will be paid on the obligation in September, City Treasurer Guy A. Pitts has announced.

The debt was incurred for the City by "carpetbaggers" who exploited Columbia's finances during the reconstruction period following the Civil War, Mr. Pitts said. The original securities were refinanced in 1911, and again last year. The Chase National Bank of New York City is the holder of the bond issue.

Ship Overdoes Launching, Rams Hole in Freighter

RICHMOND, Calif., Sept. 2 (AP)—The newly built freighter Ocean Vigil misbehaved at its launching Aug. 31 and surged across the channel at the Todd-California shipyard, ramming a big hole in the stern at the Russian freighter Minsk.

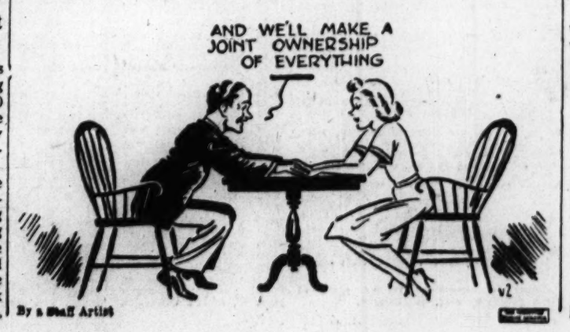
The $1,200,000 Ocean Vigil, carried by a gusty wind and the tide, kept on going after she left the ways, plunging across the channel and hitting the Minsk with her stern. The Ocean Vigil's propeller was damaged.

Stephen Henry Horgan

ORANGE, N. J. (AP)—Stephen Henry Horgan, who passed on here Aug. 30, was the inventor of the half-tone engraving process which produced the pictures most commonly seen in modern newspapers and magazines.

Mr. Horgan, author of several books on engraving, perfected his engraving process 60 years ago. Its importance is that it permits reproduction of varying shades of light and darkness, a result achieved by varying the size and number of small metal dots which the engraving prints within a given square of paper.

Mr. Horgan won international recognition for his work.



By a Staff Artist

W. C. T. U. Intent on Dry Zones Around All Defense Camps

By Dorothea Kahn
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

GRAND RAPIDS, Mich., Sept. 2—Mothers, fathers, and sisters of selectees, and everybody else interested in their welfare, are going to be urged by temperance workers all over the country to get behind the Sheppard bill now on the Senate calendar and push hard for its enactment. It is the bill, known as S. 860, which would empower authorities of the Army and Navy to establish dry zones around camps.

An appeal for such backing was made to the National Woman's Christian Temperance Union convention here today by Miss Elizabeth A. Smart, attorney, who is legislative representative of the organization in Washington. She received the support of the White Ribboners when they adopted a resolution she offered urging passage of the bill. They also approved resolutions calling for a ban on all advertising of liquor and for legislation requiring the use of the poison label on intoxicating drinks, but no immediate action on the second resolution is in prospect, said Miss Smart.

Out of its 67 years' experience in fighting the liquor traffic the National W. C. T. U. has acquired much practical wisdom. It doesn't attempt what seems impossible, but at the same time it keeps up the struggle when less seasoned warriors are ready to give up.

Timely Action Advised

That is why, right now, its legislative department director is not advising members to try to get immediate action on any temperance legislation that has no direct defense angle, such as the ban on liquor advertising, since Congress is absorbed with defense matters. On the other hand, although Miss Smart recognizes that the Sheppard bill faces powerful opposition, still she believes that this opposition can be overcome if enough public sentiment is expressed in its behalf.

Miss Smart is urging White Ribboners to put on their hats and go calling on their neighbors who have sons or brothers in the service, telling them about the Sheppard bill and urging them to write their Senators asking for its passage.

It is not a wet-dry issue, in her opinion. Many people with no strong objections to drink. Miss Smart says, deplore the springing up of a low type of tavern close to camps, taverns which aim directly at the soldier trade and are often of the very worst type.

Legislation embodying one provision of the Sheppard bill, that empowering the Army and Navy authorities to abolish red light districts adjacent to camps, has been passed, but it is "unrealistic," Miss Smart holds, since it does not banish taverns in the same areas.

Miss Elizabeth A. Smart
Legislative representative of W. C. T. U. at Nation's Capital.

World Outlook Kept

One encouraging move toward giving the Army the protection from liquor it had in 1917 was reported to this convention. No alcoholic liquor, not even 3.2 per cent beer, is to be served in connection with any United Service Organization program, according to a letter from the office of the National Administrative Secretary released here.

International in its outlook since its earliest years, the W. C. T. U. is still thinking in world terms when it comes to abolition of the liquor traffic. Last night was devoted to reports on temperance work in other lands, and members heard of successful efforts being made in England to keep up the work despite the trials of war. Progress in Africa and South America was also reported by members returned from those continents.

Particular honors were paid Mrs. Ella A. Boole of Brooklyn, N. Y., President of the World W. C. T. U. who led the program. This is Mrs Boole's fiftieth convention, her sixty-fifth year in W. C. T. U. work. Mrs. Boole is Honorary President of the National W. C. T. U.

Defeatist Talk Always Wrong According to World History

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Sept. 2—"It's up to individual American men and women to attack, wherever they find it, defeatist talk about democracy's survival, Hitler's invincibility and the Nazi claim to being the "wave of the future," the Council for Democracy declared in a memorandum entitled Advance Through Crisis, issued here today.

The histories of Britain versus Napoleon, of the American Civil War and of the First World War show that democracy will always survive crisis periods and that such periods, by accelerating social change, can be used to push the democratic movement forward, the Council stressed.

Americans must not forget, the Council declared in this seventh of a series of Democracy in Action pamphlets, that whether they are fighting with machines, ideas or bullets, they are fighting "not for the kind of a world we have had, but for much more—for a chance to build and grow, a chance to have not less, but more, freedom and democracy."

Result of Full Research

The phamphlet is a digest of material supplied by 16 consultants, including Dr. Harry Elmer Barnes, historian; Brooks Emery, Foreign Affairs Council; August Heckscher, Yale University; Prof. Hans Kohn, Smith College; Dr. Hajo Holburn, Yale University, and Richard U. Sherman, Jr., Office of Production Management.

The Council recalls that the defeatists were busy spreading their propaganda during the Civil War, declaring not only that the Union was doomed, but that the war was leading to the destruction of democracy. Yet the emergency actually accelerated democratic development in the United States, it declares. Commenting on the defeatists who believed Napoleon invincible, the Council said:

"The lesson to be drawn is not that an economic consolidation of Europe is impossible. It is, instead, that such a consolidation cannot be carried through if it is based upon techniques of violence and repression. The hate which such techniques engender in the conquered areas is a great barrier to effective work and a standing challenge to the whole plan of a European order."

Lessons of World War

After the first World War, traditional safeguards of civil liberties, for a time abridged, were once more enforced with vigor, and the lessons of that war are today a great asset in meeting civil liberty problems presented by the present crisis, the Council holds.

To the argument that Naziism is the wave of the future, the Council replies that the dictators are linked to revolutionary forces "only in the sense that they are a reaction against them." The dictators, the pamphlet declares, "represent these elements of despotism and suppression which seem invariably to follow wide movements for human advance and reform."

"It is needless to compare Britain's record of dynamic democracy with the record of Hitlerism," the Council concludes. "The charge that war has produced dictatorship in Britain and that, therefore, no choice exists between the belligerents is surely one of the most ridiculous lies that the propagandists of dictatorship and defeatism and their dupes ever presented to the American public."

Aliens to Be Taught Citizenship Duties

WASHINGTON (AP)—Plans for a campaign to educate aliens in the privileges and obligations of American citizenship will be discussed at a conference of educators and Government officials here Sept. 3 and 4.

The conference will be held under the auspices of the National Citizenship Education program, recently approved as a Work Projects Administration project. William Fletcher Russell, Dean of Teacher's College, Columbia University, is director of the program.

The WPA said it was proposed to use the organization it has set up for adult education, and to extend instruction to as many as 1,000,000 aliens.

Public School Drop Forecast By U. S. Office

WASHINGTON, Sept. 2 (AP)—The largest drop in America's school population ever recorded was predicted yesterday by the United States Office of Education for the term about to open, and the agency traced the cause to the low birth rate during the depression era.

The office estimated the 1941-42 army of students would total 31,566,000, a decline of 160,000 from the 31,726,000 attending classes in the 1940-41 school year.

Dr. John W. Studebaker, United States Commissioner of Education, said, "This will be a critical year for American education. Schools will face new responsibilities growing out of national defense." The schools, he added, "will explain in more detail the differences between dictatorships and democracies."

The Education Office estimated the enrollment in elementary schools would drop to 20,707,000, or 210,000 under the last school year; that the kindergarten population would show a 15,000 decline from the 640,000 total of last year.

"This decrease," the Office said, "is due to the low birth rate from 1930 to 1938."

High schools and colleges, however, have not yet felt the full effects of the depression curtailment.

Rise Seen for Colleges

The estimate for forthcoming high school enrollment was 7,334,000, compared with 7,234,000 in the 1940-41 term—up 100,000. In colleges a 25,000 rise was looked for, raising the enrollment to 1,450,000. Some educators, however, said the figures were uncertain due to so many youths going into the armed services and into defense industries.

Those expecting an increase in the total enrollment contended that while Johnny may go to the Army or to work, "more men in jobs means more money for Mary's education."

Challenge in Defense

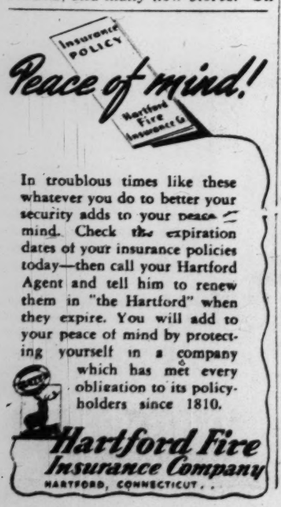
Viewing the approaching school term, Dr. Studebaker said:

"Preparation of workers for service in defense industries will be a continuing challenge. Vocational schools alone have pledged to train more than 3,000,000 persons this year for defense work. Engineering schools and colleges will expand their programs to train 140,000 persons in special courses designed to meet the defense shortage of engineers, chemists, physicists, and production supervisors.

"Public and private schools may be expected to adapt their programs in 1941-42 to give stronger stress to health and physical education, citizenship training, community - national - and - international relations, with particular emphasis upon hemispheric solidarity.

"The number of women teachers may be expected to rise as larger numbers of men go into military or industrial defense service. College enrollments may be affected also, but the plea of the President for students to complete college courses until they are definitely called into the Army should help to stem the possible tide of fewer college-university registrations by young men. Women enrollments in colleges are expected to go higher this year than last year."

MILK BOTTLE MAIL
Dear Milkman,
Is it true that your new Borden's Golden Crest Homogenized Milk tastes so creamy that it tames milk-haters? The lady next door says yes. If so, I could use some on my Willie.
Mrs. X
Borden's
HOMOGENIZED MILK
The cream's in every drop!
Enriched with Vitamin D
Copyright 1941—The Borden Company


Insurance POLICY
Peace of mind!
Hartford Fire Insurance Co.
In troublous times like these whatever you do to better your security adds to your peace of mind. Check the expiration dates of your insurance policies today—then call your Hartford Agent and tell him to renew them in "the Hartford" when they expire. You will add to your peace of mind by protecting yourself in a company which has met every obligation to its policyholders since 1810.
Hartford Fire Insurance Company
HARTFORD, CONNECTICUT

Green Mountain State's Sesqui-Centennial Program Is Brought to a Close

Cruiser, Two Destroyers, To Quit Ways

The light cruiser San Juan Hill will be launched at Fore River, Quincy, Saturday and two destroyers, the Cowie and the Knight, will be sent down the ways at Boston Navy Yard in a double ceremony on Sept. 27, the Navy Department announced today.

What is believed will be a record for modern fighting craft construction is expected to be set with the double launching at Boston yard. The keels of both vessels were laid only several months ago. Both vessels, authorized by Congress July 19, 1940, will be towed to nearby docks for refitting and keels of two more destroyers will be laid immediately on the same cradles.

The informal ceremony at Fore River will take place at 12:15 with Mrs. Margarita Coll de Santori, daughter of Cayetano Y. Cuchi, President of the Board of Commissioners of San Juan, as the sponsor. The new vessel will cost $12,226,000 and be a sister ship of the San Diego, recently launched at Fore River. Her keel was laid down May 15, 1940, and she will be delivered early in 1942.

The Destroyer Cowie will be christened by Mrs. Ethel Cowie Robinson, in honor of her father, the late Rear Admiral Thomas J. Cowie, former Navy Paymaster General and Chief of the Bureau of Supplies and Accounts. The sponsor is the wife of Capt. Clyde R. Robinson, U. S. N., stationed at Washington.

Miss Elizabeth H. Royal, daughter of Capt. Forrest B. Royal, U. S. N., of Arlington Ridge, Va., now on duty in the Office of Naval Operations at Washington, has been designated sponsor for the Knight. The ship is named in honor of her grandfather, the late Rear Admiral Austin M. Knight, Commander-in-Chief of the Asiatic Fleet during the World War. He was a native of Ware, Mass.

Water in Flasks Is Kept Cool By Woolen Jacket

Wool keeps drinking water cool for British soldiers! An exhibit of wool service wear at the London offices of the International Wool Secretariat, included a 100 per cent wool cover for water flasks, used to keep the water cool.

Boston wool men are enthusiastic about the development, pointing out that wool for warmth has long been readily accepted as a slogan, but it is not so generally recognized that wool, because of its thermostatic properties, is equally as effective as a protection against heat. The flask cover definitely keeps drinking water cool, even in hot weather, the wool men aver.

New England Egg Production Soars As Prices Rise

New England egg production during July totaled 119,000,000 eggs, approximately 9,000,000 more than were produced for the same month a year ago, the New England Crop Reporting Service of the U. S. Department of Agriculture reported in Boston today.

For the first seven months of the year, aggregate egg production for this region amounted to 942,000,000 eggs compared with 904,000,000 for the corresponding period for 1940, the report continued. Poultry flocks in New England during July totaled 7,554,000 layers as compared with 7,000,000 a year ago.

With the increase in egg production, New England farmers also noticed an increase in egg prices, jumping from 31.2 cents on Aug. 15 a year ago to 41.2 cents on the same date this year.

Statler TISSUE
44% Softer and Whiter

Vermont Extends Greeting to Canada

Gov. William H. Wills of Vermont shakes hands with the Rt. Hon. Malcolm MacDonald, British High Commissioner to Canada, who participated in the Vermont Sesquicentennial celebration at the State Capital on Saturday.

Dinner Parties and Dances Help Morale, General Says

Co-operation of civilians entertaining army airmen at private dinner parties and dances is largely responsible for high morale at Westover Field, Chicopee, in the view of Brig. Gen. Francis B. Wilby, First Corps Area Commander.

Describing the help of civilians as "excellent," General Wilby added that the airmen have their own glee club, orchestra and publication—items which also help to keep morale high.

Harlem to Edwards—Harlem's 369th Anti-Aircraft Artillery regiment was camping at a firing range near Oswego, N. Y., today preparatory to moving this week to Camp Edwards, Mass.

Traveling by truck, the regiment of 1,900 men is to stop at Schenectady, N. Y., Wednesday night and at Westover Field, Mass., Thursday and Friday nights, with arrival at Camp Edwards on Saturday.

The outfit went to Oswego in January.

The 198th Anti-Aircraft Regiment, which is going from Camp Edwards to Fort Ontario, N. Y., this week, is expected to pass by the Harlem regiment en route.

Volunteers Wanted—The Massachusetts Committee on Public Safety today was receiving applications from volunteers for 800 air-raid observation posts extending from central and northern Massachusetts to Cape Cod.

The volunteers, women as well as men, are to serve under direction of army officers as clerks, plotters, tellers, supervisors, teletype operators, evacuation messengers, radio operators, and typists, and will participate in air raid defense tests scheduled to be held in New England this autumn.

The posts will be operated on four-hour shifts, six shifts a day. Applicants, who must be United States citizens, should register at the Committee's headquarters at 18 Tremont Street by Sept. 6. Training courses are to begin Sept. 15.

Officers Called—Eighteen New England reserve officers were ordered today to extended duty by Brig. Gen. Francis B. Wilby, commanding officer of the First Corps Area. The men go to army camps in Florida, Virginia, Rhode Island, Pennsylvania, Massachusetts, and Maine.

Seven of the men come from Greater Boston. They are listed as Lieut. Col. James Archibald Cunningham of Milton; Maj. Paul Whittier Dillingham of Winchester; Capt. David Henry Gorman of Quincy; Capt. Hugh Edward O'Donnell of Arlington; Lieut. John Robert Webb of Cambridge; Lieut. Walter Claud Allen of West Lynn; and 2nd Lieut. Ralph Joseph Wyman of East Boston.

Big Boat Launched—The week end saw the launching of the largest vessel built at the Warren, R. I., boatyards since the Civil War. It was the minesweeper Heroic, 100-foot craft which will be commissioned and put into service within about two months.

Springfield Exposition—Every arm of the United States armed service will be represented at the national defense exhibits of the Eastern States Exhibition Sept. 14-30.

An antiaircraft regiment will repel a theoretical air attack each night of the exposition. Naval displays will include six-foot models of fighting vessels, diving and rescue equipment, naval guns, torpedoes and depth bombs. The Coast Guard exhibits will show life-saving equipment, armament, and the importance of lighthouses.

Gets Gold Wings—Frederick A. Foss, Jr., of Auburndale, Mass., an aviation cadet at Pensacola, Fla., Naval Air Station, has been awarded the gold wings of a naval aviator upon successful completion of the training course. After a two-weeks' leave, Ensign Foss will be ordered to active duty in the aeronautical organization of the Navy. After 18 months, he may apply for a commission in the regular Navy or Marine Corps. Ensign Foss is an alumnus of Northeastern University.

From Boston Pulpits

Excerpts from sermons delivered Sunday at Greater Boston churches

The Rev. Dr. O. P. Kretzmann, President of Valparaiso University, Ind., at First Lutheran Church:

The great need of our age is a return to the spiritual values of historic Christianity and a passionate love for the recovery of truth, mercy and justice in a modern world. The world and the church looks forward to a greater, better tomorrow, and in this recovery, religion must play a central role.

The Rev. Dr. John Hess McComb, of the Broadway Presbyterian Church, New York City, at Park Street Church:

Even in the field of scientific knowledge we have to turn to the Bible for the truth, for the reliable word of God. The Bible stands the test of truth, but too many of us are brought up not to believe its teachings as historical verity.

What a wealth of prophecy relating even to the harrowing world events today is contained in the Bible. We have had a recent example of the proof from scientific exploration and research, that when Joshua wrote, "the walls of Jericho fell down flat," he was stating a fact.

Some scientists had been telling us, in order to contradict Bible truths, that this was only a figure of speech, but scientific explorations have brought us evidence of the actuality.

The Rev. Dr. Edwin M. Slocombe of the First Unitarian Church of Lynchburg, Va., at King's Chapel:

If the existing order prevents, as it does the actual practice of the law of love, then the existing order of things must be changed, and so changed that it shall make practicable a wider and deeper application of that law.

There can be no obligation of religion beyond this—that we shall express the spirit of love in all our personal relationships so far as it is possible for us to do so. . . .

The Rev. Dr. Robert Cummins, General Superintendent of Universalist churches, at Arlington Street Church:

The major problems of our nation and of civilization are neither economic, social, political, nor military; they are moral and spiritual. The scientific development of the recent past can and may prove of benefit if there can be a commensurate strengthening and undergirding of the spiritual forces.

You Save Real Money on SAVINGS BANK LIFE INSURANCE

Send for FREE BOOKLET

Save by mail. Let your postman be your messenger to the bank!

DEPOSITS GO ON INTEREST THE 10TH OF EACH MONTH.

Name .....

Address .....

MUTUAL SAVINGS BANKS STABILITY OF MASSACHUSETTS MUTUAL SAVINGS CENTRAL FUND

BOSTON PENNY SAVINGS BANK

1365-1375 Washington St., Boston, Mass.

Vermont Ends Celebration With Exercises at Capital

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MONTPELIER, Vt., Sept. 2 — Vermont's 150th birthday, observed by scores of cities and towns during the summer months, has its climactical celebration at the State Capital Saturday, with 10,000 Vermonters and national and international celebrities participating.

Malcolm MacDonald, British High Commissioner to Canada, brought Empire greetings to a huge throng which packed the lawns before the State House following the morning parade of pageantry, and representatives of sister States who filled the flag-bedecked rostrum added their felicitations. These included Gov. Harold Blood of New Hampshire, Gov. J. Harold McGrath of Rhode Island, Lieut. Gov. O'Dell Shepard of Connecticut, Adj. Gen. Amos T. Brown of New York, representing Lieut. Gov. Charles Poletti, Acting Governor of New York State in the absence of Governor Lehman; George H. Shay, Executive Secretary to Gov. Charles Edison of New Jersey, and Lieut. Col. Le Roy Hodges, of Virginia.

Telegrams were read by Gov. William H. Wills from Gov. Leverett Saltonstall of Massachusetts, who was on vacation; Governor Talmadge of Georgia and other executives of the 13 original States.

Crowds which filled the municipal recreation field in the afternoon to watch a Northern League ball game and a contest between a score of bands and drum corps which participated in the parade, had a thrilling and unexpected surprise when Wendell L. Willkie entered the field with Governor Wills, Malcolm MacDonald and Gov. Harold Stassen of Minnesota. The ball game was held up as the usually undemonstrative Vermonters rose to their feet and gave him an ovation that lasted several minutes.

Passing Through

Speaking briefly over the loud speaker system, Mr. Willkie explained that he has been passing through Vermont on his way to spend the week-end in New Hampshire when Governor Wills had intercepted him at his hotel. "As a Republican, I am happy today to be among so many Republicans," the former presidential candidate said. "I am happy to be among men like Governor Wills, Governor Stassen and Malcolm MacDonald, who in our present crisis have risen above partisan politics in determining a foreign policy upon which the liberty of us all depends."

In conclusion, he declared, "It may interest you to know that it is men like Governor Stassen, Governor Wills and, if you will excuse me, I might add, myself, who are going to dominate the Republican Party."

Mr. Willkie then turned to shake hands with umpires and players, and then left the field surrounded by scores of boys and girls who extended programs and score cards to be autographed.

Another unexpected visitor to the Sesqui-Centennial celebration was Princess Juliana of the Netherlands. The princess was traveling incognito through Vermont when discovered at the hotel where Governor Wills was entertaining his guests at a banquet on Friday evening. Invited to join the banqueters, the Princess declined, pleading fatigue, but on Saturday she watched the Sesqui-Centennial parade from a window of her hotel room.

"We in Britain have always felt a hearty respect for you in Vermont," Mr. MacDonald said, in his speech of the morning, "ever since our soldiers met Ethan Allen and his Green Mountain Boys at Ticonderoga 150 years ago. But we have long forgotten that fateful meeting and today I bring you the greetings of your friends and well wishers throughout the British Empire."

"We wish you not only many happy returns of the day, but many happy returns of this Sesqui-Centennial."

Sesqui-centennials

Britain, he said, has had many sesqui-centennials. It was perhaps because of that, he added, that some peoples thought the empire was senile, decrepit and decayed. If that was what they thought, he added, "the events of the past 15 months should have convinced them that it was a mammoth misjudgment of the British peoples."

We are fighting, Mr. MacDonald said, as the American colonies fought 150 years ago—for liberty. It is our common goal and whether we achieve it or not depends upon two great democracies, the great United States of America and the far-flung British Empire.

This common cause of liberty which has brought the American and British peoples on a united front, he concluded, is a symbolic, hopeful and mighty moment in the history of the world. History depends on the British and American peoples to do more. Let us resolve to continue our community of action toward a better and a finer life.

Overcast skies which had been threatening rain off and on during the day, finally carried out early promises and broke up the concert of massed bands in front of the State House during the early evening. The balance of the program was transferred to the City Hall, where 4,000 people crowded into the auditorium, which has only a seating capacity of 3,000. There Gov. Harold Stassen of Minnesota delivered the final address and a chorus of 100 voices sang special sesqui-centennial musical numbers written for the occasion.

Governor Stassen drew a parallel between the spirit of Vermont, which made and enveloped this State during the past 150 years, and the spirit needed by the Nation today to retain its own way of life.

'The Christian Science Monitor Views the News'

For Wednesday, Sept. 3
12:45 WMEX 1510kc

Tower News Radiocasts of The Christian Science Monitor

4:30 p. m.—WRUL, 11.79mc and 15.35mc. Mondays through Fridays, Towers News, radiocast from the studio of The Christian Science Publishing Society.
6:30 p. m.—WRUL, 6.04mc and 11.73mc. Mondays through Fridays, Tower News, radiocast by record.
8:15 p. m.—WRUL, 15.13mc and 11.73mc. Mondays through Fridays, Tower News, radiocast by record.

Short Waves in Boston

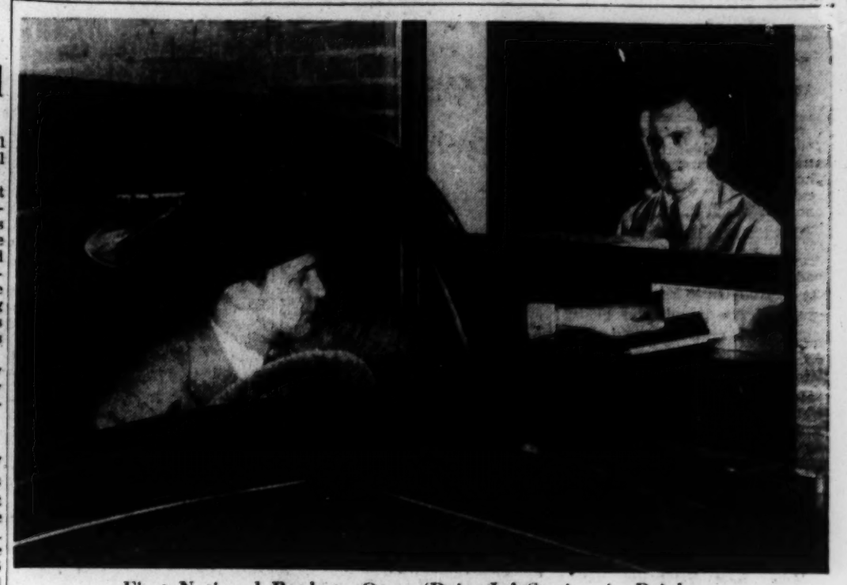
WRUL (6.04mc-49.6m and 11.73mc-25.6m)
6:30 p. m.—Tower News from The Christian Science Monitor; recorded.
6:45 p. m.—Music for a Summer Evening.
7:00 p. m.—International Morse Code (for Advanced Students and Beginners). (15.13mc or 11.73mc)
8:15 p. m.—Tower News from The Christian Science Monitor; recorded.
8:30 p. m.—Inter-American Goodwill Program for Latin-American listeners; News; Special Features and Music.
10:00 p. m.—Raymond Gram Swing.

WBOS (11.87mc-25.26m)
5:00 p. m.—News in Portuguese; Bauer & Hamlin, Melody Time.
6:00 p. m.—News in Spanish; Classical Concert.
7:00 p. m.—News in English; Closing Stocks; WBOS Sports Page; Vincent Lopez's Orch.
8:00 p. m.—News in Portuguese; Entr'acte; Bob Chester's Orch.; Brad Reynolds.
9:00—News in Spanish; Emma Otero's Orchestra.
10:00 p. m.—News in Spanish; Viennese Ensemble; Ray Heatherton's Orch.
11:00 p. m.—News in English; Two Men and a Girl, Dolly Down's Orch.

Today on Short Waves

Sydney—5:55 p. m.—News and Commentary. VLQ7, 11.88 meg., 25.2 m.
Berlin—7:00 p. m.—News in English. DJD, 11.77 meg., 25 m.; DZD, 10.94 meg., 28.5 m.
London—7:05 p. m.—War Commentary. Major Lewis Hastings. GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GSD, 11.75 meg., 25.5 m.
Berlin—7:15 p. m.—Philharmonic Concert. DJD, 11.77 meg., 25.4 m.; DZD, 10.54 meg., 28.5 m.
Moscow—8:00 p. m.—Program in English. RV96, 15.41 meg., 19 m.; RNE; 12 meg., 25 m.
London—8:10 p. m.—Listening Post. GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GSD, 11.75 meg., 25.5 m.
Budapest—8:30 p. m.—March: News in English; Hungarian Folk Songs. HAT4, 9.12 meg., 32.8 m.
London—9:00 p. m.—"Headline News"; Lindley Fraser. GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GSD, 11.75 meg., 25.5 m.
Tokyo—9:05 p. m.—News in English. JLU4, 17.79 meg., 16.8 m.; JLG4, 13.10 meg., 19.8 m.
Berlin 9:15 p. m.—News in English. DJD, 11.77 meg., 25 m. DZD, 10.54 meg., 28.5 m.
London—9:15 p. m.—"Democracy Marches." GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GSD, 11.75 meg., 25.5 m.
Rome—11:00 p. m.—News in English. 2RO3, 9.63 meg., 31.1 m.; 2RO4, 11.81 meg., 25.4 m.; 2RO6, 15.30 meg., 19.6 m.
London—11:15 p. m.—Vernon Bartlett, M. P.; "Britain Speaks." GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GSD, 11.75 meg., 25.5 m.
Berlin—11:30 p. m.—News in English. DJD, 11.77 meg., 25.4 m.; DZD, 10.54 meg., 28.5 m.

Owing to conditions abroad some of these programs may be changed.



First National Bank to Open 'Drive-In' Station in Brighton

Cashing a check or depositing your savings from your automobile window will be possible in October at a new branch office of The First National Bank of Boston to be constructed in Brighton. Because of parking congestion around banking institutions, officials of The First National Bank became convinced that a Drive-In-Teller-Service would quickly meet the approval of their patrons. The new tellers' windows which make "drive-in" banking so simple to use are built permanently into the side of the bank building. Through each window the customer and teller are visible to each other and conversation may be carried on in normal tones by means of an electrical speaking device.

Vermont Is Chary of Special Legislative Cost

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MONTPELIER, Vt., Sept. 2—Whether the special session of the Vermont General Assembly called by Governor Wills for Sept. 10 will last two days or two weeks is holding the attention of thrift-minded Vermonters. Cost of calling the legislators into session will be approximately $10,000 and averages $1,000 a day hereafter.

While the main reason for the special session is the fiscal plight of the University of Vermont, the question of a bonus for men in the armed services of the Nation may prove the real obstacle to early adjournment, political observers believe. This question was fought over during the final weeks of the regular session of the Legislature, with the no bonus forces winning on the final vote. Extension of the period of service for draftees, however, has served to augment the forces of those who fought for the $10 monthly bonus last winter.

The University of Vermont bill designed to provide $500,000 for the University and State College of Agriculture has already been drawn and the education committees of the House and Senate are familiar with its details.

Adding to the expense of the session has been the necessity of removing departments from temporary locations in the west wing of the State House where the committee rooms are located. The Public Service Commission and the State personnel office took over these rooms soon after the regular session of the Legislature adjourned. The new State industrial agent and his staff had also been temporary located in the Senate lounge. These all will find permanent quarters eventually in the new office building which is only at the planning stage of construction, although the General Assembly provided needed appropriations last winter.

The University of Vermont which has been under trustee control since the passing of the late President Guy W. Bailey, was provided this week with temporary executive direction with the election of Dr. Paul C. Packer of Iowa as temporary President and Gen. Brice P. Disque of Michigan, as temporary Business Manager. It is understood that their tenure of office was limited to 60 days both by their own request and of others who are anticipating legislative action in regard to permanent authority at the University.

The Week in Vermont

State Guard Turns Out

Every company in the recently organized State Guard, which replaces the Vermont National Guard which was mustered into Federal service, was represented in the parade which featured the sesqui-centennial celebration at the State capital Friday and Saturday. This was the first public appearance of the guards as a regimental unit. Its membership includes men from 18 to 55 years old.

Attired in powder blue uniform and officered by former officers of the first World War and the National Guard, the various companies made a snappy appearance and drew rounds of cheers and applause along the line of march.

The 12 companies comprising the regiment, all of which have been formally recognized by the Adjutant General's Office are:

Company A, Rutland; Company B, Bennington; Company C, Brattleboro; Company D, Bellows Falls; Company E, Barre; Company F, Northfield; Company G, Windsor; Company H, Montpelier; Company I, St. Albans; Company K, Burlington; Company L, Newport and Company M, St. Johnsbury.

Poor Forage Season

With Vermont pasturage conditions described as being the worst in 20 years, dairymen, faced with grain bills this summer and heavier than usual bills anticipated for this fall, are keenly concerned about the continued low price of fluid milk.

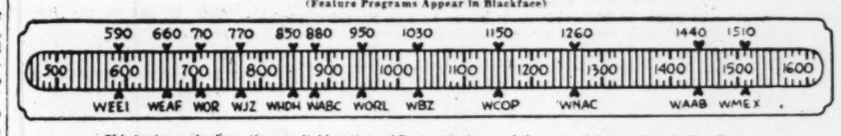
Representatives of more than 4,000 milk producers delivering into the Boston market met during the week with officials of the United States Department of Agriculture to discuss possibility of an improved price structure.

The session was called on petition of the New England Milk Producers' Association, a dozen creamery co-operatives asking for an increase in milk prices. The N. E. M. P. A. asked for an increase of 70 cents per hundredweight while the co-operatives asked for not less than 46½ cents per hundredweight.

High prices and scarcity of farm labor as well as the cost of grain were cited as making an advance necessary.

Radio Timetable

(Feature Programs Appear in Blackface)

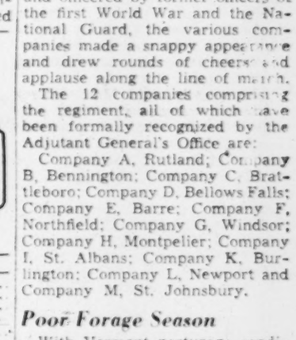


This tuning scale shows the new dial locations of Boston stations and the network key stations in New York

	590kc-WEEI-508m	1030kc-WBZ-291m	1260kc-WNAC-238m	1440kc-WAAB-208m	1510kc-WMEX-199m
3:00	Swing Serenade	"Orphans of Divorce"	"Against the Storm"	Telegraphic reports; Bos-	Sports and music
3:15	Jan Peerce, tenor	"Honeymoon Hill"	"Ma Perkins"; sketch	ton Braves - Brooklyn	Sports and music
3:30	News; Sketchbook	"John's Other Wife"	"The Guiding Light"	Dodgers National League	Sports and music
3:45	"In Transition"	"Just Plain Bill"	"Vic and Sade"	Baseball Game	Sports and music
4:00	Scattergood Baines	Club Matinee; variety	"Backstage Wife"; sk	Telegraphic reports; Bos-	Melody Mirror
4:15	Around the Hub	Club Matinee; variety	"Stella Dallas"	ton Braves - Brooklyn	Melody Mirror
4:30	Concert Orchestra	Club Matinee; variety	"Lorenzo Jones"	Dodgers National League	"Ellsworth Moody" songs
4:45	Symphonettes	Club Matinee; News	"Young Widder Brown"	Baseball Game	Comic Page Club
5:00	"Mary Marlin"; sk.	Ireene Wicker, stories	"Home of the Brave"	Sports Matinee	"Melody Mirror"
5:15	"The Goldbergs"	From A to Z in Novelty	"Portia Faces Life"	Sports Matinee	"Melody Mirror"
5:30	"The O'Neills"; sk.	Adventure Stories	"We, the Abbotts"	Sports Matinee	"Melody Mirror"
5:45	Ben Bernie	"Wings on Watch"	"Jack Armstrong"	Frank Ryan's Sports	Five Star News
6:00	Sifting the News	News; music; weather	News Service; Quiz Spot	Dinner Concert	Dance Time
6:15	Voice of Broadway	Dinner Music	Dinner Roundup	Dinner Concert	Dance Time
6:30	Paul Sullivan	Sports Digest; Music	"Musical Rendezvous"	News Service	NYA Speaker; Music
6:45	"The World Today"	Lowell Thomas	"Musical Rendezvous"	Sports; "Memory Lane"	Sports of the Day
7:00	"Amos 'n' Andy"	"Easy Aces"; sketch	Fred Waring's Orch.	Fulton Lewis, Jr.	Richard Saylinger
7:15	Lanny Ross, tenor	"Mr. Keen"; drama	News of the World	Mickey Alpert's Orch.	Five Star News
7:30	Helen Menken in	Vincent Lopez Orchestra	"Confidentially Yours"	Johnny Messner's Orch.	Waltz Time
7:45	"Second Husband"	"This Man's Army"	"Concert Miniatures"	"Inside Sports"	Waltz Time
8:00	"Court of Missing	United China Relief Pro.	Ray Block's Orchestra;	Wythe Williams	WMEX Drama Shop
8:15	Heirs"; drama	Jose Bethencourt's Band	vocalists; chorus	Constantin Fotich	"Essays in Drama"
8:30	"First Nighter";	"For America We Sing"	Horace Heidt's Orchestra	Moonlight Sonata	Civilian Defense Prgrm
8:45	sketch; Wm. Shirer	"For America We Sing"	Horace Heidt's Orchestra	Colonial News Service	CCC Program
9:00	"We, the People";	"Bringing Up Father"	Frank Crumit and Julia	Orchestra conducted by	Variety Hour
9:15	interviews; music	"Bringing Up Father"	Sanderson's Quiz	Ernest Macmillan; Lily	Variety Hour
9:30	Report to the Na-	"News Here and Abroad"	"Hap Hazard Show"	Pons, Lawrence Tibbett,	Variety Hour
9:45	tion	Ted Steele's Novachords	"Hap Hazard Show"	soloists; speakers	Variety Hour
10:00	Glenn Miller's Or	Grant Park Concert	"A Date With Judy,"	Raymond Gram Swing	Five Star News
10:15	Public Affairs	Grant Park Concert	starring Ann Gillis	Fulton Lewis, Jr.	Roly Rogers' Orchestra
10:30	Public Affairs	Grant Park Concert	"College Humor" variety;	"Mystery Hall," orch.	Roly Rogers' Orchestra
10:45	News; Sports	Story Drama, by Olmst'd	soloists; orchestra	"Mystery Hall," orch.	"Dance Digest"
11:00	Weather; Master	News; music	News Service ... s	Mickey Alpert's Orch.	"Dance Digest"
11:15	Works of Music	Weather; "Music You	Local news; weather	Jimmy Joy's Orchestra	"Dance Digest"
11:30	Music; Tommy	Want" recordings	Boyd Raeburn's Orch	Musical Portraits	"Day's End" music
11:45	Tucker's Orchestra	"Music You Want"	Boyd Raeburn's Orch	The Beverly Twins	"Day's End" News

Wednesday's Programs

	590kc-WEEI-508m	1030kc-WBZ-291m	1260kc-WNAC-238m	1440kc-WAAB-208m	1510kc-WMEX-199m
7:00	Top o' the Morning	News; "Musical Clock"	Organ recital	"Musical Clock"	
7:15	Uncle Elmer	Musical Clock; News	News comment	"Musical Clock"	
7:30	Music; Serenade	Musical Clock	"George and Dixie"	News Service	
7:45	News; weather	News; weather	"Good Morning"	Bailey Axton, songs	
8:00	The World Today	Chet Gaylord	News Service	Eight Bells	Five Star News
8:15	Caroline Cabot	Morning Toast	Weather; Local news	Morning Watch	"Post Exchange"
8:30	"Rowdy Revue"	Headline News; Morning	"Musical Roundup"	Andrew Jacobson's	"Post Exchange"
8:45	"Rowdy Revue"	Toast	"Musical Roundup"	Rhythms	Lone Star Ranch Girls
9:00	Bill Elliot, songs	News; "As You Like It"	Dramatized News	News Service	Zelma Larsson's Music
9:15	Julia Adams	"Julia Blake"; drama	"RFD Melodies"	"Merry-Go-Round"	Zelma Larsson's Music
9:30	Joan Adams	"The Breakfast Club"	Concert Internationale	Choir Loft; organ	"Your Morning Pick-
9:45	Betty Crocker	Shopping talk	Musical Roundup	Moment Musicale	Up" orchestra
10:00	By Kathleen Norris	Helen Hiett, News	"Bess Johnson"	New England Cupboard	Fashion talk
10:15	"Myrt and Marge"	News; Music	"Ellen Randolph"	Musical Early Edition	"Handy Andy"
10:30	"Stepmother"; sk.	Musical Program	"Bachelor's Children"	Singing Strings	"Going Shopping With
10:45	WEEI Food Fair	"Prescott Presents"	"The Road of Life"	U. S. Army Highlights	You"
11:00	"Treat Time"	Mildred W. Carlson	"Mary Marlin"	B. B. Bercovici, news	String Orchestra
11:15	"Man I Married"	"Church in Wildwood"	"Pepper Young's Family"	Ruth Moss Interviews	Letter Quest
11:30	"Bright Horizons" sk	Two Men and a Girl	"The Goldbergs"	Melody Strings	Waltzes of the World
11:45	"Aunt Jenny"	Weather; Musicale	"David Harum" sketch	News Reporter	News Service
12:00	Kate Smith, talk	News; Talk; Music	Gene and Glenn	John B. Hughes, news	"Rhythm Revue"
12:15	"Big Sister"; sk.	Gwen Williams, songs	Musical Roundup	Dept. of Agriculture	"Rhythm Revue"
12:30	"Helen Trent"	National Farm and	Singin' Sam	Italian music program	Sports; Weather; Music
12:45	"Our Gal Sunday"	Home Hour; talks;	Musical Roundup	Italian music program	"The Monitor News"
1:00	"Life Beautiful"	music	News Service	"We Are Always Young	"Musical Mailbox," with
1:15	"Woman in White"	N. E. Agricultural News	"As the Twig Is Bent"	Government Girl"	Vivienne Cameron
1:30	Right to Happiness	"What's on the Air"	Marjorie Mills, house-	"Front Page Farrell"	Religious Program
1:45	"Road of Life"	News; weather	hold talk	"I'll Find My Way"	Religious Program
2:00	Dramatic sketch	Vincent Lopez' Orchestra	"Light of the World"	Cedric Foster;	Ann Demitrijian, songs
2:15	"Joyce Jordan"; sk.	Vincent Lopez' Orchestra	The Mystery Man, sk	Sports Comments	Bernard Levitow's Orch
2:30	"Fletcher Wiley	"Into the Light," drama	"Valiant Lady"; sketch	"Don Artiste"	John Kiley, Console
2:45	"Kate Hopkins"	"Midstream"; sketch	"Grimm's Daughter"; sk.	Baseball Interviews	News Service
3:00	News for Women	"Orphans of Divorce" sk.	"Against the Storm"	Boston Red Sox-N. Y.	Sports and music
3:15	Jan Peerce, tenor	Honeymoon Hill; sketch	"Ma Perkins"; sketch	Yankees Baseball Game	Sports and music
3:30	News; Sketchbook	John's Other Wife; sk.	"The Guiding Light"	Boston Red Sox-N. Y.	Sports and music
3:45	Children Are People	Just Plain Bill; sketch	"Vic and Sade"; sketch	Yankees Baseball Game	Sports and music
4:00	Scattergood Baines	Mrs. F. D. Roosevelt	"Backstage Wife"; sk.	Boston Red Sox-N. Y.	The Town Parade
4:15	Around the Hub	Club Matinee; variety	"Stella Dallas"; serial	Yankees Baseball Game	The Town Parade
4:30	Accent on Music	Club Matinee; variety	"Lorenzo Jones"; drama	Boston Red Sox-N. Y.	John Kiley, organ
4:45	Edna Smith	Club Matinee; News	"Young Widder Brown"	Yankees Baseball Game	Comic Page Club
5:00	"Mary Marlin"	Ireene Wicker, Stories	"Home of the Brave"	Sports Matinee	"Melody Mirror"
5:15	"The Goldbergs"	Tony Pastor's Orchestra	"Portia Faces Life"	Sports Matinee	"Melody Mirror"
5:30	"The O'Neills"	Adventure Stories	"We, the Abbotts"	Sports Matinee	"Melody Mirror"
5:45	Ben Bernie	"Wings on Watch"	"Jack Armstrong"	Frank Ryan, sports	News Service
6:00	Edwin C. Hill, news	News; music; weather	News Service	Dinner Concert	Dance Time
6:15	Hedda Hopper	Defense Program	Sports Roundup	Dinner Concert	Dance Time
6:30	News Review	Sports Digest; Music	Musical Rendezvous	News	Dinner Music
6:45	"The World Today"	Lowell Thomas	Musical Rendezvous	Sports; "Memory Lane"	Sports of the Day
7:00	"Amos 'n' Andy"	"Easy Aces"; comedy sk.	Fred Waring's Orchestra	Fulton Lewis, Jr., news	"About Today"; drama
7:15	Lanny Ross, tenor	Mr. Keen; sketch	News of the World	"Fu Manchu"	Five Star News
7:30	Kay Thompson's	Midweek Function	Johnny Messner's Or-	"The Lone Ranger"; sk	Johnny Long's Orchestra
7:45	Festival, Orchestra	Midweek Function	chestra	"The Lone Ranger"; sk	Smiley's Orchestra
8:00	Grand Central Sta-	"Quiz Kids," with Joe	"Adventures of the Thin	"Sining Up the News"	Attuck's Chorus
8:15	tion	Kelly, m. c.	Man"; dramatic sketch	Song Spinners	Attuck's Chorus
8:30	"Dr. Christian";	"Manhattan at Mid-	Lum and Abner,	Boake Carter	Defense Program
8:45	drama; Wm. Shirer	night"; dramatic sketch	and the Westerners	Colonial News Service	"Bringing Up Parents"
9:00	"Treasury Hour";	Frontline Headlines	Eddie Cantor, Dinah	Gabriel Heatter	Pages From the Classical
9:15	Millions for De-	"Meet the Band"	Shore, E. Fairchild's Or.	All Star-N. Y. Giants	Album
9:30	fense; speakers;	News Here and Abroad;	"Mr. District Attorney";	football game	Pages From the Classical
9:45	orchestra	Ted Steele's Orchestra	dramatic sketch	Football game	Album
10:00	Glenn Miller's Orch.	"Two Years of the War";	Kay Kyser's College of	Raymond Gram Swing	Five Star News
10:15	Public Affairs	Talks by NBC Repre-	Musical Knowledge	"Danger Is My Business"	Roly Roger's Orchestra
10:30	Juan Arvizu, songs	sentatives and other	Kay Kyser's College of	All Star-N. Y. Giants	Roly Roger's Orchestra
10:45	News; Sports	speakers	Musical Knowledge	football game	"Dance Digest"
11:00	Weather; Music	News; Music	News Service	Football game	"Dance Digest"
11:15	"Master Works of	Weather; Pen Man	Local News; Weather	Art Jarrett's Orchestra	"Dance Digest"
11:30	Music"; Tommy	"Music You Want"	Boyd Raeburn's Orch.	Johnny Messner's Orch.	"Day's End"; music
11:45	Tucker's Orchestra	"Music You Want"	Boyd Raeburn's Orch.	Johnny Messner's Orch.	"Day's End"; news



● Almost any ring will seal a jar. Good Luck Jar Rubbers seal and *stay* sealed. Widest sealing surface of any jar ring. 10c a dozen. 3 dozen for 25c. Ask for them *by name*. If your dealer cannot supply you, order direct.

SEND FOR TEXTBOOK

Our popular Home Canners' Textbook. Complete, Reliable, 64 pages of recipes, new methods, etc. With *free* supply of 12 dozen canning labels. All for 10c.

When buying new jars, remember that Atlas E-Z Seal, Atlas Mason, Atlas Good Luck, Atlas Wholefruit and Atlas Wide Mouth Mason Jars are the only jars which are all equipped with the famous Good Luck Jar Rubbers.

BOSTON WOVEN HOSE & RUBBER COMPANY
12 Hampshire Street
Cambridge, Mass.

GOOD LUCK Jar Rubbers

Women's Activities in Boston and New England—Their Clubs and Organizations

Clubwoman Says French Admire Pétain

By Jessie Ash Arndt
New England Woman's Club Editor of The Christian Science Monitor

Fully 70 per cent of the French people understand well the British attitude, according to Mme. Tryphosa Bates-Batcheller,10 years a resident of Paris, now in Boston and one of the last Americans to leave the German-occupied territory when she crossed the border May 10 of this year. Although they had hoped for more than they received from the Vichy Government, remembering Verdun, they still admire Chief of State Marshal Philippe Pétain and offer little criticism of former President Albert Lebrun whom, she says, they recognize as a man who put too much confidence in his associates.

"Vive le Gaulle" is the handwriting on the walls of Occupied France today, she said. The inscription, despite Nazi vigilance, appears on the walls of buildings over night, while propaganda posters, describing the Germans' benevolence to the French are torn down and mysteriously disappear.

Mme. Bates-Batcheller has a home, "Tree Tops," in St. Cloud, which she has now sub-let during her indefinite absence. She did not go out of the house for more than a month after the Nazi invasion when she saw Hitler pass her door. She stayed there as the Germans lost no time in taking over any dwelling left vacant even for a few hours.

Mme. Tryphosa Bates-Batcheller

She has returned to Boston after 10 years' residence in France, and was one of the last Americans to come out of the Nazi-occupied territory when she left in May of this year.

Nazis Disillusioned

An encouraging fact in connection with the German occupation is, however, that the Nazis have learned they dare not leave troops stationed more than two weeks at a time in such districts as St. Cloud and Versailles, she said. Breaking down of the morale of the men results when they come in contact with the French population and find how false are many of the things they have been taught to believe.

Mme. Bates-Batcheller and the Italian woman who has been her companion for more than 20 years shared together the discomfort and even privation of life in the occupied territory. They spent most of the winter wearing fur coats and mittens indoors. No coal was obtainable and the only wood they had for the fireplaces was green, gathered from surrounding woodlands and sold at high prices. The milk ration was about four tablespoonfuls once in two days; meat, 90 grams (about 1-5 pound) in 15 days, with butter, oil and sugar similarly restricted. Sometimes it would be 10 days before a single egg could be obtained.

Although no meetings of societies or clubs were permitted, groups of friends sometimes gathered for tea in the afternoon, each bringing her own sugar if she had any.

Occasionally, said Mme. Bates-Batcheller, someone's cook was able to obtain a chicken from her family in Brittany and friends were promptly invited to share it, but the chicken, itself underfed, was so thing there was almost no meat on it.

Underground Journeys

There are now no taxis in Paris, she said, and she learned to find her way for literally miles underground in making changes from one subway train to another. This was necessitated by the reservation of large areas above ground in important centers "For German Officers."

There were also signs in railroad trains reserving the best seats for German officers, she said, but the French people paid no attention to them as a rule and sat where they pleased. There appeared to be little disposition on the part of the Germans to offer objections, and some even rose to give their seats to women who entered when the car was crowded, she observed.

She was treated with courtesy by the Nazi officers who inspected her baggage when she crossed the border, she said.

But a different version of Nazi treatment was found in the experience of those French citizens who were caught out after the curfew—9 p. m. in Paris in the first days of occupation; 10 o'clock later on and finally midnight. These unfortunate men and women were loaded off to the police station and obliged to polish the boots of German officers until 5 o'clock in the morning.

Cinema Arrests

Arrests also followed a mild demonstration of displeasure in a cinema where a propaganda newsreel was shown that put France in an unfavorable light. Mme. Bates-Batcheller took no chances, neither going out at night on any occasion nor attending the cinema.

No letters went in or out for two years. She was only permitted to send cables through the United States Embassy for money needed for sustenance. She could send for just enough and was obliged to wait months at a time before it came. She paid tribute to the work of Edwin Plitt, administrative officer at the Embassy, and the "magnificently trained staff" working with him, handling countless difficult situations with courtesy, tact, and all the efficiency possible under such circumstances.

Schools are open and apparently going on well, said Mme. Bates-Batcheller, but children are much in need of clothing. Not even a new pocket handkerchief can be purchased without an order from the Mayor. A woman who needed warm underclothing for her child was told she might be able to obtain it in about three months.

Active in Club Work

Mme. Bates-Batcheller, up to the time of the invasion, was a member of the Council for Children of French Artists and worked for aid to China. She also was active in the Rochambeau Chapter of the Daughters of the American Revolution in Paris, of which she is founder and Honorary Regent. She is now D. A. R. State Regent of France and is a member of other distinguished patriotic societies, including the Daughters of the Cincinnati, Americans of Royal Descent, Daughters of Founders and Patriots, Daughters of Colonial Wars, Colonial Dames of America, Daughters of American Colonists, Daughters of the 17th Century, of 1812, Daughters of the Barons of Runnemede, Magna Charta Dames, and Daughters of Knights of the Garter.

She has seven languages at her command and is internationally known both as a writer and concert singer. She has sung in most of the courts of Europe and has a priceless collection of decorations received from former rulers in recognition of her art and her writings.

Exceptional Honor

One of the most prized of her decorations is that of Officer of the Order of Jade, conferred upon her for her work in the interest of China, an honor never before given a woman. "China has been fighting our battles for four years without complaint or loss of courage," she declared. "Every person, daily, should do something for China."

Another much prized decoration is that of officer of the Legion of Honor of France for which she was sponsored by the President an unprecedented honor.

The Library of Congress, ten years ago, established the Tryphosa Bates-Batcheller Collection to which these jewels will go. There are now 300 documents and the collection will eventually include 1,000 letters and autographs of famous persons and photographs she has taken in many parts of the world.

Mme. Bates-Batcheller is a native of New England with ancestral bars that weigh down her D. A. R. insignia and a Radcliffe graduate. She is now at the Somerset Hotel. She expects to remain in Boston for the present, probably making foreign radiocasts from time to time and doing radio singing. She has been asked to sing at a forthcoming benefit for China. She recently spoke to friends in France over Station WRUL.

Bay State D. A. R. To Honor Leader Of National Society

A reception and dinner honoring Mrs. William H. Pouch of New York City, new President General of the National Society, Daughters of the American Revolution, will be the high light of the annual State meeting of the Massachusetts D. A. R. to be held in Stockbridge Wednesday and Thursday, Oct. 1 and 2. Initial announcement of plans for the State meeting was made in a letter to Chapter Regents just issued by Mrs. Frederick Glazier Smith of Somerville, the new State Regent.

The sessions will be held in the Congregational Church on Main Street, the first opening at 2 p. m. Wednesday. The reception for Mrs. Pouch will be at 6:45 p. m. and the banquet at 7:30 o'clock at Red Lion Inn, with Mrs. J. Walter Allen, State Chairman of State hospitality, presiding. Gov. Leverett Saltonstall also has been invited to attend.

The Ausotunnoog and First Resistance chapters are hostesses for the meeting. Mrs. Franklin Sturgis, 127 Housatonic Street, Lee, Regent of the Ausotunnoog Chapter, has available a list of homes in Stockbridge where a limited number of those who do not stay at the Inn may be accommodated as paying guests.

Mrs. Theodore N. Waddell of 3 Maple Road, Winthrop, State Chairman of Transportation, has announced that a special round-trip rate is being offered by the Boston & Albany Railroad from Boston to Pittsfield, for groups of 10 or more traveling together. Where there are as many as 25, a special car will be arranged.

The State Board of the Massachusetts D. A. R. will have meetings the third Friday of November, December, January, February, and May at the Copley-Plaza Hotel in Boston at 1 p. m., preceded by luncheon. None is held in March because the State Conference is scheduled for March 18 and 19, and none in April because that is the month of the Continental Congress of the National Society in Washington, D. C.

Welfare Talk

Child Welfare will be the topic of the meeting of Jonathan Hatch Chapter of the D. A. R. tomorrow afternoon at the home of Mrs. Helen Hamlin, Walker Street, Falmouth, Mass. Miss Helen Johnson, Cape Cod field worker for the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children, will speak on the work she is carrying on.

Hostesses for the afternoon will be Mrs. Paul Peters, Mrs. George W. Jones, and Mrs. Hamlin.

Postal Workers Seek Wage Rise

Postal employees meeting in a national convention in Boston today are considering asking Uncle Sam for a raise.

The postoffice workers, members of the National Association of Postoffice and Railway Mail Service Laborers, Watchmen and Messengers of the United States, drafted a proposal to ask Congress for an annual wage of $1,800, or $200 more than the current maximum wage.

© Fox

Little Housewives of Future

Youngsters at a nursery center in rural England which is being supported in part by American contributors through the Save the Children Federation. More than 10,000 British and refugee children in England now have American "godparents" through the Federation's arrangements.

Many Clasps of Friendships Span Ocean Through Children

Friendships that will reach across the Atlantic long after the war is over, are being cemented now by the work of the Save the Children Federation, according to Mrs. Valentine Hollingsworth of Boston, Chairman of the Massachusetts Committee. Individuals and groups in the Commonwealth represent 1,300 of the 10,000 "God-parents" who have "adopted" British boys and girls "for the duration."

Under the Federation's plan, a contribution of $2.50 monthly or $30 a year provides "adoption" care for a child for one year, giving supplemental aid that helps supply food and clothing. Not only do the "God-parents" in America aid in this way but they also carry on correspondence with the children or their parents, giving assurance, which is of greatest value, that there are friends over here interested in their welfare.

Some of the Letters

"You will, I understand, have received the photograph of our boy, of whom we are proud, and I write to say a BIG thank you for your kindly interest," says a recent letter to one of the Boston "God-parents" from a mother in Britain.

The Save the Children International Union, before the war, had for many years been carrying on constructive work among underprivileged children of many lands. The affiliated organization in America is the Save the Children Federation and, in Great Britain, the Save the Children Fund. The Save the Children Federation is continuing its work among the southern mountain children and other underprivileged groups in the United States, while it redoubles its efforts in order to aid the innocent victims of the bombing raids in Britain.

Henry L. Allen, former Governor of Kansas, who is National Chairman of the Save the Children Federation, turned the first sod for a new day nursery school now under construction in a fifteenth century market town in which are about 4,000 evacuee children between the ages of two and five, whose mothers are on war work.

Mr. Allen will return from England in September and will lecture on his experiences in wartorn England. He is scheduled to address a dinner of the Massachusetts Committee in Boston in the early autumn.

Serving with Mrs. Hollingsworth on the Massachusetts Committee whose headquarters is at 259 Beacon Street, are Mrs. Edward R. Warren, Vice-Chairman; Mrs. John Templeman Coolidge, Secretary; Allan Forbes, Treasurer, Miss Sylvia Warren, Mrs. George S. West and Miss Helen C. Mosely.

Mr. Forbes is one of the distinguished list of national sponsors.

Among the many groups in the State that have "adopted" children is the Worcester Woman's Club, Mrs. Oliver W. Gaines, President, which is providing for five. Another is the War Relief Committee of the Massachusetts State Federation of Women's Clubs, under Mrs. Walter Woods, which, in addition to the regular relief work it does, has taken responsibility for four. The Yankee Network of Boston has "adopted" several. The woman's Union of Trinitarian Congregational Church, Concord has "adopted." Among others are Wellesley College Christian Association; the Woman's Guild of Christ Church, Needham Heights; the Trinity Church Home of Boston; Suburban Circle of Union Church, West Roxbury; the Simmons College Committee, Boston; the Service Fund of Pine Manor Junior College, Wellesley; Mount Vernon Club, Newtonville; the Memorial Methodist Church, Plymouth (a contribution); the Senior Mothers Club of Cambridge (a contribution); the Lynn Assembly 6, Girls Order of the Rainbow, Swampscott; the King's Daughters of First Parish Church, Concord; the Junior Guild of Christ Church, Needham; the Hingham Baptist Sunday School (a contribution); Hampton Court Chapter, Daughters of the British Empire, Brookline (two children); Friendly Group of Christ Church, Needham; a group of 17 girls at Concord Academy; the First Baptist Sunday School of Natick; the Community Service Club of West Newton; Graduate House, of Boston; Boston Authors Club (two children); Baptist Sunday School of Roslindale.

British Aid Film Slated For Arlington

The English film, "Thumbs Up," will be presented by the Arlington Committee of the British War Relief Society Monday, Sept. 8, at St. John's Parish Hall on Pleasant Street. A supper will be served preceding the showing of the film.

Miss Lucinda Higgins, chairman of the ways and means committee, is general chairman of the event, with Mrs. Carl E. Barstow in charge of the supper, and Mrs. Harold K. Simmons of the tickets. Mrs. Malcolm H. Oak, chairman of the Arlington Committee, will speak briefly before the film is shown.

Work has been begun on the Christmas boxes to be sent to England and the workers are busy making utility belts for use in the air-raid shelters. These belts with pockets will be filled with soap, washcloth, and comb. Little girls' dresses will be completed for the Christmas season with a matching handkerchief and hair ribbon.

A fashion show will be held later in the month at which time the woolen dresses, suits, and coats and some re-made clothing will be modeled.

Two money-raising events each month will be planned for the fall and winter in order to provide funds for supplies of wool and flannelette.

Stamp Plan Extended

WASHINGTON, Sept. 2 (AP)—The Agriculture Department has announced that its stamp plan for distributing agricultural products among needy families would be extended to the entire State of New Hampshire in about a month. The plan is in effect in Hillsboro County.

Federation Seeks to Unite Women in Defense Program

The International Relations Department of the Massachusetts State Federation of Women's Clubs is planning a busy season, according to the chairman, Mrs. Max Ulin, of Dorchester. Its work, like that of the other departments, will be co-ordinated with national defense with Mrs. W. O. B. Little as defense committee adviser.

It will continue its program of clarifying world events, pointing out the imminent danger and warning of impending crises and unifying the club women behind the Nation's foreign policy, she says. In doing this, the Department is making a distinct contribution to national defense, in the opinion of Mrs. Ulin, who is a member of the Governor's Public Safety Committee of 150.

At its convention in Atlantic City last May, the General Federation of Women's Clubs committed itself unreservedly to support of aid for nations fighting to defend their independence. The international relations department is the one through which the clubs will endeavor to emphasize the vital importance of this stand and of a unified public sentiment behind the foreign policy of the United States Government, according to Mrs. Ulin.

She is beginning her second year as Chairman of the department and has observed during her activity in this branch of club work a new willingness among the club women to face facts, she says. In the beginning of the European war, they seemed reluctant to look at the world scene, but now they are "pretty much awake."

The new national Chairman of the Department of International Relations, appointed by the new President of the General Federation of Women's Clubs, Mrs. John L. Whitehurst of Baltimore, Md., is Mrs. Nancy Sudley Armstrong of Texas.

The Massachusetts committee, headed by Mrs. Ulin, meets monthly at the Y. W. C. A., with speakers often invited who present a broad view of international events. Opportunity also is given for local club chairmen to participate in general discussions that will help clarify their understanding of the world situation and enable them to carry on their own programs with a better grasp of it. An all-day conference on International Relations, held at the Somerset last March, was the high point in last year's program.

This season, Pan Americanism will be emphasized as it was last, and round tables are to be held by the various clubs with the suggested plan of having 21 women participate, each discussing one of the Latin-American Republics. Practical steps in promoting Latin American friendship will include co-operation in the plan for exchange students; sending subscriptions of the Spanish edition of Reader's Digest to leading women in South American countries and the study of the Spanish language by groups within the clubs, says Mrs. Ulin.

Boston Boys Graduate From Aircraft School

During the past two years, the United States Army Air Corps has sent to the New England Aircraft School some 500 enlisted men from all parts of the United States for training as airplane mechanics, but last Tuesday, Private Robert N. Chambers, 13 Royal Street, Wollaston, and Private William J. Finn, 12 Cedar Street, Roxbury, were the first two Greater Boston boys to graduate from this course.

ALBIANI
CAFETERIA
Fine Foods at Lowest Prices
151 Huntington Avenue
Mechanics Building
7 Other Cafeterias Located in Boston
1553 Washington Street
1136 Washington Street
704 Washington Street
632 Washington Street
7 School Street
10 Scollay Square

Resort Shops at
MAGNOLIA
NANTUCKET
LAKE PLACID
Tweed Cape
A CLASSIC FOR FALL WEAR
$42.50 up
MADE TO ORDER IN YOUR CHOICE OF 500
SCOTCH TWEEDS
MATCHING HAT $15
POUCH BAG 8.50
Tweed Coats for Fall
Also Suits, Skirts and Cape-Coats
Tailored to order for Discriminating Women
Sport Hats . . . Scarfs
Imported Sweaters
Twin-Sets and many other Accessories—"to-go-with"
Romanes & Paterson
581 Boylston Street, Boston . . . In Copley Square

JORDAN MARSH COMPANY
BOSTON

Important
FOR ALL NEW ENGLAND!
after labor day Sale!

• OUR SECOND LARGEST SALE OF THE ENTIRE YEAR (ONLY THE CELEBRATED BIRTHDAY SALE IS BIGGER!)

• THIS YEAR LARGER THAN EVER BEFORE BECAUSE WE PREPARED MONTHS AGO TO ASSURE WIDE ASSORTMENTS!

The great Jordan After-Labor-Day Sale always has been celebrated from Connecticut to Canada. It always has been famous for Value . . . Variety . . . variation upon variation of price, preference, size and style and suitability. Always has been dedicated to the homes—the families—the sound, thrifty shopping instincts of more than 8,000,000 New Englanders . . . all six states full!

BUT THIS YEAR, to maintain typical Jordan value and quality and service standards—AND WE HAVE MAINTAINED THEM in every department of our four stores in one—in the face of rising prices, uncertain deliveries, unusual market conditions . . . IS OUR REAL ACHIEVEMENT! Because we began many months ago . . . because we placed tremendous price-saving orders . . . because our far-flung facilities assured the assortments—New England's largest retail institution is today, as for ninety years, geared to anticipating the needs of all New England . . . and to providing for them — at SAVINGS.

'New Order' Grinds Balkans—War's Toll

By Derek Patmore
Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ISTANBUL, Turkey, Sept. 2—As this present World War completes its second year and despite the conquests and trumpeting of Nazi propaganda, Hitler's plans for a Nazi dominated "New Order" in southeastern Europe already lie in ruins.

A survey of the present Balkan situation will reveal what a disastrous failure Hitler's "New Order" in Europe has proved. One year ago there were many Balkan politicians who thought Axis plans for a "New Order" in Europe weren't so bad.

Rumania, maimed and demoralized by the amputation of its territory by the Vienna awards, thought collaboration with Germany might might help it and restore its disorganized economics and regain its lost territories.

Yugoslavia under Regent Prince Paul thought friendly relations with the Nazis would spare it the fate of other European nations. Bulgaria, having regained its lost Dobrudja Province by Axis aid, though collaboration with Germany would help it to regain the Aegean coastline and other territories it had long coveted.

Hungary, another power disgruntled by the peace treaties of the last war, was also counting on Axis support in order to restore the former glories of the kingdom of Saint Stephen. Even in Greece there were certain prominent Greeks who although loathing the Italians thought Germany would continue friendly relations with Greece and leave their coutry in peace.

Events Have Changed Feelings

But events of the past year have changed all these feelings and now the peoples of all the Balkan countries have realized what Nazi friendship or domination means. Reports reaching me from all Balkan countries tell a terrible story of persecution, famine and misery in these formerly happy and free lands.

Rumania was one of the first countries to collaborate with Germany and its fate has been one of the worst. Once one of the most prosperous countries in Europe, Rumania now is on the verge of starvation, its soldiers are being used by the Nazis as cannon fodder in the Russian campaign, and Rumanian nervousness regarding the future is reflected in the important memorandum presented to Gen. Ion Antonescu on July 18 by Dr. Juliu Maniu, courageous pro-Allied leader of the Transylvanian Peasant Party. In this memorandum, which Dictator Antonescu did everything to suppress, Dr. Maniu warns the Rumanian Government of the dangers of its present policy. He warns Rumania that an attack on Russia beyond Rumania's old frontiers is folly because Russia is now an ally of Britain and he thinks that Britain will win the war. He asks General Antonescu why Rumanian economy has been handed over to Germany and forecasts that Hitler will probably allow Hungary to attempt to regain the remainder of Transylvania and ends by saying that Rumania, ruined economically by Nazi exploitation and by heavy losses in the Russian campaign, won't be in a position to defend against any further aggression against its sovereignty.

The situation of Greece is even more tragic. This heroic nation after resisting the aggression of both Axis Powers now is gripped by one of the most terrible famines yet experienced in Nazi-occupied Europe. Travelers arriving from Athens declare thousands face starvation unless something is done to alleviate the present food situation. Meat is practically unobtainable and a prominent Greek woman told me her usual diet was the following: A cup of camomile tea for breakfast, stewed carrots or marrows for lunch and one vegetable dish in the evening. The working classes cannot even obtain vegetables and many dare not walk about the streets for fear of exhausting their already weakened strength. Animals also are starving. However, despite this misery the Greek nation remains fervently pro-Allied and is only waiting for the moment to revolt against its Axis oppressors.

Sabotage in Bulgaria

Bulgaria has been one of the countries to profit by collaboration with the Axis but latest reports from Sofia confirm that the Bulgarian peasant is continually protesting against the Nazi stripping of his country and many acts of sabotage are reported. Bulgarian peasants have always considered Russia the traditional friend of Bulgaria and the present Nazi attack on Russia is extremely unpopular with the Bulgarian people. So much so, in fact, that King Boris has been forced to reorganize the General Staff of the Bulgarian Army and the Government has taken severe measures to repress any pro-Russian feeling in the country.

Hungary, the other country that hoped to gain by serving the Axis, now is on the verge of anarchy, judging by reports coming from Budapest. The Regent, Admiral Nicholas Horthy, is politically too feeble to resist Nazi pressure and is now allowing extremist elements full control of the country and a violent anti-Jewish pogrom is in progress. I learn from Berlin that Germany is planning to form an independent Jewish national state in Galicia. This plan is sponsored by Dr. Alfred Rosenberg, Nazi Party foreign policy expert, and Dr. Bela Imredy, former Jewish Hungarian Prime Minister, and Roberto Farinacci, who as Italian Minister of State was a leading collaborator with Germany.

25,000 Jews Expelled

Hungary has already expelled 25,000 Jews from Hungary into Galicia and these Jewish refugees are treated with the utmost brutality. Berlin hopes by setting up national Jewish states to offset Palestine as a national home for the Jews but undoubtedly this move is doomed to failure although the Nazis are using the idea to attempt to cause trouble in the Arab world by insinuating that the Jews should leave Palestine.

Reports from Yugoslavia tell even worse tales of oppression and misery. At the conclusion of the second year of the World War Hitler surveys his conquests and sees nothing but enslaved peoples who only live for the day when he'll be destroyed and Naziism will disappear from the face of the world.

More U. S. Technicians Reach North Ireland

By the Associated Press

Belfast, Northern Ireland, Sept. 2

The United States technicians who are employed by the British Government on defense facilities in Ulster were reinforced last night by the arrival of 150 more Americans.

There now are about 950 Americans thus engaged in Northern Ireland.

Olson Wants Embargo On War Goods to Japan

LONG BEACH, Calif., Sept. 2 (AP)—Gov. Culbert L. Olson advocated a complete embargo on shipment of war materials to Japan in an effort to discourage a Japanese policy of aggression, which he said might lead to war with the United States.

NEW YORK, Sept. 2 (Special News Service)—The end of the second year of the war that began Sept. 1, 1939—a war in which casualties in killed, wounded and captured must be close to 7,000,000—finds Britain in a better position than seemed possible a year ago, but with the decisive battles yet to be fought.

A year ago the Battle of Britain was in full progress. It seemed probable, from a reading of German communiqués, that the Luftwaffe would pave the way before many weeks for an invasion by land, sea and air.

Through the first year and most of the second the British faced the possibility that not only Germany and Italy but also Soviet Russia would be among its foes and that a general attack against India and the Middle East might be organized.

By the end of the first year of uninterrupted disasters the British had lost their Continental ally, France, had been pushed out of Norway, and were confronted by a semicircle of German air and naval bases from Norway to Spain.

Favorable Developments

The British had their reverses in the second year, too, but none as seevre as those. The year has seen these developments favorable to their cause:

1. They acquired a powerful ally in Soviet Russia when Germany launched the invasion of the East. The quality of that ally, as attested by the stubborn resistance of the Red Army, has surprised a great many observers.

2. Lease-Lend legislation of the United States.

3. The Battle of Britain, in retrospect, appears to have been the very first setback suffered in the war by Adolf Hitler.

4. The conquest of East Africa, the mauling given the Italian Fleet, and the destruction of an army in Libya adds up to this—the reduction of Mussolini to a decidedly secondary factor in the war.

5. The emergence of the RAF as a growing offensive weapon against Germany.

6. An incipient German threat in the Middle East was squelched in Iraq.

7. The British further consolidated their Middle East position by occupying Syria against French resistance.

Unfavorable Developments

Reverses suffered by the British included these:

1. Most serious, the British lost their last foothold on the Continent with the brief, disastrous campaign in Yugoslavia and Greece.

2. On top of that they lost Crete, an air and naval base from which they could have continued to hamper Axis strategy in the Eastern Mediterranean, the Balkans and the Middle East.

3. Together with the unrestricted German occupation of Rumania and Bulgaria, the British thus lost to the Nazis the control of the entire Balkan Peninsula.

4. The Battle of the Atlantic became even more grim and serious. But at the close of the war year British shipping losses were declining remarkably.

5. The loss of Libya after the march to Bengasi.

6. The Japanese threat to Singapore through occupation of French Indo-China.

It is in the Russian theater that the heaviest losses of the war are taking place.

But losses in killed, wounded and missing in this war, while probably close to 7,000,000, are far short of the 37,000,000 for all nations in the four years of the World War.

The German advance now is almost a straight line across western Russia. There is no giant spearhead of 100 miles or so, such as the Germans like to drive through a demoralized defense.

The encouragement of guerrilla warfare by the Soviet Government doubless has caused German officers to round up some able-bodied men in conquered territory, whether they were in uniform or not. If 1,250,000 Russians are being fed in German prison camps, the Germans doubtless are content for statistical purposes to count them as prisoners of war without worrying too much about their status as soldiers or civilians.

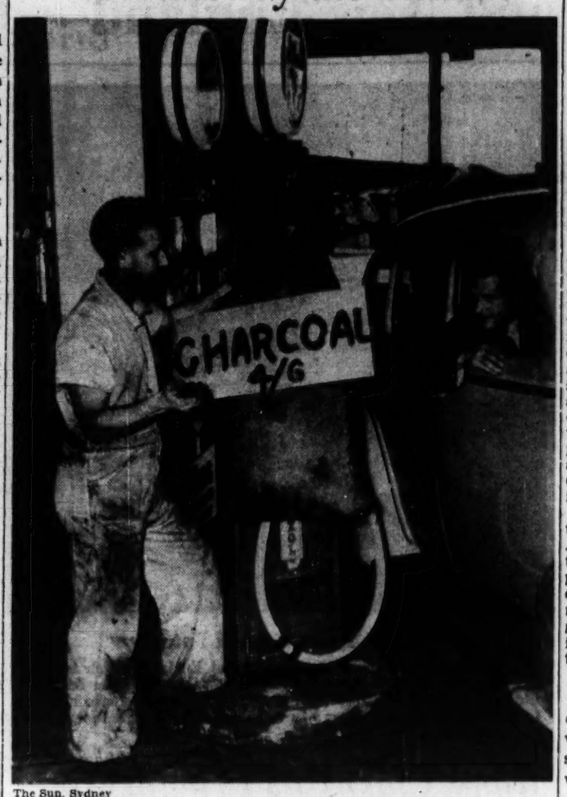
Russian Estimates Creditable

Soviet Russia, therefore, may not have been straying too far from the truth when on Aug. 8 she admitted total casualties of 600,000. Its casualties therefore may be mounting close to 1,000,000 by now.

If Germany has lost 500,000 men, it has lost heavily, probably about one man in six. With its officially admitted losses in all fighting prior to the Russian invasion, its own casualties too may be approaching 1,000,000.

The war also has resulted in material losses of shipping of around 7,000,000 tons of all nations, and thousands of planes and tanks.

'Gasoline' by the Sackful



The Sun, Sydney

Charcoal Sold at Sydney Petrol Station

Use of producer gas is growing in Australia and many filling stations are selling charcoal, as above. Motorcars must be equipped with special units for conversion of the charcoal into power.

Charcoal 'Gas' in Australia

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SYDNEY, New South Wales—With Government rationing of gasoline becoming more severe—allowance for private cars is now sufficient for little more than 80 miles a month—car users in Australia are gradually turning to producer gas as a substitute.

Charcoal, from which the gas is made, is not yet in plentiful supply, but the Government has promised to increase the output and see that its price is kept down.

Already some gas stations have supplies of charcoal on hand and, instead of pumping out the gas they are handing over sacks of charcoal at 4s. 6d. each—4s. for the charcoal and 6d. for the bag.

The latest heavy reduction in gasoline allowances has brought a demand that the Government shall overcome obstacles to the immediate provision of producer gas units suitable for use on motor vehicles. The New South Wales State authorities have already taken steps to control production of charcoal to insure that the most suitable types are produced, and the Federal Prices Commissioner is watching to see that profiteers do not endeavor to rush up prices.

New State Labor Minister for Education Evatt has announced that he has arranged free instruction in producer gas technique for 5,000 men and women drivers. Private organizations and individuals also have made plans to instruct drivers and garage owners and employees in the use of producer gas units and in how to fit and service them.

Premier McKell of this State has agreed to a Government advance of £60,000 for the establishment of many more kilns for charcoal production and for the organization of an efficient system of distribution. He stated that all lorries operated by State Government departments and semi-government bodies are to be equipped with producer gas units. The Government plans to have the changeover made within four months, but first is making a test with 150 lorries to decide which unit, or units, of those available is best suited to the Government needs.

Private firms have followed the Government's lead so quickly that manufacturers have been unable to cope with orders received. Most of the units are being fitted on commercial vehicles, and many big companies have started to equip their delivery vans and lorries for producer gas fuel. One major tourist company already has 25 per cent of its vehicles fitted for producer gas.

The New South Wales State Government has another motive for encouraging producer gas units. Petrol restrictions have reduced Sydney Harbor Bridge motor traffic to such a degree that the bridge is no longer paying for itself. With fewer cars being used, toll collections have fallen heavily. However, the legacy of past crowded days still gives the bridge a surplus but by the end of last financial year, June 30, 1940, this was down to £58,000. Since then it has been dwindling steadily.

Why Nazi Espionage in U. S.? Priestley Asks Lindbergh

LONDON, Sept. 2 (CP)—Mr. J. B. Priestley, British author and playwright, said in a radiocast address Aug. 28 that "the Nazi program (of expansion) is limited only by the size of the globe or by the strength of those opposing it."

Speaking of the British Broadcasting Corporation's "Britain Speaks" feature, Mr. Priestley posed this question for "Colonel Lindbergh and his associates" to answer:

"If the Nazis are'nt interested in America, as they claim, and only want to be left alone by the United States, as they declared, why then did they go to the trouble of building up such a huge espionage system in the United States?"

Mr. Priestley said the Axis Powers were able to get their "fifth column" activities established in various countries because those countries allowed the organization of "strutting bullies in colored shirts."

"The Western Hemisphere sucked these fellows in just as much as did the Eastern Hemisphere," he said.

He had recently seen a map printed in Germany a few years before the war. It had been secretly circulated by the Nazis in Germany to substantiate their theme that "today Germany is ours; tomorrow the world will belong to us."

"The map illustrates the expected progress of the Nazi war machine," Mr. Priestley said. "When will this progress end? Not until the whole world has come under control of the Nazis.

"This war didn't begin in September, 1939. It began six years earlier when the Nazis came to power. Then they secretly declared war on the existing world system.

He said "sympathetic Americans were saying: 'We can't come into your war, but we'll give you all the help we can.'

"Anyone who is going to help fight the Nazis can't go on like a person standing outside of a house in which a fight is going on, wondering how much help he can give the side he favors," Mr. Priestley added.

"Moreover, can't the isolationist from the United States Middle West, who says he is willing to fight for anything within the Western Hemisphere, see that fleets and planes based at many points in Europe are far closer to the United States than those based at many points in South America?"

About-Face Made By Peiping Press

PEIPING, Sept. 2 (AP)—In contrast with its recent pro-Nazi attitude, the Japanese-controlled press here today chorused that Germany will find ultimate victory difficult because of American aid to Britain.

The unexplained about-face comment continued with predictions that Moscow would survive through the remainder of the year and that it was almost impossible for Germany to gain a victory over Russia before winter.

The British-Russian occupation of Iran threatens Germany with strong democratic lines from many directions, it was said.

The British-Russian air forces were described as already equal to the Luftwaffe while British shipping losses were listed at only 20 per cent of their former high.

The papers closed with the comment, seemingly officially inspired, that the victors in this war will be those who maintain their neutrality the longest.

13 Persons Killed In French Air Crash

MARSEILLE, France (AP) — A French member of the French-Italian Armistice Commission was killed, and an Italian member was seriously injured Sept. 1 when an Air France transport crashed in Lake Bolmon, near here, causing 12 fatalities and injuring three persons.

The French member of the Commission was Jean Gourret, who was also General Director for the Port of Marseille. The Italian member was Mario Petorinu.

Army Morale New Problem For America

Continued from Page 1

ago, it seems indubitable that Army morale still leaves something to be desired and is something which must receive better and closer attention than it has heretofore received.

Behind General Marshall's statement there is documentary evidence that cannot be explained away, even if the War Department were making an effort to do so, which it is not. In War Department files there are records of conversations between civilians and soldiers, of letters written by soldiers to their homes, of soldier statements overheard by their officers and other similar indications of Army morale. All of these point to something very far from a fervor of intensity on the part of hundreds of thousands of men in khaki.

Although soldiers have, from time immemorial, groused about Army life, there is a difference between "beefing" and serious complaint. Unfortunately, there is evidence that many selectee statements fall into the latter category. "Beefing" usually confines itself with growling about the food, the drill sergeant or the monotony.

Discrimination Debated

Serious complaining, however, concerns itself very frequently with questioning as to the necessity for being in the Army and with charges that those in the Army are being discriminated against as compared with those who missed the draft. As the latter questions are those which seem most insistent to the selectees it is safe to assume that with some draftees today's morale question has disturbingly deep roots.

Newspaper interviews with selectees in Washington have disclosed that almost none of them are very happy about their term of training and that a great many of them are apparently just passing the time until it is time to be mustered out. Although much of it can be put down to youthful braggadocio, a sizeable percentage of the men threatened to leave after their year's service is up. While the great majority would not do so, it discloses an unmistakable desire to quit the Army. It also points up very strongly the failure of the Administration to convince the selectees of the necessity for their service.

There are, however, a number of encouraging aspects to the morale problem which have frequently been missed. Perhaps the most important is that any lack of morale has not been serious enough to prevent the training and hardening of the selectees called up. In addition, the War Department is fully convinced that any question of low morale would immediately be cleared up in the event that the United States went to war and soldier enthusiasm would be as great as in any American war of the past.

Some Units Better

Nor can the charge of low morale be brought with equal force against all branches of the service and all troops. As the War Department had fully expected, the morale of soldiers from the Southern and Mountain States has been found to be considerably higher than among selectees from the Northeast and the Middle West.

White soldiers from the deep South, and from the Southern Appalachians are said to be showing the same enthusiasm for the United States Army of 1941 as their grandfathers showed for the Confederate Army of 1861. Poorer economic conditions at home, a natural hankering for combat and a military tradition are believed to be largely responsible for this.

The same high morale is reported widespread among the country's Negro troops. War Department officials describe them as eager to master the art of warfare and as cheerful under trying conditions. The desire for a fuller participation in American life is believed to have contributed notably to this showing by America's Negro soldiers.

Among the various branches of the service, the morale problem seems greatest in the infantry, which many selectees find monotonous and uninspiring, besides being rather hard on the feet. On the other hand, morale is notably better in the Air Corps, in the armored units, the parachute battalions and among the antitank battalions now under formation.

Antitank Enthusiasm

The spirit felt by the troops in these chosen units, which, by the way, are the units which may well bear the brunt of any future fighting, was well reflected by a young anti-tank trooper riding on a bus to Fort George G. Meade, Md., the other day. Asked how he liked the work, he threw himself around in the seat, said that "It's positively the greatest work in the Army," and spent the next half hour describing the antitank maneuvers just finished in Caroline County, Va.

In the antitank, armored and parachute units, officers say that it is an almost everyday occurrence for some soldier to come forward with a suggestion for improvement ranging from a change in tactics to a new combat car he has designed.

Although the feeling is general that morale can be raised only through a gradual process, the War Department reports evidence that it is on its way up. Word of this sort has just come from Brig. Gen. James A. Ulio, retiring chief of the morale division.

Iran Agrees on Principles With British and Russians

LONDON, Sept. 2 (AP)—The broad principles of an agreement to settle the situation in Iran have been reached by British and Russian Ministers and the Iranian Government at Teheran, authoritative quarters reported today.

No armistice terms have been signed, but the Iranians were showing "good feeling and sense" in conversations during the past three days, it was said.

Many deails still are to be worked out, including the status of the German Legation in Teheran, the quarters said, but when a final agreement is reached there will be "no possibility of further trouble" from Germany in Iran.

Meanwhile, a British mechanized column affected an overnight contact with the Red Army—at Kazvin, 90 miles northwest of Teheran—for the first time since the two armies entered Iran. Afterwards they retired in the direction of Aveh Pass on the Hamadan Road.

Aveh Pass is 60 miles southwest of the point where the unresisted Soviet forces, moving in from the north, met the British, advancing from the southwest.

Meanwhile for the second time since Iran ceased fighting, bombs which the Iranians said were Russian fell on the outskirts of this Capital, reportedly causing some civilian casualties.

Two bomb craters five feet deep were examined by Lieut. Col. Francis Tompkings, United States military attache, who said he found propaganda leaflets nearby telling the Iranians that the Russians were their friends.

Iranian Air Force sources declared that two of their planes, which were fired on by Iranian antiaircraft batteries when they took off in unauthorized fashion while Russian planes were in the air, had escaped to an undisclosed destination.

Falling shrapnel from the antiaircraft fire at that time caused the first bombing scare in Teheran. It was explained later that the antiaircraft fire was intended to scare the planes down.

The Soviet Embassy accepted the explanation that the antiaircraft fire was not directed at the Russian fliers.

However, Russian planes again were over the Teheran area dropping leaflets for an hour and 45 minutes, and explosions were heard.

Japan Weighs 'Safety Zone' As U. S. Ship Nears Vladivostok

TOKYO, Sept. 2 (AP)—Premier Prince Fumimaro Konoye was reported today to be considering establishment of an ocean safety zone all around Japan as the first American ship bearing aviation gasoline to Soviet Russia approached the Empire's waters.

Vladivostok, ringed by Japanese islands, was the gasoline carrier's port of call.

Gen. Senjuro Hayashi, Director of the powerful Asia Development Federation—representing about 60 nationalist groups—told the Federation today Premier Konoye had agreed to consider its proposal for invocation of a safety zone embracing the entire ocean area adjacent to the Japanese islands.

[Presumably such a zone, extending territorial waters of the islands into a continuous sea area, would be patrolled by Japanese warships and battle planes.]

Firm maintenance of Japan's present diplomatic policy, with adherence to its Nazi-Fascist Axis obligations as the basis, was advocated by the Federation in a resolution sent to the Premier yesterday with the safety zone suggestion.

"The United States of late has unreasonably tightened economic pressure against Japan," the Federation said. And it declared that this action as well as supply of materials "to nations hostile to our Axis Powers" must be rejected.

The developments came as Domei reported the arrival of fresh British reinforcements at Singapore and Malayan bases and a Government spokesman said Japan again was drawing the attention of Moscow and Washington to its concern over shipment of United States war supplies to the embattled U. S. S. R.

British-Russian success in Iran and reports here that the United States will send most of its aid to Russia by way of the Middle East instead of Vladivostok gave the Japanese stock market a stronger tone yesterday.

Shipping stocks were particularly strong on the report that the United States might avoid offending Japanese feelings and not send Russian aid through nearby waters to Vladivostok.

On the conciliatory side, too, was "an open letter to Foreign Minister Toyoda" by Retsu Kiyosawa, commentator in the widely read commercial paper Chugai Shogyo.

He urged that Japan return to the diplomacy of the past when Japan was more open to bargaining. In recent years Japan's uncompromising diplomacy, which has been marked by insistence upon an "immutable policy" in East Asia, has tended to convert friends abroad into enemies, Mr. Kiyosawa said. He urged Mr. Toyoda to try to regain friends abroad.

The militaristic daily, Kokumin, however, declared that the European war which extended to Iran, is now threatening to involve the "propserity sphere" of Japan. Kokumin contended that Japan must bolster its total war structure and continue to pursue the immutable policy based on the Tri-Power Pact and Japan's ambitions for a Japanese "New Order" in East Asia.

Meanwhile the Japanese Army's chief spokesman declared bluntly last night that Japan was determined to use force if necessary to "break through the encirclement by the United States, China, Britain and the Netherlands" even though this may mean "entry into a long-term war against Britain and America."

The spokesman, Lieut.-Col. Itsuo Mabuchi, chief of the Army Press Section of Imperial Headquarters, told the Nation in a radiocast that Japan was resolved to build its co-prosperity sphere in East Asia despite British-American efforts at restraint.

Japanese Hold U. S. Baggage

SHANGHAI, Sept. 2 (AP)—Eight American Army, Navy and Consular officials are en route to Manila aboard the liner President Garfield minus their baggage which the Japanese hadn't unloaded from the Japanese liner Tatuta Maru here three days after the latter's arrival.

When the baggage was taken on at Yokohama and Kobe, Japanese officials refused to put it in baggage rooms or staterooms, storing it instead deep in cargo hatches as freight.

The Americans, who carried only the clothes they wore and what they could stuff in hand luggage, included four Naval, two Army and two Consular officers.

A Domei, Japanese news agency, dispatch from Hankow said Japanese-controlled Chinese police took over policing of the French Concession there as an aftermath to the shooting of Japanese civilians by the French police.

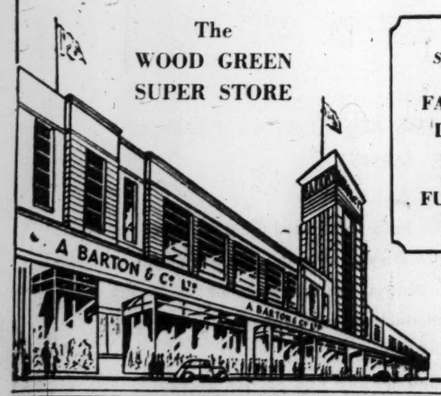
The Japanese news agency said 66 French Annamite police who had been policing the area were placed aboard a Japanese ship for Shanghai. French authority at Hankow already had been virtually eliminated by the Japanese.

Democratic Women To Observe Sept. 27

WASHINGTON (AP)—A picnic at the Hyde Park, N. Y., home of Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt on Sept. 27 will lead a national series of luncheons, teas, and dinners to observe Democratic Women's Day, an annual fund-raising event.

Mrs. Roosevelt will make a radio address to gatherings elsewhere in the Nation. Sept. 27 was chosen as the day of celebration because it was on that date in 1919 that women first became members of the Democratic National Committee.

COMPTON CHURCH ORGANS
are the finest artistic and intrinsic investment to any Church which contemplates the purchase of a new instrument of any size or cost.
JOHN COMPTON ORGAN CO. LTD.
Minerva Road, Willesden, London, N. W. 10

LONDON, ENGLAND
BARTONS
General and Fancy Drapers
26-36, High Road, Wood Green, N. 22
The WOOD GREEN SUPER STORE
Specialists in FASHIONS LINENS and SOFT FURNISHINGS


For Your Convenience
If the article or service you need is not found in this issue call
WHITEHALL 9691
Hours 9 a. m. to 5½ p. m. daily except Sunday; Saturday 9 a. m. to 12:45 p. m.
and information will gladly be given regarding local and general advertisers in this paper
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
Burwood House, Caxton Street, London, S. W. 1., England

LONDON, ENGLAND
J. BRILLIANT
PRO. A. HILL
Jeweller, Silversmith and Watchmaker
23 Queensway W. 2 Bay. 0978
A great variety of Watches and Jewellery.
Cash by return for old Jewellery, Gold, Silver and Ornaments.
FURNITURE AND ANTIQUES
Insurance and Valuations for Probate
Established 50 years

COOPERS
FOR PURE FOODS
68/76 Brompton Road Knightsbridge
90/96 Edgware Road, Marble Arch
178, High Road Streatham
7 King Street Twickenham

BOOKS from LONDON
J. & E. Bumpus Ltd., Booksellers to His Majesty the King, 477 Oxford Street, London, W. 1, England, for all new books, standard authors, the best books on every subject, scarce books and first editions, fine binding, foreign books, children's books.
Catalogues, lists and Bibliographical information free on application
BUMPUS

Quality footwear costs you less at . . .
FREEMAN HARDY & WILLIS LTD.
Footwear manufacturers with nearly 600 shops

Schools in East Indies Fitted to Needs

Dutch educators attempt to adapt schooling to individual, with stress on better farming.

Fabulously rich in oil, rubber, tin, and other strategic resources, the Netherlands East Indies occupy a vital position in the tense Far East. Japan openly covets these islands. The colonial administrators have astutely resisted Japanese demands. Latest basic developments in the islands are presented in three articles, of which this is the third.

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

By Vanya Oakes

BATAVIA, Netherlands Indies—Education in democracy is safe throughout this outpost of strategic islands under the present Dutch administrators, now engaged in holding off totalitarian Japan.

Instead of spreading a veneer of Western knowledge over the islanders, Dutch educators aim to provide for their Oriental charges a selective schooling best adapted to individual needs.

Emphasis lies on giving the native what is of most use to him. Mainly this is instruction on how to raise better crops. There is a welcome absence of the older colonial attitude—to train clerks, accountants, and so on, as servants of the European administrators.

In the "dessas," or villages, are the dessa schools. They offer a three-year course to all children who wish to attend. Driving through Java one encounters hordes of school children in each village. Youngsters with their school slates are a traffic problem throughout the island.

There are some 20,000 of these schools. The children are taught some one of the 29 local dialects. Teachers are selected from the villages themselves. The Government sends them to a training center for two years.

Knowledge of Malay

The two main educational needs are a knowledge of Malay, the general language of the islands, which any village lad needs if he goes beyond its boundaries, and an elementary knowledge of hygiene. School walls are covered with a great variety of hygienic admonitions, and the children get illustrated pamphlets to take home. They are also taught some of the Malay characters, so that they will be able to read simple signs. Also, they learn some elementary arithmetic.

For pupils who are interested in more learning, and whom the teachers recommend as suitable material, there are next the Continuation Schools. These offer a two-year course, and are mostly in the larger villages, about 2,500 in all. Here the elementary subjects are continued, with the addition that Malay is taught as a subject, not merely as a language medium.

The teachers for these schools must have completed a four-year normal course.

Then there is a very interesting group of schools, called also Continuation Schools, one for girls. The young ladies are taught improved methods of housekeeping, how to take care of babies, and again emphasis is laid on hygiene. These schools are immensely popular throughout the islands, for their graduates are in great demand as wives.

There is a corresponding arrangement for boys, where the emphasis is on manual and agricultural training.

In both schools the native dialect is used as a medium, and Dutch is offered as a subject.

Course in General Subjects

Formerly, promising students progressed from these continuation schools directly to technical and agricultural schools. As the educational system has grown, however, a further link has been added, which would roughly correspond to the American junior high school. It is a four-year course of general subjects plus the technical and agricultural work. These schools were only started in 1937.

In a way they have taken the place of the earlier technical and agricultural schools. Those institutions have now progressed to much higher standards. For example, the technical schools produce mechanics for the more complicated needs of the growing industrialization of the Indies, and the agricultural ones place emphasis now on theoretical matters—rotation and improvement of crops, and experimental work.

In all schools beyond the continuation group Dutch is taught as a subject, with the native language preserved as the teaching medium.

This year a drive was launched to increase schools of the types described above. The schedule calls for 1,000 additional schools per year, over a period of 10 years.

This might be classified as the native-language group of schools. In contrast to them are the Dutch-language schools, where Dutch is used as the teaching medium.

There are 300 such Dutch schools, 300 native, and 120 Chinese.

"Link Schools" Formed

As native education has expanded there came to be a group of students who had finished the continuation school work, and who were eager and capable of going further. That is, they wanted to go into the Dutch-language group. But neither their Dutch nor their general background was sufficient.

To fulfill this need the Government decided upon the establishment of the "link schools"—which are precisely what their name indicates.

Students are taken through five additional grades, after which they are equipped to enter the Dutch elementary school where Dutch is the teaching medium. There are about 50 of these link schools.

There is one other problem in education in the Indies, the 80,000 Arabs. Until now they have always run their own schools, but recently there has arisen a demand for a western education. And the Dutch are establishing Dutch-Arab schools.

Until the war the university training was limited to several technical colleges; a law college, and a medical college. Nearly all students desiring university work went home to Holland.

A.B. Course at Java

But the war has begun to alter this arrangement. There is now to be an A.B. degree offered by the University of Java. It has added to its curriculum a department of economics. The agricultural institute now gives a higher degree, in theoretical and experimental work.

Planned for next year is a full university. One must not forget to differentiate between the American higher educational system, and the continental, in which college and university are not the same thing. Full university degrees will be offered in law; civil service; medicine; civil and chemical engineering. This is in addition to the ordinary A.B. degree. Likewise the military academies, formerly in Holland, are now operating in Java—the Navy at Surabaya, and the Army at Bandung.

So—this is the system of education the Dutch have worked out. It seems to me more thorough, more practical than any other in the Orient, either in a colony or a country like China. In these other cases the effort has been directed toward plastering the western system onto the Oriental with a this-or-nothing attitude. The Dutch, on the other hand, have tried to develop a pattern which will be of use to the natives themselves and to the country as a whole.

Boibelman

Pearl Fishing Craft in Celebes

Along with oil, rubber, and tin the Netherlands Indies possess riches in jewels and precious metals.

A 'Watertight' Guarantee

Never take risks when buying an Umbrella — A wise "buy" will last you a lifetime. We sell direct to you through our own shops. No middlemen. KENDALL value is unbeatable. We specialise in Re-covers and Repairs.

Kendall

UMBRELLAS & RAINCOATS

71 Branches in England and Wales

Bradleys

for the finest values in fine furs

ORIGINAL MODELS DESIGNED & MADE IN THEIR OWN WORKROOMS AT

Chepstow Place London, w.2. Bayswater 1200

Ottawa Envoy Last Link Between Vichy and Britain

By Morris McDougall

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

OTTAWA, Sept. 2—The Government remains silent, for the present at least, on what if anything is to be done about the Vichy representative at the Canadian Capital.

Ever since the Vichy Government decided on closer collaboration with Germany and put the anti-British Admiral Jean Darlan in charge of the country's forces, bringing new and sharper criticism of allowing the French Minister to remain at Ottawa, some word on the subject has been expected from the Cabinet. It may indeed come at any time, but public interest has been deflected temporarily by more vital war events.

This interest will undoubtedly revive if a new situation rises in regard to the African ports of Dakar and Casablanca or if the collaboration agreement takes other practical forms. This does not mean that the desire to sever diplomatic relations with Vichy is anything like universal in this country. The situation surrounding the whole question is not as simple as all that.

Until something definite is known and made public the Vichy Minister, René Ristelhueber, continues to receive the honors and consideration due his position. He is not in any way discriminated against. His position naturally isn't particularly comfortable. Aside from his own uncertainty about the future, he is aware of a certain restraint on the part of some at least of his acquaintances which has been caused by the attitude and actions of his government. Personally he is well liked, but the Legation on the cliffs above Ottawa is not such a lively social center as it was before the downfall of France and this isn't entirely due to the war or the humiliation of defeat. If the Ministry at Ottawa were closed, it is thought that M. Ristelhueber might resign and continue to live here. His daughter a few months ago married Bruce MacDonald, a young official in the Dominion public service, and it is believed he would like to live near her.

There is this to be said in regard to the Minister's tenure of office which began shortly before the capitulation of France: he has not as far as is known taken advantage of his position to attempt to injure in any way the interests of Canada or Britain. Some months ago some minor officials of the Vichy Government in the Province of Quebec were openly critical of the British policy in the Mediterranean, and this was resented by some French newspapers in that Province. The complaint has not recently been heard.

Many people in Canada, English as well as French speaking, have felt that the Vichy Minister is a representative of the French people rather than the Government. The idea is based on sentiment rather than logic, but it is quite a strong feeling and there has been and still is considerable reluctance about cutting the last formal link between the British Empire and the French people. If the Minister at Ottawa were in a position where he could do much harm to the cause, the situation might be different, or if he showed any inclination to aid in subversive activities the attitude of the people, both French and English speaking, would undoubtedly harden. If Vichy turns over African ports to the Nazis, complaints about the presence of the Minister at the Capital would become more intense.

If, however, the Ministry were closed now, there would be distress in some sections of the Province of Quebec. In spite of the political separation of nearly two centuries the intangible bond remains of a common race, culture and language. If anyone doubts the potency of that bond his doubts would have been dispelled if he had sensed the humiliation and sorrow felt by many French Canadians at the downfall of their ancient motherland. A few days ago Gen. L. R. LaFleche, M. de Montigny and Mme. Simard spoke words of encouragement to the people of France through the facilities of the CBC and a Boston radio station. At other times the Minister of Justice, Ernest Lapointe, and other French Canadians have addressed the French people by wireless. Leaders in French Canada would like to feel they can do something to sustain the morale of their brothers in their time of servitude to a foreign conqueror. Who would suggest that these efforts may not in the long run play some part in the restoration of the pride and courage of the French?

Then there is the point that the Ministry at Ottawa is the sole remaining link of the British Commonwealth with France. This means of communication has undoubtedly a practical value to Britain as well as Canada and if it should be decided that the bond should be cut, this would be done only after consultation with the Government of the United Kingdom. It remains to be seen whether the future actions of the Vichy Government finally compel Canada through high political considerations to sever diplomatic relations with France.

News of New Pétain Party Kept Out of Paris Papers

VICHY, Unoccupied France, Sept. 2 (AP)—Marshal Pétain's announcement of a new Government party, the Legion of War Veterans and Volunteers of the National Revolution, has been censored out of the German-controlled Paris press—an indication that the totalitarian-style movement was trouble-bound, it was thought.

Marshal Pétain's statement here Aug. 31 to veterans celebrating the first anniversary of the founding of their Legion that it would be broadened into the popular base of support for the Vichy regime was cut almost by half when it appeared in the Paris newspapers.

It appeared as ostensibly the Marshal's complete utterance, with no deletions indicated, and to the reader unversed otherwise it would appear that the Marshal merely had made an inspirational speech to "war veterans." All reference to the Legion as such or the new role into which Marshal Pétain cast it was deleted.

Even La Petite Gironde of Bordeaux circulating in both Occupied and Unoccupied Zones omitted mention of the Legion in reporting the anniversary celebrations of the veterans.

Paris Press Aloof

The coldness of the Paris press was all the more marked since Marshal Pétain's move was first publicly suggested by the Paris newspaper Les Nouveaux Temps.

The last previous effort to form a Government mass movement was through the so-called National Group after the fall of France, but this failed through the opposition of a stanchly collaborationist organization in the Occupied Zone known as the National Popular Group. The National Group collapsed.

The similarity of names figured in the National Group-National Popular Group situation. Observers speculated on the possible significance of the fact that the anti-Russian volunteer organization in the Occupied Zone also is called "The Legion" and its members are referred to as "Legionnaires" in the press outside Vichy's control.

Naval Command Changed

Vice-Premier Admiral Jean Darlan, acting in his capacity as Navy Minister, shook up the Naval High Command, removing his long-time collaborator, Admiral Maurice Leluc, as Commander in Chief. In Admiral Leluc's place, Admiral Darlan appointed Rear Admiral Auphan, youngest Admiral in the Navy, and appointed him also as Director of the Naval Ministry Secretariat. Political circles could offer no explanation for the change.

The French said that they had been notified by the British that Gen. Henri Dentz, former High Commissioner for Syria, who is reported slated for an important Government post, and other high French officers held as hostages for the return of Britons following the Syrian campaign, would be released Sept. 3.

The British said they would keep only two hostages until the return of two missing British officers. An authorized source said the two Britons had not been returned because they were not in physical condition to be moved. One was said to be in Belgrade but the whereabouts of the other was not made known.

More Objectors Quit Work Camps, Join Canadian Army

OTTAWA (CP) — Increasing numbers of conscientious objectors are getting over their objections to military service after a taste of camp life in the work camps set up for them.

This development is attributed in part to the treatment of men who refuse to bear arms for religious reasons and who, instead, are put to work at 50 cents a day and their board.

From one work camp 12 men left to join the active army in two days. In one military district 99 Mennonites, the largest of the religious groups which regard the taking of human life under any circumstances as sinful, are going into military training camps, many of them without trying out the alternative of service in the labor camps.

Spain Puts Tax On Departees To Aid Repatriation

MADRID, Sept. 2 (AP)—Generalissimo Francisco Franco has decreed taxes on persons departing from Spain to finance repatriation of Spaniards to help Spain "in this difficult and happy hour of her expansion."

The decree, published in the Official Bulletin, set up a central council to supervise the repatriation and said that not only would funds be provided but also aid would be given for settling families and removing other difficulties "separating sons, anxious to return, from the motherland."

Funds for this work will be raised through a tax of 2 per cent on the passage paid by all foreigners leaving Spanish ports, the tax to be paid in foreign currency, and through a 10 per cent tax on third-class fares of all passengers, whether foreign or Spanish, leaving the same ports. This levy may be paid in pesetas.

Once a Spaniard has been repatriated under the new plan he may not leave Spain until he has repaid the cost of his repatriation.

Free French Win

SYDNEY, New South Wales, Sept. 2 (AP)—News reaching here today said Vichy sympathizers in the Tahiti Government failed recently in an attempt to seize control from the de Gaulle Free French, who assumed the rule of that South Pacific island last spring.

The reports said the Free French Governor, Gen. Richard Brunot, arrested a number of citizens, who probably will be deported, and freed de Gaullists who had been imprisoned by a local Governor.

The majority of the population supports the Free French movement, which is in control in all the French Pacific islands.

New Youth Union For Axis States Begun in Reich

BRESLAU, Germany, Sept. 2 (AP)—Informed quarters looked upon the announcement here of a new international youth organization as of considerable political importance, although official utterances went no farther than to admit that Germany is interested in a totalitarian youth union.

Baldur von Schirach, German youth education leader, made the disclosure that the organization is being founded in an address here Aug. 29 at the first Axis "Junior Olympics."

Members of the new youth union, which will not be restricted to sports alone, is expected to be strictly of Axis friends interested in construction of a "new Europe."

Come for comfort to

SAXONE

Wherever you are in Britain there is a Saxone shop near you. A good choice of Footprint, Styl-Eez and Cooleez shoes; a full range of American fittings; and the Double Brannock device which measures both feet and ensures perfect fit.

SAXONE SHOE COMPANY, LTD., KILMARNOCK, SCOTLAND

How British Cut War Waste

LONDON, Sept. 2 (BPS — Meeting in quiet conferences in an oak-paneled room in the shadow of London's famed "Big Ben," a committee headed by the British economist, Sir John Wardlaw-Milne, has saved British taxpayers millions of pounds by cutting out unnecessary expenditures in Government departments since the start of the war.

Sir John and his committee of 31 men and women Members of Parliament went into action three months after war broke out.

Today, with the job far from finished, they have complete surveys of the complex financial backgrounds of the Army, Navy, Air, Supply, Home Defense, Trade, Agriculture and Transport Services. Their recommendations, made directly to the Cabinet, have a bearing on everybody and everything to do with the war, and the spending of the British Government's money to win it.

The committee had been functioning for only a few days when Sir John made the first of a series of startling reports to the House of Commons. He pointed out that thousands of pounds were being spent on patents for devices which later proved to be impractical. A new system of pretesting inventions before application was made for patent rights was immediately instituted.

Each member of the "team," which is known as the Select Committee on National Expenditure, is a modern Sherlock Holmes. Each does his own investigating and field work. Since the committee was formed, more than 1,000 witnesses have been interviewed at more than 500 hearings. Each of these hearings has resulted in some new saving to the British Government.

"We have no outside 'experts' to help us," Sir John said in a recent interview. "If we have a suspicion of waste we visit the spot ourselves and interview witnesses personally. The Government has given us the power to demand and examine any documents or papers we may need for our investigation, and we use this power."

Members of the committee have traveled for thousands of miles to obtain evidence of possible savings. They have studied dockyards, airports, factories, film studios, munition works, fire-fighting units, and a variety of Government offices. At the present time they are reported to be making an extensive survey of Britain's man power in essential defense industries.

DRAWN FOR THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Sir John Wardlaw-Milne

British expert who is head of committee on war economies.

It was about a year ago that Sir John put his finger on the pulse of Britain's sea might and realized that, although the expenses of shipbuilding were rising sharply, the increased output did not seem to be in ratio to the expenditure. Accordingly, committee members visited shipyards in major British cities and soon found the cause for mounting expenses.

It developed that workmen were striving to increase the production of their own yards by working overtime. They received increased overtime pay, but the excessive work was causing a number of the workers to become overtired; although there was a rise in the cost of labor, the efficiency of the labor was slackening. The recommendations of the investigators rectified the situation.

The last year has been a fruitful one for Sir John and his coworkers. They have been able to recommend substantial savings to the Ministry of Information in relation to the production of motion pictures concerning the war, and they have solved financial problems encountered in housing members of the balloon barrage command at field locations.

Other savings instituted by the committee have been simple measures such as cutting down on waste space in newspapers and eliminating duplication in press releases and official communiqués of various Government agencies. The committee also was able to save valuable metal stores by suggesting a campaign to discourage throwing away paper clips.

Sir John was born in 1879 in Elgin, the fourth son of James Milne, Justive of Peace and banker. He was educated at Larchfield Academy and determined to make finance his career. He went to India, where he became a director of Turner Morrison & Co., with offices in Bombay and Calcutta.

He was prominent for many years in the social and civic life of Bombay and served as a member of the Bombay Municipal Corporation. He also was the Government representative on the Bombay City Improvement Trust, a deputy chairman of the Bombay Chamber of Commerce, and director of the Bank of Bombay.

During the World War he served as Lieutenant Colonel commanding the 4th (Bombay) Artillery of the Indian Defense Forces. He was also president of the Indian Government Advisory War Shipping Committee.

He went to the United States in the early 1920's, following an extensive tour of Mesopotamia and the Near East. While in the United States he toured the Nation as official lecturer for the British Government on problems of the Near East and Mesopotamia.

He returned to England and was elected to the House of Commons in 1922. In 1926 he became a member of the Imperial Economic Committee and in 1932 he was created a Knight of the British Empire. When Parliament sought to choose a man to be "Watchdog of War-Waste," the appointment went to an economist with a broad international background.

Counterattacking Red Army Routes New Nazi Regiment

By the Associated Press

Tuesday, Sept. 2

Red Army units counterattacking on the central sector toward Smolensk have routed a German infantry regiment rushed to the Eastern Front from France only 10 days ago, the Russians announced officially today.

The regiment was of the 161st German Division, the Russian daily communiqué stated in its supplementary portion. It said the regiment came to the Eastern Front from the German-occupied French city of Toul, near Nancy and close to the German border.

The Red Army was reported making its strongest stand of the war along the entire front with the help of Russian units isolated behind the German lines.

Soviet military sources gave this view of the conflict as the official communiqué for the fifth successive day reported no changes in positions and continued fierce fighting.

The communiqué reported the destruction of 99 German tanks and 100 trucks on the outskirts of a town identified as O. It added that nearly 1,000 Nazis were killed and that their losses included quantities of machine-guns, mine-throwers, antitank guns, 10 armored cars, and 50 motorcycles.

Russian stands in pockets behind the main positions of Adolf Hitler's Army, particularly on the Black Sea coast and in northern Estonia, appeared to have attracted much German attention, giving the Russian front line forces time to dig in at new positions.

Continued counterattacks by the central front army of Marshal Semyon Timoshenko were indicated in military dispatches, while the defenders of Leningrad on the right flank and the lower Dnieper on the left held against German pressure.

In Berlin Nazi dispatches from the front said the German armies were gradually closing a ring of steel around Leningrad, while at the opposite end of the front Nazi dive-bombers ranged beyond the Dnieper battle line to strike their first blow at the Crimea.

The Germans declared their land forces and those of the Finns already were threatening Leningrad from the north, west, south and southeast. The ring is gradually being squeezed shut, it was said, leaving the Russians less and less space in which to operate.

On the sea front, it was said Leningrad's only protection was afforded by the remnants of the Red Baltic Fleet and the fortress of Kronstadt, situated some 20 miles west of the city.

The Red Fleet has been reported by the Germans to have been crippled, but the Germans acknowledged that Kronstadt, with its modern fortifications, may be difficult to take.

In the first air attack on the Crimea, vital military targets on the western side of the peninsula were said to have been battered heavily.

At the same time the luftwaffe was said to have hurled planes against the new Russian defense line on the east side of the Dnieper.

The highwater mark of the Nazi invasion acknowledged by the Russians now runs through Novgorod, on the west bank of the Volkhov River on the northern flank, and Dniepropetrovsk, on the west bank of the Dnieper in the south.

Between these strongly fortified sectors, where trench warfare appeared to be developing, Red Army forces were said to be hammering the Germans incessantly in stiff, mobile counter-offensives.

Peace Move Denied

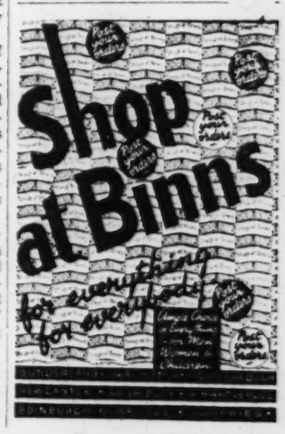
LONDON, Sept. 2 (AP)—Rumors that a separate peace between Finland and Russia was being explored—linked with a report that Premier Joseph Stalin had ordered his numerically superior northern army to retire to the old Karelian Isthmus frontier — were largely discounted by official and unofficial sources.

The names of two United States diplomats, John G. Winant, Ambassador to Britain, and H. F. Arthur Schoenfeld, Minister to Finland, were mentioned in London as possible intermediaries, but Mr. Winant denied that he had any such role.

The Stockholm correspondent of the Daily Mail reported, in a dispatch unconfirmed in authoritative London quarters, that the Red Army Marshal Clement Voroshiloff had moved back 15 divisions "outnumbering the Finns two-to-one" in some places as much as 150 miles in a voluntary abandonment of territory won 18 months ago.

"It is unlikely that Stalin ordered such a withdrawal—which means abandoning a strong second line of defense in the Isthmus—unless he received assurance that the Finns would come to terms," the Daily Mail's correspondent wrote.

[Earlier in Helsingfors it was denied officially that any such negotiations with the Finnish Government had taken place.]



HOLYROOD

KNITWEAR

Classic Sweaters and Cardigans in Cashmere and Angora

Made in Scotland

MURDOCH & CO.

73 Mitchell Street, Glasgow, C. 1, Scotland

Text of Roosevelt Labor Day Address

HYDE PARK, N. Y., Sept 2 (AP)—Following is the text of President Roosevelt's Labor Day address:

On this day—this American holiday—we celebrate the rights of free laboring men and women.

The preservation of these rights is now vitally important not only to us who enjoy them—to the whole future of Christian civiligation.

American labor now bears a tremendous responsibility in the winning of this most brutal, most terrible of all wars.

In our factories and shops and arsenals we are building weapons on a scale great in its magnitude. To all the battlefronts of the world these weapons are being dispatched, by day and by night, over the seas and through the air. And this Nation is now devising and developing new weapons of unprecedented power toward the maintenance of democracy.

Why are we doing this? Why are we determined to devote our entire industrial effort to the prosecution of a war which has not yet actually touched our own shores?

Not Warlike People

We are not a warlike people. We have never sought glory as a nation of warriors. We are not interested in aggression. We are not interested—as the dictators are—in looting. We do not covet one square inch of the territory of any other nation.

Our vast effort, and the unity of purpose which inspires that effort are due solely to our recognition of the fact that our fundamental rights—including the rights of labor—are threatened by Hitler's violent attempt to rule the world.

These rights were established by our forefathers on the field of battle. They have been defended—at great cost but with great success—on the field of battle, here on our own soil, and in foreign lands, and on all the seas all over the world.

There has never been a moment in our history when Americans were not ready to stand up as free men and fight for their rights.

Interdependent Rights

In times of national emeregncy, one fact is brought home to us clearly and decisively—the fact that all of our rights are interdependent.

The right of freedom of worship would mean nothing without freedom of speech. And the rights of free labor as we know them today could not survive without the rights of free enterprise.

That is the indestructible bond that is between us—all of us Americans: Interdependence of interests, privileges, opportunities—interpedendence of rights.

That is what unites us—men and women of all sections, of all races, of all faiths, of all occupations, of all political beliefs. That is why we have been able to defy and frustrate the enemies who believed they could divide us and conquer us from within.

These enemies all know that we possess a strong Navy—gaining in strength. They know that that Navy—as long as the Navies of the British Empire and the Netherlands and Norway and Russia exist—can together guarantee the freedom of the seas. These enemies know that if those other Navies are destroyed, the American Navy cannot now, or in the future, maintain the freedom of the seas against all the rest of the world.

Army Gains Strength

These enemies know that our Army is increasing daily in its all-round strength.

These enemies know that today the chief American fighters in the battles now raging are those engaged in American industry, employers and employees alike.

These enemies know that the course of the American production in the past year has shown enormous gains and that the produce of these industries is moving to the battle fronts against Hitlerism in increasing volume each day.

But these enemies also know that our American effort is not yet enough—and that unless we step up the total of our production and more greatly safeguard it on its journeys to the battlefields, these enemies will take heart in pushing their attack in old fields and new.

I give solemn warning to those who think that Hitler has been blocked and halted, that they are making a very dangerous assumption. When in any war your enemy seems to be making slower progress than he did the year before, that is the very moment to strike with redoubled force—to throw more energy into the job of defeating him—to end for all time the menace of world conquest and thereby end of all talk or thought of any peace founded on a compromise with evil itself.

Foundation of Democracy

And we know that a free labor system is the very foundation of a functioning democracy. We know that one of the first acts of the Axis dictatorships has been to wipe out all the principles and standards which labor has been able to establish for its own preservation and advancement.

Trade unionism is a forbidden philosophy under these rule or ruin dictators. For trade unionism demands full freedom of expression and peaceful assembly. Trade unionism has helped to give every one who toils the position of dignity which is his due.

The present position of labor in the United States as an interdependent unit in the life of the Nation has not come about by chance. It has been an evolutionary process of a healthy democracy at work.

Hitler has not worked that way. He will not—he cannot work that way. Just as he denies all rights to individuals, he must deny all rights to groups—of labor, of business, of learning, of the church. He has abolished trade unions as ruthlessly as he has persecuted religion.

No group of Americans has realized more clearly what Nazi domination of the world means than has organized labor—what it means to their standards of living, their freedom, their lives. No group has a greater stake in the defeat of Naziism, in the preservation of the fundamental freedoms, in the continuance of democracy throughout the world. We have already achieved much; it is imperative that we achieve infinitely more.

Length of Ordeal

The singlemindedness and sacrifice with which we jointly dedicate ourselves to the production of the weapons of freedom will determine in no small part the length of the ordeal through which humanity must pass.

We cannot hesitate, we cannot equivocate in the great task before us. The defense of America's freedom must take precedence over every private aim and over every private interest. We are engaged on a grim and perilous task. Forces of insane violence have been let loose by Hitler upon this earth. We must do our full part in conquering them. For these forces may be unleashed on this Nation as we go about our business of protecting the proper interests of our country.

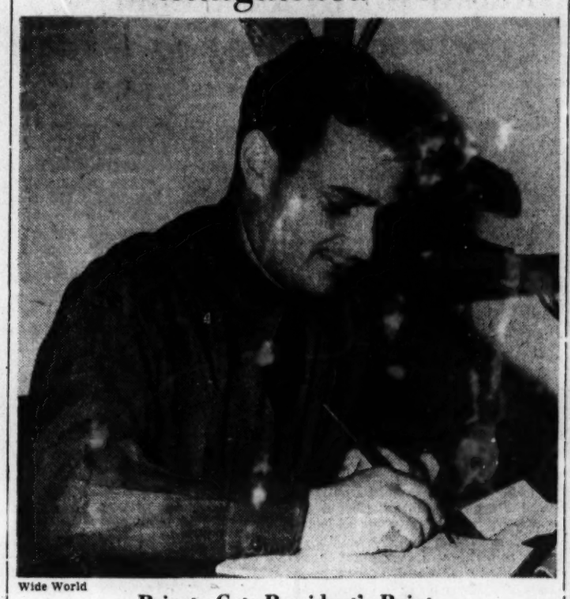
The task of defeating Hitler may be long and arduous. There are a few appeasers and Nazi sympathizers who say it cannot be done. They even ask me to negotiate with Hitler—to pray for crumbs from his victorious table. They do, in fact, ask me to become the modern Benedict Arnold and betray all I hold dear—my devotion to our freedom—to our churches—to our country. This course I have rejected—I reject it again.

Instead, I know that I speak the conscience and determination of the American people when I say that we shall do everything in our power to crush Hitler and his Nazi forces.

American workers and American farmers, American businessmen and American churchmen—all of us together—have the great responsibility and the great privilege of laboring to build a democratic world on enduring foundations.

May it be said on some future Labor Day by some future President of the United States that we did our work faithfully and well.

Distinguished Pen



Wide World

Private Gets President's Point

At Camp Callan, Calif., Private Samuel M. Goldhagen tests the pen which President Roosevelt used to sign the Congressional resolution extending the military service of draftees. Private Goldhagen said he "got the inspiration" to request the pen and sent a letter to Mr. Roosevelt.

Officials of Electrical Union Urge Labor War on Hitlerism

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

CAMDEN, N. J., Sept. 2—All groups in the labor movement should unite in support of every step necessary to crush Hitlerism, James B. Carey, President of the United Electrical, Radio and Machine Workers of America, and National Secretary of the Congress of Industrial Organization; Julius Emspak, Secretary-Treasurer, and James J. Matles, national director of the organization, declared in their report to the seventh national convention of their union here yesterday.

Their position repudiates the isolationist stand of John L. Lewis, former President of the C. I. O., and is considered in some quarters as a reflection of general sentiment in the parent body founded by Mr. Lewis in that the division of opinion within the group was said to be similar to the balance of forces within the C. I. O. The union leaders, representing both right and left wing elements, said that a divergence of opinion that had existed before the German attack on Soviet Russia had been bridged by the latest aggression of the Nazis.

"Both groups now agree," they declared, "that the united might of both the British and Soviet Governments, backed by the United States and supported most of all by that hatred of Fascism that is bred in the bone of every worker—such a combination can hardly fail to rid humanity once and for all of the very foundation-head of world Fascism, the Nazi Government of Germany."

Mr. Carey, Mr. Emspak and Mr. Matles criticized the Office of Production Management, the Office of Emergency Management, and the Government bodies set up to speed defense as a "super-government" dominated by "big business."

The report said the union gained 116,000 members in the last year, doubling its dues collections and establishing itself as one of the five largest units in the C. I. O.

Other labor news and strike developments, reported by the Associated Press, follow:

San Francisco—One closed dining room appeared to be the principal immediate result of an American Federation of Labor strike against 28 San Francisco hotels.

Pickets walked quietly back and forth in front of four hotels. The Culinary, Bar and Service Workers Union indicated the others would be picketed later.

The Empire Hotel reported it was operating almost normally with a skeleton staff. The dining room, however, was closed. Three smaller hotels, the Edison, Federal and Keystone, employing from seven to 14 persons each, also were picketed. The other 24 names in the strike call were operating normally.

New York—The Postal Telegraph Cable Company and the American Communications Association (C. I. O.) notified Mayor F. H. La Guardia that they had agreed on a new contract covering 15,000 employees, 9,000 of whom would receive a $1 a week wage increase.

Detroit—Two hundred thousand union labels, which will be among the first to appear on any automobile made in the United States, will be given the Ford Motor Company next week for distribution to its dealers, United Automobile Workers (C. I. O.) officials said. A union spokesman said the appearance of the label on the Ford cars would be optional on the part of the purchaser.

New York—Mayor F. H. La Guardia announced the City was unable to make retroactive to July 1 its new wage scale for New York transit employees—a move requested by Philip Murray, C. I. O. President.

"We can't do it," Mr. La Guardia said. "Instead of giving fewer people more for one month, a larger number will get an increase permanently. We have to work on the available money this year. I'm sure Mr. Murray will understand."

The increases, aggregating $6,250,628, became effective today.

Minneapolis, Minn.—Northland-Greyhound bus service to and from the twin cities and covering an area of eight Mid-West States was at a standstill as the result of a strike of 800 drivers and maintenance men.

The dispute involves a pension plan instituted by the company which the firm said was voluntary.

The strike affected thousands of Labor Day vacationists at cities and resorts on Northland-Greyhound routes in Minnesota, Wisconsin, Michigan, Illinois, North and South Dakota, Montana and Iowa.

Caldwell, N. J.—Herbert O. Feldman, President of Propeller Craft, Inc., an independent union, announced that an agreement had been reached with officials of the Propeller Division of Curtiss-Wright Corporation providing wage increases for hourly workers at the company's plants and at Clifton.

The agreement provides wage increases of 10 cents an hour for hourly employees who were on the pay roll last May 15, Mr. Feldman said, adding that five cents of the increase would be retroactive to May 15 and five cents to Aug. 10.

The previous hourly minimum rate was given as 50 cents. The maximum rate was not obtainable.

Red Cross Nurses Arrive in Britain

LONDON (AP)—Twenty-two Red Cross nurses were among a large group of United States citizens who arrived in Britain Sept. 2 by boat.

The nurses rounded out a staff of 63 for the new Harvard-Red Cross Hospital at Salisbury.

Aboard the same convoy were some 200 United States-born soldiers, including cavalrymen, serving with the Canadian Army.

Labor Day Speakers Stress Better Ordering of Society

By Alexander H. Williams

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Sept. 2—A call for "a better ordering of society, undergirded on the one hand by religion and on the other by the productive labor of hand and brain" highlighted observance of Labor Day here.

The observance was general, embracing more than trade unions, which abandoned their customary parades and, through their leaders, voiced what reports indicated was unanimous support of the democracies in their contest against totalitarian overlordship and disunion. On the whole, the observance had a more serious meaning than that of any other Labor Day since the United States entered the World War.

Among the chief speakers were Sidney Hillman, Associate Director of the Office of Production Management; William Green, President of the American Federation of Labor; Matthew Woll, Vice-President of the American Federation of Labor and Chairman of the American Labor Committee to Aid British Labor; George Meany, Secretary-Treasurer of the American Federation of Labor; James Carey, Executive Secretary of the Congress of Industrial Organizations, and Gustave A. Strebel, President of the New York State Industrial Union Council of the Congress of Industrial Organizations.

Ernest Bevin, British Minister of Labor, and George Hicks, Parliamentary Secretary for the British Works and Building Ministry, radiocast addresses from London to American labor. Robert Morrison, British Minister of Home Security, sent a message of greeting to American labor for release in this country.

Opportunity for Churches

The Federal Council of Churches led religious bodies in appealing to the churches to take the lead in furthering "the application of Christian principles of democracy to industrial and economic relations." The Council's Labor Day message, issued to be read from pulpits on Labor Sunday, Sept. 7, or on Sunday, Aug. 31, declares that "Christian forces will play a vital part in the era just ahead," and stresses that "if the opportunity is ignored, they are likely to have little part in solving our most urgent social problems and infusing spiritual life into society."

"Without the support of Christian democracy in industry, all democracy is jeopardized," it declares.

The Council sees the present situation as "a new missionary opportunity," and stresses that "where liberty and equality prevail as ideals of human relations, the labor movement is strong, but in totalitarian nations, where democracy has been discarded, the independent labor movement has disappeared."

It commends employers who "in increasing numbers" are freely granting to labor the right to organize and are working out constructive relationship with unions on the basis of mutual confidence.

Industrial civilization, it holds, is faced with two alternatives: "It must either extend more democratic control to those who produce and to those who consume economic goods and services or it will take the undemocratic course of centering all power in a political state."

Responsibility of Labor

The Council calls upon organized labor to deal effectively with the various elements within its ranks which weakens confidence in its integrity and declares that as labor grows in power, it must assume the moral responsibility which power entails.

"This hour of crisis calls for a Christian movement which has renewed its spirit and clarified its vision of the wider implication of its gospel," it declares, "and for a labor movement which has purified its practices and set its eyes on the farther goal of true democracy."

Mr. Hillman came out unequivocally for the defeat of Nazi Germany, declaring that American labor stood firm "against Hitler and against all he means." Hitler, he said, had marked down the United States for future conquest, but that American labor was aware to the threat and was determined to balk him.

"Together with management, labor is turning out guns and ships and tanks and planes that will guarantee victory for those who are fighting the battle of democracy," Mr. Hillman continued. "All America responds to this task. We have mobilized our man power and our will power to the contest between the workshops of democracy and the sweatshops of the Axis. . . .

No Doubt About Labor

"Let there be no doubt where labor stands. Labor everywhere is resolved to build a world free from fear and want and oppression and war. We of American labor must be in the forefront of this effort."

Mr. Green, whose address was radiocast as a part of the "salute to labor" over the National Broadcasting Company's nation-wide network, pledged the loyalty of 5,000,000 members of the American Federation of Labor, whom he described as a thoroughly aroused body of men and women who "appreciate the benefits of freedom."

"We are for the national defense program 100 per cent," he declared. "We do not hesitate and we never have hesitated to express our hate of Hitlerism in all its forms. Manifesting this support, American workers in the past year have accomplished production miracles. They have contributed their skill, their sweat, and their high hearts and they have broken all production records. More than 99 per cent of the American Federation of Labor members have refrained from striking on defense jobs for any cause."

Mr. Green described these men in overalls as now constituting "America's first line of defense."

Mr. Woll saw Labor Day this year as having "a greater significance than Labor Day in a good many years of the past," with the world "literally at the crossroads, locked in a gigantic struggle to determine whether it shall exist in the future as a world of slaves or as a world of free men."

He stressed that the nations fighting Hitler depend upon American resources, and gave assurance that labor fully understood the situation and was "acting accordingly."

Appeal for Unity

Mr. Meany, speaking at the unveiling of a statue of the late Samuel Gompers in Uniondale, N. Y., appealed for labor unity, which, he said, was greater today than ever before—"so obvious that no comment upon it is necessary."

Mr. Carey, speaking from Philadelphia, transmitted a message from Philip Murray, President of the C. I. O., whom he praised as "a consistent champion of the democratic rights of labor and the plain people generally."

Mr. Strebel declared it was labor's concern to aid all those who are resisting tyranny and oppression and to send the matériel of war to Great Britain, Russia, and China.

"It Hitler wins, the labor movement in all lands will be destroyed and freedom will perish from the earth," he declared. "If the forces of democracy triumph, labor will triumph, and the liberties of Labor Day will become the code by which men can live."

Teacher Shortage In Colorado Schools

DENVER, Colo., Sept. 2 (AP)—An acute teacher shortage—resulting from the draft and national defense job opportunities—may cause some Colorado schools to delay opening this fall and some high school football teams to play without coaches.

Bernard Teets, State Director of Employment Security, described the State's shortage of teachers as the greatest in history.

Mrs. Florence Dingman, head of the Department's Teachers Placement Bureau, said school officials who formally required exhaustive reports on qualifications and references now express a willingness to "hire first and investigate afterwards."

Other Western States are facing the same problem Mrs. Dingman said. Superintendents of schools from New Mexico, Kansas and Wyoming have come here in search of applicants.

Avila Camacho Aligns Mexico On Side of U. S.

MEXICO, D. F., Sept. 2 (AP)—President Avila Camacho in his first annual message to Congress pledged Mexico arms in defense of the Western Hemisphere and forecast a complete rapprochement with the United States.

He warned foreign investors, however, that Mexico's social revolution is to continue on its course.

Aligning Mexico with the United States and other countries against the Nazi-Fascist Axis powers, the Mexican Chief Executive declared the Mexican Army is being reorganized to "co-operate at any given moment in defense of our territorial integrity and the security of the American Continent." He said his government would not "recognize conquest by force" anywhere in the world.

A "general settlement, both just and equitable, of the various questions pending" between the United States and Mexico is about to be concluded, he said. "I hope within a few weeks, possibly in certain cases within a few days, the nation will know in detail the importance of the solutions achieved."

Pending questions include Mexico's 1938 expropriation of foreign oil properties, indemnification for American property seized or destroyed during Mexico's frequent revolutions earlier this century, and mutual defense questions.

None of the heads of the Axis diplomatic missions in Mexico City was present as President Avila Camacho spoke.

References to both the Good Neighbor Policy and the coming settlement with the United States were received by the Congress in silence.

"A policy favoring exclusively investors, forgetting to make them contribute a large share of profits to the development of the country," would be short-sighted and harm the nation, he said. He also urged that workers increase their efficiency and make their demands reasonable.

He reported that the Government oil industry had managed to pay back $7,000,000 owed the Government and that it was increasing production to 200,000 barrels daily.

The Chief Executive said he planned to submit no amendment to Article 3 of the Constitution, in controversy because it provides for compulsory Socialist education, but might modify procedure to permit all legitimate groups to share in the educational process. It was not stated whether religious instruction, now barred from public schools, would be included.

Argentina Spurred

BUENOS AIRES, Argentina, Sept. 2 (AP)—The four most influential newspapers in Buenos Aires have chorused a demand that acting President Castillo scrap his policy of "strict neutrality toward all" and throw Argentina's weight into the fight against Nazi influence in the New World.

This concerted campaign arose as a result of the first report of the Congressional Committee Investigating Subversive Activities, which listed German Ambassador Edmund von Thermann among alleged violators of Argentine laws.

The newspapers, whose action was considered in informed quarters as a possible sign post to the Nation's future course in relation to the war, included the conservative La Nacion, independent Liberal La Prensa, El Mundo and La Critica, both pro-democratic.

All called upon the executive power to break up the Nazi political and economic machine reported by the Committee as existing in this country, and to impose punishment accordingly.

Alleged Nazis Held

LA PAZ, Bolivia, Sept. 2 (AP)—Federico Stenberg, owner of a farm where police said a Nazi organization met, was arrested with three other persons, including the Palca District Alderman, José Pizarrozo.

David Mollendo, Assistant Chief of Police, said he confiscated rifles, munitions, swastika flags, and pictures of Hitler and Von Hindenburg on Stenberg's farm.

Young Methodists Vote Against War

BALDWIN, Kan., Sept. 2 (AP)—The National Council of Methodist Youth had advised President Roosevelt it could not support his Administration "if you lead us into war." The viewpoint was endorsed by resolution.

In a statement to the Methodist Church, the Youth Organization urged the church to "extricate itself from the war system."

Adoption of resolutions marked the conclusion of the National Council which now will be dissolved to make way for the new Methodist Youth Fellowship, which has just concluded a four-day conference. The Council, attended by representatives of Methodist youth organizations from 17 northern States, was in session all last week.

Rockefeller Board Proves Value in Uniting Americas

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Sept. 2—Word that the Economic Defense Board will insure delivery to Latin America of certain urgently needed products from the United States is again emphasizing the importance to new world relations of this country's Office of the Co-ordinator of Inter-American Affairs.

Acting as the channel through which Latin American needs are met in the United States, the Office has recently been making strenuous efforts to aid in Latin American adjustment to the economic changes wrought by the war. Reported assurances that the countries of South and Central America will receive favored treatment from American exporters are believed to stem from these efforts.

Headed by Nelson A. Rockefeller, the Office of the Co-ordinator of Inter-American Affairs was recently brought into full partnership with the rest of the country's defense agencies through inclusion in the Office for Emergency Management. It still retains, however, its special relationship to the Department of State through which much of its activity is carried on.

Office Is Given Credit

The increasing willingness of Latin American countries to follow United States policy in regard to the war, particularly in the suppression of Nazi agents and the seizure of Axis ships in American harbors, is partially credited to the favorable impression made by the Co-ordinator's Office south of the Rio Grande.

As finally evolved by Mr. Rockefeller, the Office has four main objectives:

1. To foster financial and commercial development among the 21 American Republics.
2. To encourage cultural exchange.
3. To improve communications.
4. To help meet Latin American needs in the fields of social and civic welfare.

In carrying out these activities, the Office is serving both the long-range objective of tying Latin America and Anglo-Saxon America closer together and the short-range objective of closing New World ranks in the face of a common threat of aggression from abroad. It is the Office's hope to co-ordinate the long- and short-range objectives as much as possible.

An Inter-American Bank

Among the commercial and financial measures being studied by the Office are plans for the establishment of an Inter-American Bank, settlement of the defaulted debt situation of some of the Latin-American Republics and the promotion of adequate credit facilities for the increase of both private and governmental trade between the republics.

Particularly significant is the fact that the Office serves as a watch dog for Latin-American interests in a number of instances, such as in the field of petroleum, where the co-ordinator works closely with the petroleum co-ordinator in order to make sure that the shortage of oil transport facilities works no greater hardship on Latin America than on the United States.

The Office also performs the two-fold task of aiding Latin-American businessmen in their contacts with this country and American businessmen in their dealings throughout the 20 southern republics. A recent development along this line was the publication of a Latin-American blacklist of firms and individuals believed to be aiding the Axis war effort.

Getting Line on Trade

The program of aiding both American and Latin American businessmen is taking the form of surveys of the purchasing habits and potentialities of the 21 republics. Latin American merchants and farmers are being encouraged to produce goods that are non-competitive with goods produced in this country and which will find a ready market here. Latin American efforts are also being directed toward the production of raw materials needed for the United States' current defense effort.

In the field of aviation, the Office is co-ordinating the efforts of the Civil Aeronautics Administration, the War Department, the State Department and the Federal Loan Agency with view to aiding all countries in the Hemisphere in the expansion of nationally owned and operated commercial airlines.

The co-ordination of Cultural Relations has many ramifications and is designed primarily to give the two major portions of the New World a better understanding of each other's culture, background and history.

Teachers and students are being exchanged, scholarships for study are being created, civic and municipal officials are discussing common problems, books are being translated and shipped in greater numbers and intra-American interest in art, archeology, and music is growing rapidly.

An extensive program of local long-wave news broadcasts in Latin America, based on the news reports of the United Press and the Associated Press, has been inaugurated. Films for Latin America are being slanted so as to give a better understanding of American travel, history, current life and rearmament.

In the fields of social civic welfare, the co-ordinator's Office is giving major stress to health and sanitation.

As an example of what is being done, the directors and representatives of 17 schools of social work in 11 of the American Republics are now spending a month in study, observation and consultation with social work leaders in the United States. Much of the attention is being devoted to children's needs.

At the same time, the office has provided an assistant for the Pan American Union's Division of Labor and Social Information. Among the subjects under study and for which reports will be compiled are trade unionism, labor conditions, immigration and refugee settlement possibilities, consumer co-operatives, workers' education and school lunch programs.

The Office has also been instrumental in fostering an exchange of ideas between women's organizations in the United States and Latin America. Under the Office's sponsorship the representatives of 26 National women's organizations met in Washington this spring to co-ordinate more effectively their different inter-American programs.

Russian Mission Seeks Bombers

SAN DIEGO, Calif., Sept. 2 (AP)—Five Russian officials were in San Diego today negotiating with the Consolidated Aircraft Corporation to buy giant bombing planes.

Activity of this buying commission reportedly coincided with the arrival at Nome, Alaska, of two Russian seaplanes transporting 47 men—believed to be mostly pilots and engineers—from Moscow to Washington.

The Russian commission conferring with Maj. R. H. Fleet, President of Consolidated Aircraft, was made up of Maj. Gen. A. K. Repin and Col. R. F. Berezin of the Russian Army, and V. T. Bazykim, C. T. Ovhinnikow, and A. A. Anisimov, attaches of the Embassy in Washington.

The Russians would not discuss their mission and Consolidated spokesmen did not divulge any details.

Consolidated officials did say, however, that the big seaplanes at Nome were obtained by Soviet Russia through a $1,000,000 contract made in 1937 through the Russian Government aircraft trust.

U. S. Social Worker Arrested in France

CERBERE, France (At the Spanish Frontier) (AP)—Varian M. Fry, American social worker aiding refugees and political prisoners in France, has been arrested by French authorities who sought some way to expel him from the country.

Brought to the Spanish frontier by French policemen, Mr. Fry was turned back by Spanish border officials because he lacked a visa. He said he had been arrested and ordered deported for being pro-Jewish and anti-Nazi. He said also that he was charged with sending money to a Communist in the course of his refugee work.

[Mr. Fry, a Harvard graduate and former Editor of the Living Age, was arrested last winter by French police in Marseille, but was released after questioning. He is head of the American Aid Center working among refugees.]

Costa Rica Defies Nazis

SAN JOSE, Costa Rica, Sept. 2 (AP)—Costa Rica, a little Central American republic of 600,000 population, sat tight today waiting developments on its refusal to withdraw its consulates from German-occupied territory.

Foreign Minister Alberto Echandi asked Germany in a note yesterday to reconsider a Nazi request to have the consulates withdrawn because such action "would be admitting the right of conquest to which Costa Rica and other nations of the American Continent are opposed."

Costa Rica has consulates in France, Belgium, Holland, Luxembourg and Norway.

"My Government cannot accede to the request of closing the consulates because their officials are accredited to nations with which we have political and commercial relations, nations which, in spite of being occupied, cannot be said to have lost their international entities," Senor Echandi wrote.

Bolivia Obeys Nazis

LA PAZ, Bolivia, Sept. 2 (AP)—The Bolivian Government has announced that it had complied with a German request that its diplomatic representatives in all occupied countries be withdrawn.

HARROGATE, ENGLAND

WARDS

Depository Removal and Storage Contractors

OFFICES
Park Parade Tel. 4133

LIVERPOOL, ENGLAND

Rushworth's

Brilliantly Styled
GRAND and UPRIGHT PIANOS

Give an added dignity to modern homes — Colours and designs to match all furnishing schemes.

BIG SELECTION—BEST VALUE
EASY PAYMENTS

Catalogs Free

RUSHWORTH & DREAPER
11-17 Islington, Liverpool, 3

LIVERPOOL, ENGLAND

FOR A. 1. GROCERIES
SHOP AT
IRWINS

75 Years' Experience and 180 Branches in Liverpool, Birkenhead, Wallasey, Oswestry, Chester, Colwyn Bay, Southport, Lytham-St. Annes, etc.

DICKSON & ROBINSON Limited
SEEDSMEN TO THE LATE KING GEORGE V
Flower and Vegetable Seeds, Bulbs, Dahlias, Roses, etc.
Catalogue to guide you—FREE
CATHEDRAL STREET MANCHESTER

Near the British Museum
Kingsley Hotel
Bloomsbury Way, London, W. C. 1
(formerly Hart Street)
Hot and cold water, telephones and free electric heating in all bedrooms. Numerous private bathrooms.
Bedroom, Bath and Breakfast from 9/6 per night
or with private bathrooms from 11/6
Inclusive Terms and Illustrated Booklet on Application
Telegrams: Bookcraft, London

Schofields LEEDS
Department Store
HAIRDRESSING
RESTAURANT
LADIES & CHILDREN'S
COMPLETE OUTFITTERS
Schofields (Leeds) Ltd., The Headrow, Leeds 1.

For more than a century
HAMMOND'S
have been
Noted for Wool
and in spite of the present difficult days every endeavour will be made to maintain their usual supplies of the High Quality Wools for which they are famous.
HAMMOND'S Ltd.
Paragon Sq., Hull

Talking Soapsuds on Air? Blame It on the 'Sonovox'

News in Radio

By the Radio Editor of The Christian Science Monitor

Don't be surprised if a tub of suds one day soon starts to make a fervent appeal at the end of your favorite radio "soap opera" (daily 15-minute serial drama) to use "Sudso, that marvelous new cleanser." The babbling bubbles will "get that way" through the use of the "Sonovox," a sound amplification device whose possibilities are only beginning to be explored in radiocasting.

The "Sonovox," as it origin indicates, extends electrically the range of things that may be done with the voice. By its use inanimate objects may be given a "voice"—such as a locomotive, a waterfall, a bird or a cricket.

Those who have already seen the Disney film, "The Reluctant Dragon," wherein Robert Benchley made a train talk, or the Kay Kyser film, "You'll Find Out," have already observed the first Hollywood uses of this device. Radiocasting has employed it in the "Strange As It Seems" and "We, the People" programs. Through these programs the inventor, Gilbert M. Wright, drew approximately 5,000 letters.

The "Sonovox" consists of two little cylinders which are placed against the operator's throat and which resemble earphones. The operator "articulates" or makes sounds and according to the control of the sounds exercised by the throat almost anything is liable to issue from the loudspeaker which is connected up with the "Sonovox." For instance, a dog bark can be made to sound like an actual dog bark by means of this little gadget.

Sounds may be produced from the "Sonovox" without speaking by merely making the vocal chords operate. For instance, when words are silently shaped with lips, tongue and teeth, odd sounds emanate from the device. By control these may be made to simulate the "voices" of animals, as cats, or of a locomotive.

And here is where the radio serials come into the picture. Almost any quality of the sponsor's product may be made to advertise itself—"smoothness," "crispness," etc. The possibilities here are endless and are now being explored in network headquarters.

The versatility of an operator of such a device is enough to place him in the "actor" division the labor unions have already decided.

Another important use of the "Sonovox" will be as an "artificial larynx" to restore the ability to talk to those unable to do so. Use of the vocal chords will be taught to the mute to produce elements that may be translated by the "Sonovox" into speech.

Thus, the "Sonovox" is adding a new realm of sound to those already simulated in a radio studio.

Another technical development is the "reverberation synthesizer," a rather impressive phrase for an electrical "echo" device. For instance, by introducing a "delay" in recorded sound, by electrical means, it is placed next to its original sound and, hence, has a "third dimension." The practical effect of such a device in radiocasting, for example, would make a concert orchestra coming from a studio sound like a concert originating in a large hall. The synthesizer is in this case able to put the "delay" into sound which the concert hall performs for the ear of the listener.

The inventor of this new device is Dr. Alfred Goldsmith, an engineer of the Radio Corporation of America. He realized the need for acoustic effects in radiocasting. He worked on the theory that there are more echoes in a small room than in a large hall. His device produces a "third dimension" in sound by capturing the sound as it is made and electrically creating echoes of those sounds. These echoes are manipulated by a simple switch. Under the present methods in radiocasting sounds now have to be projected into "echo chambers" to produce room effects.

House Plants for the Garden and From Vegetables

With the weather outside getting chilly and the interest in gardening waning, we turn to what we shall grow indoors this winter. There are, of course, the well-known house plants. In addition, however, you might enjoy a bit of experimenting.

Have you, for example, a nice bushy little Ageratum in your border? It makes an ideal house-plant. Choose an appropriate pot, put several pieces of broken crockery at the bottom for good drainage (very important!), and mix peat moss and sand with ordinary garden soil for potting. Try to find a plant that is not too big and get as many roots as possible. Snip off all the blossoms and cut the plant down some. It will come up again in a short while and make a nice indoors plant all winter long. It should be put in the sun to bloom.

Snapdragons from the garden also make good house plants, though they grow rather tall and are apt to get aphids except with frequent washings. Bring them indoors just before the frost hits them, for a few weeks' additional bloom, and then throw them away. Marigolds can be brought in also.

One year we tried potting a bit of Thyme and had success with it, enjoying the way it crept down over the sides of its container. It needed plenty of water but it did not get any insects, and altogether made a fine house plant. Chives, mint, and parlsey will all grow indoors if you give them some sun. Mint requires a lot of spraying (with water) and should be kept cut back so it doesn't all go to stem, but if you like these things for kitchen use, by all means pot them up before the frost gets at them. Keep them well watered for the first few days. Many people feel that garden plants grow much better indoors if potted and allowed to stay outside for several weeks before submitting them to their new atmosphere.

"Kitchen Garden"

For the children perhaps nothing will give more pleasure for so little horticultural skill as a "kitchen garden" cultivated for decorative rather than culniary effect.

One of the most attractive "vegetable" plants comes from the sweet potato. The potato should be set in an ordinary drinking glass which is filled with water until the vegetable is about half covered. The glass is placed in such a position that the sun strikes it at some time during the day. After four to six weeks, long white roots form on the potato, and small sprouts appear on the upper half. The potato should then be transferred to a flower pot filled with soft earth and watered every day until the plant growth is well started. Waterings may then be decreased since too much liquid will yellow the leaves. Under favorable conditions the plant grows amazingly, producing a multitude of tulip-shaped bright green leaves. If a small trellis with string or wire runners is provided, it will soon grow to a height of 6 to 10 feet.

In the same manner carrots, parsnips, and avocado pears may be made to produce fascinating floral growths. From the carrots and parsnips a frail feathery plant develops, while the avocado pear gives forth a stout tree-like cluster.

A lovely white flower may be obtained from the ordinary Irish potato by planting in soft earth a potato section containing an eye. With daily watering a plant will appear in about five weeks, followed shortly by the appearance of the delicate flower.

Originality of Arrangement

Offering further opportunity for cultivation are the seeds of grapefruit, and oranges, which need only to be well dried before planting in small earth-filled pots.

If a number of these "kitchen plants" are started simultaneously, a decorative little indoor garden may be well under way within a month. From then on the effectiveness of the gardener's results will depend mainly on originality of arrangement. A harmonious display of the more delicate plants on glass or pastel-tinted pots, and the sturdier blooms in earthenware containers, plus tasteful balancing of colors and sizes, will produce a surprisingly lovely array.

Among your more traditional house plants you might like to include the Anthericum or Spider Plant this year. Its long, narrow green-and-white leaves grow from the center of a tuberous root like a fountain, sending out long shoots at times with a new little plant at the end. This new plant with its tiny spray of leaves looks for all the world like a spider and so it is called "Spider Plant." It likes to be kept dry rather than wet. In fact, if you water it too much the leaves act just as if they didn't get enough water. The outside ones shrivel and the inside ones go limp, but the plant will revive again if you let it thirst for a while. Give it some sun and it will surprise you one day with a delicate cluster of fragrant white blossoms, but it will live as well in the shade and is truly fine for hanging pots.

A Tuesday feature

Senators Seek Seats On Capitol Railroad

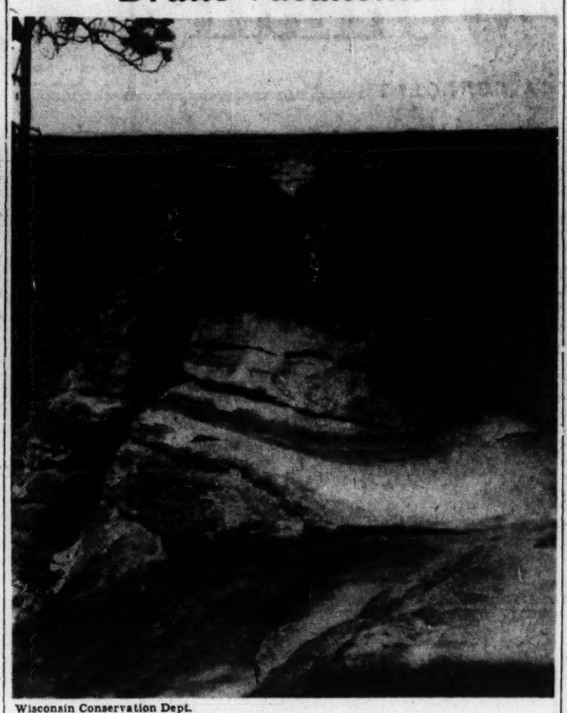
By the Associated Press

Washington, Sept. 2

Tourist travel on "the smallest railroad in the world" has increased so heavily that Capitol police now are enforcing a system of traffic control.

During the 11:30-12:30 rush hour on the underground railway from the Senate Office Building to the Capitol seats are now reserved for Senators anxious to get to the Capitol for Senate sessions, or for lunch in the Senate dining room. The police also prevent tourists from overcrowding the remaining seats.

Draws Vacationists



Wisconsin Conservation Dept.

Unusual Rock Formation on Wisconsin River

This interesting example of what water, wind and rain can do to sandstone is to be found in the Dells of the Wisconsin River.

More Tourists Discovering Dells of Wisconsin River

Tourabouts

By Leavitt F. Morris

Travel Editor of The Christian Science Monitor

The Dells of the Wisconsin River are being discovered by an increasing number of vacationists these days as special rail excursions are being operated to this comparatively little known section.

Realizing the exceptional beauties of the area the Milwaukee Railroad offers an all-expense tour to the Dells. Regular two or three-day trips from Chicago are made at a fixed price of only a few dollars. For slightly more the time may be extended to a week, and the cost covers everything—transportation, meals, and accommodations.

The beautifully rolling and wooded region is unique in the Midwest. Boat trips follow the course of the river where it has cut a deep gorge through multi-colored sandstone that has been fantastically carved by the water and eroded by winds and rain. Among the highlights of the trip are Witches Gulch, the Navy Yard, Devil's Anvil, Coldwater Canyon, Hornet's Nest, Fireplace and Visor Lodge.

For golfers there is a rolling, tree-bordered course. There is swimming and boating in clear, cool water, tennis, riding over winding bridle paths, bicycling on woodland roads and dancing in the evening.

Travel to the Dells may be on the super-speed Hiawatha or other fast, air conditioned Milwaukee Road trains.

Jungle Journeys

The heart of great Brazilian jungles, the Seven Falls of the Parana River, the primitive forests from which comes the famous South American tea, and finally Iguazu Falls—greater than either Niagara or Victoria—are being featured on a series of tours of the east coast of South America. These journeys into regions which few North Americans have ever seen can be made in as little as 10 days. The accommodations are fairly comfortable but always simple and in a few places almost primitive. Offered in conjunction with Moore-McCormack Lines cruises to Brazil, Uruguay and Argentina, the tours start at Sao Paulo, Brazil, and end at Buenos Aires, Capital of Argentina. Leaving Sao Paulo by train, travelers journey about 500 miles through regions of great coffee fazendas to the Upper Parana River. There a small flat-bottomed boat with accommodations for about 30 passengers operates to Porto Tibirica. It is fueled with wood and for two nights and a day follows a watery course through walls of trees stretching for hundreds of miles.

After visiting the Sete Quedas, or Seven Falls, a small, wood-burning train is boarded for the 40-mile run through another forest to Porto Mendez where passengers descend a vertical drop of about 300 feet by funicular to board a second river boat for the trip into the tea country. Leaving the boat at Puerto Aguirre, travelers have a choice of hotel on the Brazilian side or one on the Argentine for their stay at Iguauzu Falls. Of the 70 cascades which form them, the Devil's Throat, San Martin, Two Sisters and Three Musketeers Falls are among the best known.

Tropical Cruises

Tropical cruises of 12, 18, and 26 days are the fall offerings of the United Fruit Line. The West Indies Cruise, leaving New York every Wednesday, combines long days of sailing over tropical seas with visits to a number of island ports. The 26-day Guatemala cruise affords two whole weeks ashore in this land of towering mountains and ancient Spanish cities. Excellent inns and hotels make possible comprehensive trips deep into the vast plateaus of the Guatemalan highlands. All passengers have outside staterooms on Great White Fleet cruise liners which offer every facility for deck sports and comfortable cruise life.

Travel Notes

Nova Scotia tourist trade this season shows a 47 per cent increase over last year. . . . Clyde-Mallory's six-day all-expense cruises from New York to Florida vacation resorts are sailing with capacity passenger lists. . . . More and more vacationists are seeing Cuba this year by way of the Cuba Mail's popular cruises to this colorful land. . . . Mexico City's Iturbide Palace on Avenue Madero will soon be converted into a practical and picturesque center for American tourists.

Hawaii Gets New Plane Service; Flight From Oakland Sets Record

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

OAKLAND, Calif.—Three land planes to link together the islands of the Territory of Hawaii left here recently in the early dawn before the sun had glistened on San Francisco Bay and by night they were based at Honolulu, 2,400 air miles distant. In this first commercial fleet flight of land planes, the blue and silver Douglas DC-3's, christened the Haleakala, the Mauna Lea, and the Waialeale, set a record across the Pacific for commercial planes of 13 hours and 55 minutes.

Prior to their departure at Oakland Municipal Airport the planes were christened according to Hawaiian custom with coconut milk and given the romantic names of volcanic mountains of the islands of Hawaii.

Each of the 24-passenger transports, ordered by Hawaiian Airlines, has a cruising speed of 180 miles per hour. The planes are equipped with two-way radio voice communication and airplane radiotelegraph systems. Double the gasoline normally carried by a transcontinental airliner was carried, enough to have kept the planes in the air six hours longer than the flight called for. Emergency devices included gas-filled balloons for keeping radio antenna aloft, in event of an unexpected landing.

Manned by two pilots, a radio operator, and navigator, each plane will bring to the Hawaiian air lanes service similar to that found in the United States. Inter-Island Airways, Ltd., which operates Hawaiian Airlines, recently announced a 12-flight service of two planes daily from Honolulu to each of the principal islands of the Territory.

Hershey Seeks Jobs For Ex-Service Men

WASHINGTON (AP)—Brig. Gen. Lewis B. Hershey announced Sept. 1 that the selective service system would extend to men returning from service in the Regular Army, Navy, and Marine Corps the same assistance in obtaining civilian employment that has been planned for selectees and National Guardsmen soon to be mustered out.

At the same time, the Selective Service Director called upon American employers not only to undertake to rehire all their former workers who have been in the armed forces but also to try to employ as many as possible of the men who have no jobs awaiting them.

The Army expects to discharge approximately 200,000 selectees, guardsmen, and regulars by December. Selective service headquarters already has arranged for local draft boards to help these men re-establish themselves in civilian life.

Air Carnival Planned For Newark Field

News in Aviation

By Albert D. Hughes

Aviation Editor of The Christian Science Monitor

Newark, N. J., is going "all out" with an impressive air show on Sept. 14 to notify the public, and the aeronautical world in particular, of its re-establishment on the air transport map of the United States.

The Newark Airport, the future of which seemed uncertain after the major air lines abandoned it in June, 1940, will have the silver lining restored to its cloud two weeks hence when air mail is restored and the air lines begin an augmented schedule of stops both inbound and outbound from La Guardia Field, New York. The field post office which stood forlorn and neglected in one corner of the Newark field, with only the Weather Bureau functioning in its upper story, will commence activities. The air lines, including United, American, Eastern, and TWA, are already sweeping out the old terminals to be ready for increased business a fortnight hence. Actually the field has been operating as an air line stop since June of this year but re-entrance of the mail restores the field to its full status.

Arrangements have been virtually completed for the three and one half hour air show which will accompany the civic ceremonies formally reopening Newark Airport. To run this show Newark has imported an expert in operating aviation shows, Steadham Acker, manager of the Birmingham, Ala., airport, and impresario of the Birmingham Air Carnival, now the outstanding aerial carnival in America.

Mr. Acker's method of operating the Birmingham show—sponsorship of the aerial acts by prominent local merchants—is being employed in Newark to bring well-known aerial performers there and to underwrite the operating costs of the show. The principal single aerial attraction—and reminder of the war abroad—will be a mock battle, or "dog fight" between a Brewster "Buffalo" plane, built by a company located on the Newark field, and a Bell "Airacobra" pursuit ship. Stunt fliers will also engage in dive bombing, gliding exhibitions, parachute jumping and other aeronautical exhibitions.

The air meet is under the official sponsorship of the city of Newark and will be free to the public except for the 50-cent parking fee and the price of refreshments. Ten thousand reserved seats at 50 cents and $1 will be provided for spectators, the proceeds of which will be devoted to the Royal Air Force Benevolent Fund of the U. S. A., Inc., and the American Eagle Squadron.

As for military participation a squadron from the First Army Air Corps detachment at Mitchel Field, L. I., has been assigned to the show and efforts are being made to persuade the War Department to send an anti-aircraft artillery group to Newark for a demonstration.

Newark's own participation in the meet will be to provide guest flights over their own cities to the Mayors of 20 cities throughout New Jersey. In addition, Ronald S. Gall, Publicity Director of the Brewster Aeronautical Corporation, New Jersey, will be Field Marshal. He will be assisted by Justin W. Fitz of the Sperry Gyroscope Company.

Air line participation will consist of displays of transport planes for public inspection and the opportunity to fly in them for a nominal sum. In addition, the four air lines which are to use the field are sponsoring a special postal cachet.

Light Plane Recognized

Military status and a symbol for the "puddlejumper"—the light, low-powered sports plane—has come through the purchase by the Army Air Corps of a quantity of Aeronca "Defenders" for messenger and liaison work. The YO-58's, following their successful demonstrations in maneuvers in Texas, are now participating in the large scale war games in Louisiana. The light plane industry has also come into recognition since the Office of Production Management has given it an A-10 rating. As a "home guard" air unit the United States could, if it wished, have an army of almost 100,000 private fliers available.

Land Planes to Hawaii

Performance and dependability of land transport planes — demonstrated by lengthy overwater flight—was established by the delivery in formation three new standard Douglas Dc-3's, 24-passenger planes, from Oakland, Calif., to Hawaiian Airlines, formerly known as Inter-Island Airways, at John Rodgers Airport in Honolulu.

The three transport planes, which completed a 2,450-mile flight without incident, are further to demonstrate the safety of land equipment in over-water flight. They are to augment Hawaiian Airlines current fleet of amphibian planes. Delivery of the three planes was authorized by the Federal Aircraft Priorities Board in order to expand and perfect communications and transportation in the strategic Hawaiian Islands—America's sentinel in the Pacific.

Saboteurs Blow Up Powder in Norway

LONDON (AP) — An Exchange Telegraph dispatch from Göteborg, Sweden, reported Sept. 2 that four tons of powder and other war supplies were blown up by saboteurs at a powder works near Drammen, Norway.

Hotels and Resorts

California

El Encanto
SANTA BARBARA CAL
On the Riviera
ON THE COAST HIGHWAY
FRANK J. McCOY HOTELS
Pioneer Hotels of Southern California
Santa Maria Inn
SANTA MARIA CAL
173 Miles North of L.A.
270 Miles South of S.F.
Orville E. Sammann, Mgr.

BERKELEY, CALIFORNIA
Hotel Claremont
RESIDENTIAL—Rates $2.00 to $4.00 per day
TRANSIENT
Beautiful 24-acre garden. 20 minutes from San Francisco via Bay Ridge. 10 minutes from University of California.

HOTEL JEFFERY
SALINAS
"Our Home and Your Home"
MR. AND MRS. WM. JEFFERY

Camp Richardson Resort
Built by nature on the shores of Lake Tahoe in the high Sierras
Hotel, housekeeping and camping accommodations. Amusements of all kinds. Christian Science services within 3 miles.
Address, A. L. Richardson, Lake Tahoe, Calif.

SARATOGA INN
SARATOGA, CALIFORNIA
50 Miles South of San Francisco
A delightful place for permanent residence or winter holiday. Central heat, fireplaces. Attractively furnished sleeping rooms, private baths. Abundant sunshine. Beautiful gardens and excellent table.
TELEPHONE SARATOGA 105

San Francisco

HOTEL Stewart
SAN FRANCISCO
Downtown on Geary St., above Union Square. Rates with bath $2.50, $3.00 and $3.50, one person; $3.50, $4.00 and $4.50, two persons; without bath, $2.00 one person, $3.00 two persons. CHAS. A. and MARGARET STEWART, Proprietors.

SAN FRANCISCO
PREFERENCE OF WOMEN, BUSINESS MEN AND DISTINGUISHED TRAVELERS
HOTEL SIR FRANCIS Drake

KING GEORGE HOTEL
FIREPROOF
One or Two Persons, $2.00 and $2.50
Twin Beds $3.00
All rooms outside and with private bath. Restaurant next door. Tray service if desired.
Centrally Located. Garage Service.
Mason Street, near Geary Street
SAN FRANCISCO, CALIF.

as world famous as SAN FRANCISCO
The Palace Hotel
RATES FROM $4 SINGLE, $6 DOUBLE

HOTEL CANTERBURY
750 SUTTER STREET · SAN FRANCISCO
Right downtown yet quiet and luxurious; 250 splendid rooms, all with bath. Patio flower garden. Excellent dining room.
SINGLE, $2.50 DOUBLE, $3.00
FAMILY ROOMS FOR 4 . . . $4.00

Los Angeles

REX ARMS
APARTMENT-HOTEL
4 Blocks from 3rd Church
Excellent Service
945 Wilshire Blvd.
DOWNTOWN
LOS ANGELES

Northern Hotel
$1.00-$1.50
Attractive Weekly Rates
MUtual 1138
2ND ST. at HILL ST.
LOS ANGELES

Washington

In SEATTLE
300 rooms all with bath. Close to theatres and stores. You'll like the comfort, convenience and service at the famous Hotel NEW WASHINGTON
RATES FROM $3.00

Colorado

COSMOPOLITAN HOTEL
Denver, Colorado
400 Rooms with Bath. Rates from 2.50 with Bath
NEW COFFEE SHOPPE RATES

Breakfast	25c	35c	50c
Luncheon	35c	50c	65c
Dinner	65c	85c	$1

SHIRLEY-SAVOY
DENVER
Two persons for the Price of One
400 Rooms from $1.50
COFFEE SHOP AND CAFE
Broadway at 17th

Minnesota

MAKE IT YOUR MINNEAPOLIS ADDRESS
The Dyckman
Good food
Comfortable beds
Quiet rooms
Rates from $2
Direction American Hotels Corp.
J. Leslie Kincaid, Pres.
Chas. F. Knapp, Mgr.
6th St. bet. Nicollet and Hennepin

Hotel Vendome
The Minneapolis Dollar Hotel
Strictly Temperance
4th St. bet. Hennepin and Nicollet
MINNEAPOLIS, MINN.

HOTEL LOWRY
SAINT PAUL, MINNESOTA
$2.00 up Room with Bath
Special Rates for Tourist Parties as low as $1.00 per person
4 ATTRACTIVE RESTAURANTS
LOWRY GARAGE HAS DIRECT ENTRANCE INTO HOTEL

St. Louis, Mo.

St. Louis' Finest
$3.50 per day single, $5.00 double
Restaurant and Coffee Shop
All Public Rooms Air-Conditioned
The PARK PLAZA
KING KOSURE, Mgr.
Kingshighway and Maryland, St. Louis

BRANSCOME
APARTMENT HOTEL
RO 4000
5370 PERSHING

Kansas City, Mo.

BRAY HOTEL
ON BALTIMORE NEAR 12TH
IN DOWNTOWN KANSAS CITY, MO.
Rates from $1.50 Single to $3.00 Double With Bath
No liquor sold in the hotel

Louisiana

NEW ORLEANS
FINEST AND LARGEST HOTEL
750 OUTSIDE ROOMS with bath
$3.50 up
Roosevelt HOTEL

Southern

5 SOUTHERN HOTELS
PATTEN, Chattanooga, Tenn.
DE SOTO, Savannah, Ga.
SEMINOLE, Jacksonville, Fla.
GENERAL OGLETHORPE, Wilmington Island, Savannah, Ga.
DE SOTO BEACH, Savannah Beach, Ga. On the Atlantic Ocean
Friendliness, Efficiency, Facilities for Commercial or Tourist Guests
J. B. POUND, President

Canada

HOTEL YORK
New, Modern Atmosphere
Excellent Coffee Shop
GOOD MEALS LOW RATES
In Calgary Alberta
HOTEL ST. REGIS
Centre Street and Seventh Avenue
Free Bus

Maine

OVERLOOKING BEAUTIFUL CASCO BAY
The Promenade Inn
OPEN ALL YEAR
Tel. 2-1520 288 Eastern Promenade Portland, Maine

Managers of hotels advertised in The Christian Science Monitor appreciate your patronage.

New York City

Speaking of "Incidentals"

"They get you on the little things!" . . . How often have you heard it, said it and seen it in your travels! . . . but you'll never hear it from a Waldorf guest . . . he'll tell you, rather, that the little things are a fair example of the economy of all things, at The Waldorf.

THE WALDORF ASTORIA
Park Ave., 49th to 50th, New York

New York's Newest HOTEL EDISON
46th & 47th sts.
BROADWAY
Ideal location, Perfect Service and Comfort.
MARIA KRAMER, President
WM. J. CONNOR, Manager
HOTEL LINCOLN
IN THE HEART OF TIMES SQUARE

Your Hotel is WHERE You Live
The BARCLAY is HOW
A short walk from Grand Central
Single Rooms from $6; Double Rooms from $8; 2 Room Suites from $12
THE BARCLAY
George W. Lindholm Manager
111 East 48th Street, New York

A good hotel makes frequent calls for service unnecessary by anticipating the traveler's requirements. Rooms, $4.50 up.
HOTEL ROOSEVELT
Bernam G. Hines, Managing Director
MADISON AVE. AT 45th ST., N. Y.

COMING TO NEW YORK?
Stop at the centrally located King Edward Hotel. 120 W. 44th St. 200 rooms, 300 baths. Write for free guide. "SEE NEW YORK."
H. H. Cummings, Mgr.
King Edward Hotel

New York State

At the HUB OF THE EMPIRE STATE
Convenient to everything Upstate
600 Rooms
Rates Single from $3.00
Double from $4.50
HOTEL SYRACUSE
SYRACUSE, N. Y.

Atlantic City, N. J.

The Traymore
ATLANTIC CITY
A magnificent hotel at the very edge of the sea. Gracious, restful atmosphere. Palatial outside rooms. Near Christian Science church. Choicest of French and American foods. Rates invitingly reasonable—from $5 European, with meals $8
Kenneth W. Baker, General Manager

Enjoy THE Biggest Week-End Value At The Seashore
Sea water baths, excellent food, sun decks. (Slightly higher rates on major holidays). Write for information.
ROOM BATH MEALS from $12 to $14, $16 Per Person
F. Ernest Todd, Manager
the SENATOR • Atlantic City

Greater Boston

—Opposite Boston's South Station
HOTEL ESSEX
ROOMS from 1.50 to 3.00
FAMOUS for its DOLLAR DINNERS
15 Min. from The Christian Science Mother Church

The Christian Science Monitor
Women's Page—September 2, 1941
10c

Today's Woman

Edited by VERA CONNOLLY

Tuesday, Friday—News, Homemaking
Wednesday—Fashions, Interior Decoration

Turning a Gay Hobby Into A Full-Time Job

An American Woman, Interested as Tourist in China's Shadow Plays, Later Makes Them Her Profession

By Pauline Benton

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

I cannot imagine any explorer having more thrilling adventures than I experienced on my journey of discovery into China's rich and glamorous past through the medium of the shadow play.

I had gone to Peking with a deep desire to see a Chinese shadow play, only to find that in all that city, the Broadway of the Chinese stage, there was not a single shadow theater! This, I learned later, did not mean that this ancient drama, beloved for two thousand years by emperors, fragile court ladies, and weary laborers had become a lost art. On the contrary, it is still very much alive, especially in the rural districts of North China. It is only that the shadow players—like the shopkeepers who come to your home to spread rare silks, jades, and porcelains at your feet—bring their theater to you! With the aid of my devoted Aunt, long a resident of Peking, we finally succeeded in locating a troupe of shadow players, who were engaged to come to our home to give an evening's entertainment.

Set Up Their Theatre

At the appointed hour, a procession of eight or ten blue-clad men, some walking beside rickshas heaped with blue cotton bundles and others carrying oddly shaped paraphernalia on poles slung over their shoulders, appeared and took possession of the courtyard. Only a deep faith in Chinese veracity and ingenuity could have convinced us that this could possibly be a theater. Neither did the men look like actors, nor did their baggage appear to be one bit shadowy.

After they had refreshed themselves, the men proceeded deftly to the few magical motions which transformed their baggage into a shadow theater. Some bamboo poles tied together, a paper screen, a lamp hung carelessly behind it, and sagging pink and red cotton draperies produced the desired results.

The "shadow actors," consisting of warriors, emperors, court ladies, dragons, servants, comedians, emerged next from their cases and took their places, slung over a wire stretched across the wings. Most of them were headless. For there is an old belief that if shadow actors are put away with their heads attached, they will come to life! The property man took care of this apparent lack in their anatomy by drawing just the right head from a case—filled with hundreds of heads, representing as many different characters—and attaching it to the corresponding body through a slit in the neck. He had a knack of getting each character ready for his of her entrance at just the exact moment he received his cue from the manipulator.

Actors Are Gaily Garbed

Now these "shadow actors" are gay, colorful, and extremely lively actors, about thirteen inches high, who move, walk, dance, fight, weep, live, and love within the confines of their shadow screen. They are flat, two-dimensional figures, masterpieces of workmanship and design, carved from thin layers of donkey-skin parchment and colored with jewel-bright dyes by Chinese craftsmen. Two men behind the screen, known as "Under-the-Lamp-Men," control all their movements with three wire handles attached to the neck and hands, producing human and, at times, superhuman movements.

Our evening's program consisted of episodes from three plays, depicting exciting battles in which the victor was aided by breath-taking acrobatic and juggling feats, the mischievous pranks of the Monkey-god and the burning of a bamboo forest.

I watched the performance by teetering back and forth between the front and back sides of the stage in an effort to see the "cause" and the "effect" all at the same time. It was difficult to tell whether the players or the audience were enjoying themselves more. At the end of the performance, the leader of the troupe looked at me, smiled, and said, "Finish," the only English word in his entire vocabulary!

She Tries Idea Out

After this performance, I was seized with a desire to give a shadow play myself. But at the time I satisfied this craving merely by purchasing a few figures in a Peking market to bring back to America with me. These lay away in drawers for several years after my return home—until, one day, I was prompted to show them to a Chinese friend, whose first reaction was, "Let's give a shadow play."

The night before the performance, several Chinese students came for a rehearsal. One was chosen to be a narrator. While the others, none of whom had ever handled a shadow figure in China and only one or two of whom had seen a performance, moved the figures in pantomime. They were deft with their fingers, however, and presented a performance which received a hearty response from the audience. This aroused my own interest in setting out for "more worlds to conquer."

Now Tours United States

During the following year, I had a stage built. Then I sent to China for additional shadow figures, and began delving into material for other plays. With my faithful Aunt in Peking acting as interpreter, I carried on a lively correspondence with Mr. Lee T'uo-ch'en, Peking's popular shadow player, who had performed in the Forbidden City under the late monarchical regime. He taught me much. Then I found in the United States an American actor with a real love for things Chinese—and a musician who was never happier than when he was mastering a new Chinese instrument (William Russell plays a dozen or more of these Chinese instruments in a performance). Together, we three worked on translations and adaptations of Chinese shadow plays for American audiences, giving a few performances, first for our friends and later for schools, until, in 1932, it had developed into a full-time profession.

Like our Chinese prototypes, we carry stage and actors in cases and bundles to our audiences in schools, colleges, clubs, museums, and homes all over the country. We travel in a station-wagon, which is less picturesque than the ricksha and foot method, but much more practical and comfortable for long trips. We call ourselves the "Red Gate Players." We have played in thirty-three states and, during the past two summers, have operated a little theater in Chinatown in San Francisco.

Best in North China

In 1936, I returned to China for several months of study with Mr. Lee and to collect additional shadow figures and plays. And when I heard that Mr. Chang Yen, recognized as the "best shadow player in North China," was playing a limited engagement about two hundred miles north and east of Peking, I lost no time in boarding a train to take advantage of this opportunity, which has been enjoyed by very few American travelers. Chinese friends had arranged for my lodging and entertainment by relatives there, a typical Chinese courtesy. When I arrived, my hosts were surprised that I expected to go out to a shadow theater. Since the Japanese occupation it had not been considered safe to go out at night, due to robberies and general lawlessness. It was finally decided, however, that a group of Chinese and American friends would accompany me.

In order that our presence in the theater might be as inconspicuous as possible, a servant was sent in advance to purchase the tickets. Upon our arrival, we found the theater crowded. People sitting in a box, however, graciously gave us their seats, and an usher brought us a refreshing drink which, to our embarrassment, we discovered later had been paid for by our neighbors in the next box. While we were still settling ourselves on the uncomfortable wooden horses used as seats, the play, "The Empty City," was suddenly interrupted on the screen by the appearance of a pink slip of paper on which were written some Chinese characters. A Chinese gentleman in our group laughed and interpreted the words as "Welcome to the foreign guests." At the end of the play, which I feared would be the curfew for us to return home, another pink slip of paper appeared which said, "In courtesy to the foreign guests, there will be a change of program." That is how I went to the theater "inconspicuously" and succeeded in seeing Mr. Chang's complete performance!

How Figures Are Made

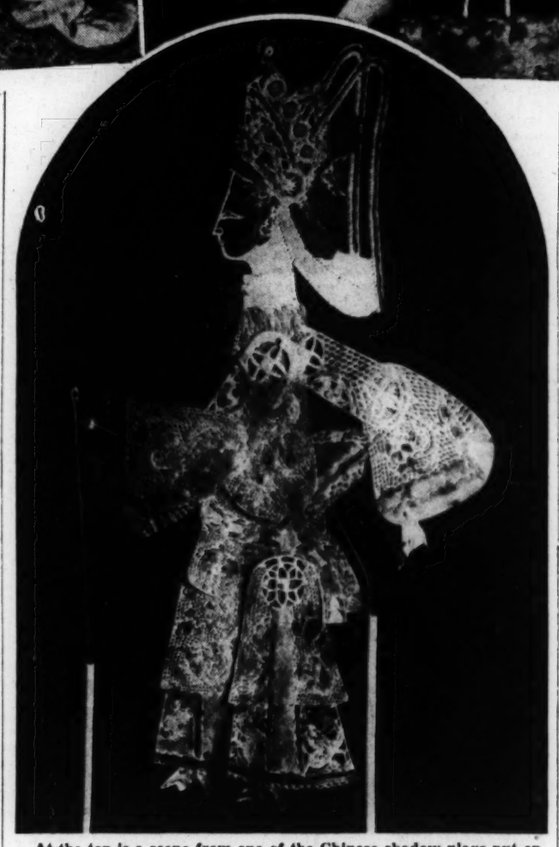
Men in that country region of China have made most of the figures used in our American performances. Two figures can be carved in a day; but it takes weeks to paint them, for the drying process is slow. After that, the different sections must be sewed together. As I traveled through the country, I tried to collect any figures and scenery pieces that were available from the players—a fact for which I have been exceedingly grateful, since war and export restrictions would make their importation almost impossible now.

Wherever we give our plays today, we find school children who have produced a shadow play and grown-ups who want to give one. As a result, our work is developing into a new phase.

Using American Plastics

For two years, I have been studying ways of producing in this country shadow figures which will maintain the beauty and charm of the Chinese originals. Recent strides in American plastic arts have made the realization possible and, as a result, our first plastic shadow play, "Elephant Gay," is now on the market.

If I were Chinese, I would probably be content to sit calmly back and watch this one play take root. But since I have the restless spirit that goes with our Western civilization, I find myself looking eagerly into the future to plan other ways of adapting this ancient medium of artistic expression to our modern world.



At the top is a scene from one of the Chinese shadow plays put on by Pauline Benton and her "Red Gate Players." The two center pictures take you backstage, where you see Miss Benton manipulating some of her "shadow actors." Below is a close-up of one of the "actors," who is, incidentally, a masterpiece of workmanship and design, carved from thin layers of donkey-skin parchment and colored with jewel-bright dyes by a Chinese craftsman.

Progress

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Almost reluctantly I smooth
Wee finger prints away:
My baby that was yesterday
Has gone to school today.
With dainty frock and ribboned hair
And small shoes stout and trim,
She wore an air of circumstance
In manner gravely prim.
The common road that mothers take
Is pearled a bit with tears,
Yet priceless happiness is theirs
Recorded down the years.
And progress is the way of life—
A great eternal law:
This day its candle newly lit
Within my child I saw.

MAUDE DE VERSE NEWTON

Book to Help You Plan Parties

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Much fun at little cost suggests itself in the gay little book of eighteen parties "for young Americans" recently produced by Dorothy Gladys Spicer. ("Parties for Young Americans" by Dorothy Gladys Spicer, New York, The Woman's Press, $1.00.) At least one party is outlined for each month of the year. Months observing a national holiday sometimes are celebrated with more than one. December has four parties—a Colonial Christmas Eve party, a tree-trimming for newcomers, a holiday supper dance, and a snowball tea for Christmas Day.

Those who are lukewarm about parties have only to read the bit of introductory folk lore and history preceding the instructions concerning invitations, decorations, entertainment suggestions and refreshments, and they will immediately begin to glow with a warm and foolish feeling that corroborates the author's statement, in her foreword, "There is something about giving other people a good time that insures you the time of your life."

A genial community spirit pervades the collection. The football supper for Thanksgiving unites all generations in the family. The friendship tea for new club members early in September, "to welcome new club members and acquaint them with the older members of the group," mingles sober purpose with an informality of membership mixing, while the Fourth of July party is a patriotic event for the welcoming of "new Americans."

Menus are the sort which would tax neither the home kitchen nor the grocery budget. Materials for decorations could doubtless be obtained at the five-and-ten-cent store.

The parties would seem a particularly good form of relief, now and then, from the serious duties inescapable in the present world.

P. P. S.

Gelatin Will Help to Make Your Menus Interesting

By Mabel Stegner

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Gelatin on the pantry shelf is a friend indeed. It is easy to use and lends itself to the preparation of a variety of appetizing colorful foods.

For appetizing first courses try jellied consommé. Put it in cans, chill in the refrigerator, and serve. If you want to add a little extra color and pep, fold in finely chopped chives and parsley, about two tablespoons each, and serve garnished with a little chopped parsley.

Perhaps you will prefer to use the aspic-flavored gelatin for a season-it-to-suit-yourself jellied consommé. Jellied soups, by the way, should be quivery, just at the point of melting in your mouth, not too stiff. To achieve this, try using two and a quarter or two and a half cups of liquid to one package of aspic gelatin.

Tomato Aspic

1 package aspic gelatin
1 cup boiling water
1½ cups tomato juice
½ teaspoon scraped onion

Dissolve gelatin in hot water, add tomato juice, and chill until stiff enough to serve. For variety, try garnishing with a few tablespoons of finely diced raw or cooked diced vegetables. Serves four.

Serve jellied consommés in bouillon cups which have been thoroughly chilled in the refrigerator. If you're serving it on an extra hot day, put it into the bouillon cups and slip it back into the refrigerator until a few moments before serving time.

For the main course at luncheon or dinner, a jellied aspic loaf is appealing. No need of boiling a knuckle of beef. It's much easier to use the aspic-flavored salad gelatin. To cut nicely, an aspic loaf needs to be fairly stiff, so try using a little less than the usual amount of liquid.

Jellied Aspic Loaf

1 package aspic gelatin
1¾ cups boiling water
½ teaspoon scraped onion
½ cup finely diced celery
¼ cup finely diced green pepper
2-4 cups diced cooked chicken (or ham or veal or tuna fish or cooked flaked fish)

Dissolve the gelatin in hot water, and chill until it begins to thicken. Add the diced ingredients. Pour into a one-quart loaf pan or ring mold. Chill until firm, about eight hours. Turn out on platter. Garnish with lettuce, sliced unpeeled cucumbers, and quartered small peeled tomatoes. Serves six.

On the Dock In Antwerp

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

A mist was blowing in from the North Sea as the young girl tramped up and down the Antwerp dock. She had come from Brussels to meet her sister, who was to arrive from Leith, Scotland, and while she had been waiting for the boat to appear, an hour, two hours, three, had passed. The afternoon was drawing to a close when she made her way to the shipping company's office. There it was explained to her that a fog had been hindering the vessel, but that now she was making speed and would tie up at the dock later in the evening.

The girl was turning again to the door (with some uneasiness, for it was now dark), when a "nice oldish gentleman" approached. He said that if mademoiselle permitted, he would accompany her to the docks, whither he also was bound. It would not be pleasant for her to go there alone. He had a daughter himself, so he knew.

* * *

Mademoiselle was only too glad to "permit," so they set out together, talking amicably—at least, the man was talking amicably. He had a hobby, growing flowers, and obviously he liked to have a listener. The girl was satisfactory in that role for a considerable time—until she heard a clock strike. Then she interrupted him to say in aggrieved tones, "Now we'll miss our train and I'll have to spend money on a hotel. Oh, dear, just when we have almost saved enough for something." Then after a pause, "Perhaps my sister and I could sleep in her cabin. Do you think the captain would object?"

The man hesitated. "He might not, but it is against the rules, so don't mention the plan to anyone. The customs officer mustn't know."

She nodded agreement, and begged his pardon for interrupting.

Before long the ship had come to port. Because it was a small craft with accommodation for only a few passengers, the captain's gold braid could soon be observed glinting under a light. The girl called over that she would like to see him for a moment, and he good-naturedly strode to the gangway. (He always took an interest in the various "bairns" who sailed with him on their trips to and from school on the Continent. On this occasion, however, when he heard the request he rubbed his chin doubtfully. Then, "Well, just this once. But the customs officer mustna ken o't, so keep mum—if a lassie can."

Earnestly she promised to do so.

* * *

Locating her kind escort again, she whispered delightedly, "It's all right. The captain said—" But he stopped her instantly.

"Mademoiselle, do not tell me what he said."

Eagerly, she protested, "But I may tell you. It's the customs officer who mustn't—"

Again he stopped her. "Mademoiselle, please! You see," smilingly, "I am the customs officer."

"Oh," she gasped. And again "Oh!" Then gratefully: "Oh, you're so nice. I hope you win the best prize at every flower show."

Whereupon, in haste, but each with an understanding grin, they went their different ways.

Mabel Grey Gehring

A Successful Secretary Tells Girls What Qualities They Need for the Job

By Hazel Cropsey

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

"I would say to the secretarial beginner—'Do you want to be a Park Avenue secretary some day? Then don't insist on starting on Park Avenue! Or in Radio City either,'" Lilyan Robinson added with a smile. Lilyan Robinson is Secretary to Leroy Van Bommel, President of National Dairy Products Corporation. And I sat in her office at 230 Park Avenue, New York, questioning her on the abilities, qualities, and attitudes necessary for success in secretarial work. "So many girls just starting out in the business world," she continued, "won't even consider a job which isn't in beautiful surroundings."

"How long have your offices been here?" I inquired, glancing about appreciatively. Mr. Van Bommel's office could have served as a model for decorating the library of a fastidious home. The furniture was Eighteenth Century; the lamps were plentiful and unobtrusive; the rugs were plain and had a deep pile. The most interesting clock in the world, I am sure, stood off to one side. It was globular and encased in glass; and it swung on an axis, like the world itself. You could never blame any girl for seeking such an atmosphere. But how does one attain it?

Be Ready to Progress

"We moved here last year," Miss Robinson said, "from Fifty-seventh Street at Eleventh Avenue, where the original Sheffield plant was." Eleventh Avenue to Park! And not even by the proverbial easy stages!

"How did that come about?" I asked eagerly.

"It all came about because Mr. Van Bommel has done such a splendid job," she replied quickly, recounting her employer's progress to his present position as President.

"But what would you tell girls they must do in order to be ready to advance with their chiefs?" I asked. "Anywhere along the line," I reminded her, "you could have been supplanted, if you hadn't been as ready in your way to take on bigger responsibilities as Mr. Van Bommel was in his."

Study to Improve Yourself

"That's perfectly true," she agreed. "Perhaps the reason I came along too is that from the minute I left high school and took the position with Mr. Van Bommel I was always consciously trying to improve myself—not because I definitely hoped for a bigger job, but because there was something within me that wouldn't be satisfied. I took extension courses at Columbia University. I read widely and constantly, and I wasn't even content with that. I always had a dictionary beside me as I read, and couldn't let a word go by that I wasn't familiar with. I guess I was pretty much of a prig in those days," she concluded with a rueful smile, "at least all the girls in our block thought so."

I wondered to myself just where those girls were today.

"You always had a successful business career in mind?" I questioned.

"Oh, no," she corrected me. "My greatest interest all during high school was my piano study. However, I feel that the dexterity with my fingers which I gained from practicing the piano, has helped me in typing. In fact, when I was taking commercial work in high school, I was picked out to demonstrate the Noiseless typewriter, which was then just appearing on the market. I did that for a while following graduation, but the man in charge felt it didn't have enough future and advised me to get a secretarial position. That's how I happened to go with Mr. Van Bommel."

Evidently earnestness and sincerity of purpose, which were so apparent as I talked to her, had been Miss Robinson's outstanding characteristics from the start of her career. She herself, however, never alluded to those qualities as essentials for success.

Look for Ways to Help

"I always tried to be helpful in any way I could," she continued. "You see, Mr. Van Bommel's father was with the company when I first started and whenever the occasion came up, I did everything I could for him, no matter how small or unimportant it seemed. And I've done the same thing with Mr. Van Bommel's friends. There have been many occasions when I could do little things for them, when they phoned or dropped in at the office. Not that I was trying to further my own interests, but just because being there I wanted to be helpful. So many girls are too immersed in the details of their own particular duties and are uncooperative about anything that lies one speck beyond a certain line."

I could imagine how such a willing spirit had paid dividends in reports that drifted back to Miss Robinson's chief—reports which she never heard, but which would all count in the reckoning that goes on for each of us every day.

"What have you found out through the years that you would like to pass on to beginners?" I asked.

"Oh, there's so much they never tell us in school," Miss Robinson replied. "I had just one teacher, Miss White, who gave us something more than purely routine training in typing and stenography. She taught those subjects, but she also counseled us on the necessity of graciousness and tact, good grooming and punctuality. That was the most helpful advice I ever got out of the classroom."

"But what have you yourself discovered?" I persisted.

Write Things Down

"There's one thing I wish I'd known long ago," Miss Robinson said. "It took me some time to find it out. That's the importance of not relying too much on your memory. No one ever told me always to have a pad and pencil in my hand or near by, no matter where I was in the office or what I was doing. Now," she concluded laughingly, "I almost write it down if Mr. Van Bommel sighs! And I have found those little reminders so important."

"And what else?" I went on.

"It sounds a little personal to talk about this," she answered hesitatingly, with a questioning look. "But I've found it so helpful to have a little time to myself each night to think over the day and organize the program for the next day in my mind as far as I can. For instance, last night I went over what I thought you and I might discuss and decided what I really thought about each angle of it. I think every secretary would find it helpful to do that each night. Maybe they all do, and I only hit upon it a little later than the rest," she finished, again not taking herself too seriously.

"And then outside the office," she said, less seriously, "I manage to read four newspapers, and I clip everything which in any way seems likely to interest Mr. Van Bommel personally or the company in general. He never asked me to do this, but he has now come to depend on my doing it, and he routes many of the clippings around to the various departments whom they may concern."

Loyalty Is Essential

"You really make your job a 24-hour a day affair, then?" I questioned.

"Yes, I suppose I do," she agreed, "though I never stop to think of it that way. I live with my mother and she's the only one I ever let interfere with business. To be a satisfactory secretary, one must always put her employer's interests first. It seems to me it's very important for a secretary to take that attitude, really believing that the demands of her job should have first consideration. Also, the truly conscientious secretary must constantly endeavor to hide her chief's little failings and inconsistencies from the public and the rest of the office. Every human being has some failings, no matter who he may be, but a good secretary will play up and stress his good points." That all boiled down to loyalty, but a rather special form of it, suited to the needs of the work at hand.

"But you do have fun too, of course?" I commented. "You know, all work and no play—"

"Of course I do," Miss Robinson interrupted quickly. "I play golf and I love to drive a car, and I'm always planning to take up my music again. I will, too, some day."

Be Considerate of All

It was an evidence of Miss Robinson's consideration for all with whom she comes in contact that our interview was followed by a trip to the beautiful Sealtest kitchens on a lower floor in the same building, where recipes are tried out, luncheons given, and home economics classes from local schools and universities witness practical demonstrations. It had been easy to describe co-operativeness and kindliness when she had been sitting in Mr. Van Bommel's office upstairs. Here was a convincing showing of esprit de corps.

As Miss Robinson said good-bye to me in the hallway, she thought of one more point. "We secretaries," she said, "ought to remember that we all have something to give and something to sell. With some it's a product and with some it's a service. But it's something a secretary must keep in mind if she is going to perform her task satisfactorily."

NOW!—An Amazing, New Triple Screen "SIFT-CHINE"
One Operation Sifts Flour Three Times

"SIFT-CHINE," the sensational flour sifter that foremost cooking authorities use and so highly recommend. One hand holds and operates—"just squeeze the handle"—sifts flour stiff. A boon to better baking. No more scattering of flour. No more lumpy cakes or biscuits. Approved by Good Housekeeping Institute and other testing bureaus. Super quality—built to last for years. Highly polished finish, with or without two exciting pastel bands of green, red, yellow or blue. 5 cup size, TRIPLE screen, one operation sifts flour three times, $1.25; 4 cup size, DOUBLE screen, one operation sifts flour twice, $1.00; 4 cup size, SINGLE screen, The JUNIOR, 3 cup size, SINGLE screen only, 50c. Guaranteed satisfactory. At dealers or postpaid. Pleasure accepted. 2221 METS-A-NEED MFG. CO., 3084 Utah Street, Seattle, Washington.

Insist on a GENUINE "SIFT-CHINE" Flour Sifter
"Just squeeze the handle"

New Cream Deodorant *safely* Checks Perspiration

1. Does not rot dresses or men's shirts. Does not irritate skin.
2. No waiting to dry. Can be used right after shaving.
3. Instantly checks perspiration for 1 to 3 days. Removes odor from perspiration.
4. A pure, white, greaseless, stainless vanishing cream.
5. Arrid has been awarded the Approval Seal of the American Institute of Laundering for being harmless to fabrics.

Arrid is the LARGEST SELLING DEODORANT. Try a jar today!

ARRID

39¢ a jar — At all stores selling toilet goods (also in 10¢ and 59¢ jars)

Farming as New Job Field For Women

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Ambler, Pa.

In England the Women's Land Army has taken over much of the farm work and is carrying on where the farmer left off. In stable and in dairy, behind the wheel of the tractor plow, and in the harvest field, women are rendering a service of inestimable value to the nation.

In America the shortage of farm labor is already becoming a matter of grave concern. Nearly half a million young men have been called by the draft, and it is estimated that, in some sections of the country, one out of every three farm helpers has either gone into the army or entered some defense industry. It is therefore possible that within the next few years American girls may be following in the footsteps of their British cousins, and that they may be called upon to perform an important share of our farm work.

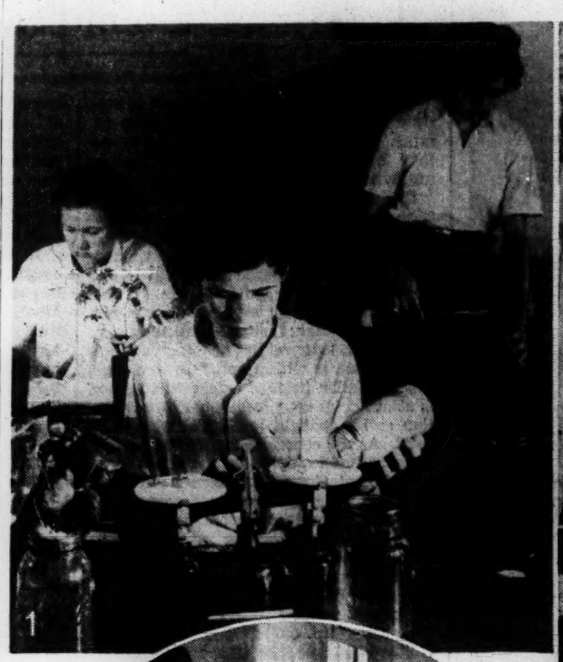
In order to meet the steadily increasing demand for well-trained women in this field, the School of Horticulture for Women, at Ambler, Pennsylvania, is offering a new two-year course in Agriculture. A few agricultural subjects have always been included in the curriculum of the School, but within the past year or two there has been such a marked increase of interest among the students, and such a demand for trained workers, that it seemed wise to offer a complete and comprehensive course devoted entirely to agriculture. The course includes work in the closely allied sciences such as Chemistry, Soils, Entomology, and Farm Biology, as well as intensive courses in Animal Husbandry, Animal Hygiene, Farm Management, Fruit Growing, Vegetable Gardening, Farm Crops, Poultry, and Beekeeping. Ample opportunity for practice work will be offered to the students, the 75-acre farm which is owned by the School serving as a laboratory, and much of the work will be planned on the individual project basis.

One of the most attractive features of the farm group at the School of Horticulture is the fine old Pennsylvania-Dutch barn, typical of the barns built in the pre-Revolutionary era. With its dignified proportions, its fine stone gable end, and its massive oak beams, it has great architectural charm.

The barn houses one of the finest herds of registered Jersey cows in the United States, and during the past year each student who was enrolled in the course in Animal Husbandry has had the privilege of supervising the official production record of one of the cows. Every student has taken her regular turn on the milking squad and has been responsible for keeping records of milk and butterfat production and feed and labor costs.

The farm projects to be undertaken during the coming year will be those of a well-diversified modern farm, and the students will have practical experience in the care of horses, sheep, beef cattle, hogs and poultry, in addition to their work with the dairy herd and their projects in the orchard and garden.

Many of the students who have, in the past, taken work in agricultural subjects at the School of Horticulture are now successfully managing their own farms. Others have obtained positions as farm managers on private estates or in institutions, and there is a growing demand for well-trained women. One graduate has been Farm Superintendent for the past 16 years at an Industrial School for Girls near Richmond, Virginia, and many similar positions are being held by graduates of the School of Horticulture.



William Rittase

At the Pennsylvania School of Horticulture, women prepare themselves for many professions in the fields of horticulture, agriculture, and forestry. The School's graduates may be found as estate managers, managers of their own farms, landscape architects, florists, botanists, plant chemists, and workers in many other related capacities. (1) In the botany laboratory. (2) Feeding the Jersey calves. (3) Studying landscape design. (4) The dormitory.

Again September

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

No bicycles whirr past. No idle chat,
Suggesting that the crowd do this or that.
No roaming off, by sudden whimsey led.
Now steps go by with purpose in their tread;
Brisk steps, that, leading on to wider views,
Gain confidence from new and shining shoes.
Brown fingers bear a proud and precious store
Of trophies brought from summer camp or shore.
Forgotten now are dolls and childish blocks,
For one grows up, and owns a pencil box.
His master gone, dismayed and mournful-eyed,
The puppy wails his grief at being tied.
While quite content, a warm and furry heap,
The kitten, undisturbed, lies fast asleep.
Then silence fills this morning freshly cool—
The children on our street have gone to school.

J. LILIAN VANDEVERE

Composing Music Is Much Like Growing Corn

I was born in a state where each year from this time on until the harvest we watched the steady growth of the rows on rows of green corn until when August came the landscape was a mass of slowly undulating green, an ocean upon which the wind made patterns of living waves.

It has always seemed to me that composition is much like growing corn. The creative impulse in the heart of the composer, true and genuine, is the fertile seed. Education, the opportunities for training of the talented youth, is the ploughing, the tilling, and the harrowing of the soil. The beneficent rain and the warm, ripening sun are to that development what the warm human interest of his fellow human beings is to the fruition of the musical creator.

It is only when these three things go together—genius, education, and opportunity—that it is possible to create great music. It is only the combination of seed plus toil, plus rain and sun, that makes the harvest possible.

HOWARD HANSON,
In Alumni Bulletin of Eastman School of Music.

Choose and Use Your College

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

What type of college shall I attend? What can I do toward earning my way? What subjects should I study? For what kind of job should I prepare? These are some of the questions answered in "How to Choose and Use Your College," by Guy E. Snavely, executive director of the Association of American Colleges, (Harper and Brothers, publishers, New York, $2). This volume, written in a straightforward style that talks directly to the young person called upon to make decisions, includes a list of approved colleges, a list of college loan funds, and chapters on choosing colleges, "Why College," what to study, how to study, careers, friendships, health, college life, and life outlook. It is a worthwhile volume, full of good practical advice; brief, readable, and businesslike.

Navigation, Weather And Stars Taught In Extension Courses

Columbia University as part of its defense education program is offering several special courses in university extension not often available. Vladimir P. De Smitt, oceanographer and hydrographer of the Western Union Telegraph Company, will conduct three extension courses in the application of meteorology, climatology, and physical oceanography to aeronautical and naval navigation. In addition to lectures on the causes and effects of atmospheric conditions, the uses of meteorological instruments will be explained in the first course.

In climatology, a course designed for students interested in becoming observers in the Federal Weather Bureau or with the weather offices of the airways and armed services, Mr. De Smitt will examine the essential characteristics of the climates of the United States. The origin of the ocean, distribution of land and water, theories of tides and currents, and the use of sonic sounding machines will be discussed in the course in physical oceanography.

An introductory course in astronomy for persons who have had no previous knowledge of astronomy or related subjects such as physics and mathematics will be given in university extension by Dr. Lloyd Motz. It will include a study of the solar system, the law of gravitation, latitude, longitude, time, and the properties of the stars.

"Social Work in the National Emergency" will be the subject of a course to be conducted in university extension by Eduard C. Lindeman, professor of social philosophy of the New York School of Social Work, a division of the University. Mr. Lindeman will discuss the management of a welfare program during a time of national crisis.

Through the Editor's Window

First Day of School

By Millicent Taylor

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Today six-year-old Robin began school. He went off with his mother first thing this morning, his round face scrubbed and eager and shy. Even now he is probably sitting up very straight in his First Grade desk, slightly awed by the unaccustomed feeling of being one in a classified group, his whole small being bent upon mastering the casual demands upon him so that he may at least give the impression of being "like the others" and of "belonging." And it will not be long before his daily trudge to school, one hand grasping a large tin lunch box (one of Billy's castoffs), will seem a matter of course. Thus easily does the child of our great Democracy accept the wonder of free public education and its gift of teaching millions of boys and girls to read and write.

But we who read the newspapers and magazines today, who receive letters from England and know why it is that we no longer can receive them from many other countries; who write such encouragement as we can to those in need of it abroad, might do well to take time to think about this wonder made available to the Robins and the Billys and the Joans. Free public education, even imperfect as it is in practice, is indeed one of the everyday miracles of an inspired democratic citizenry.

Today it is with some people thought clever to take a crack at the public schools. It is so much easier to criticize and destroy than it is to get behind whatever in a project seems really good and to build up the whole fabric through strengthening what it evidences that seems worthy.

* * *

Thinking over small Robin's priceless opportunities opening up for him on this first day of school, I find that I need to appreciate more than ever the blessed privilege of learning to read and write. Imagine living in a land where these skills were not made available! Think of the wonder of the printed page, of the letter sent from friend to friend!

I haven't statistics—doubt if there are any as yet—but I am informed that there were thousands of teachers who took courses this summer in the teaching of reading. Schools are realizing the prime importance of providing each child with this invaluable tool and as much skill as possible in using it. Teaching-skills in this field have greatly developed through clinics and research. Better work in the teaching of reading may be expected as time goes on and as more teachers gain special knowledge for it.

As for writing—aside from actual penmanship in a world of typewriters—compare the artificial hothouse compositions or themes of an earlier day with the vigorous, meaningful records of school journeys, autobiographies, discussions of student problems, etc., of our day; and make a choice. Of course there is room for improvement, but we need to recognize with appreciation that there has been amazing improvement, too.

* * *

So, contemplating Robin's immediate future, as the world of reading and writing opens up to him; and thinking about the three million or so children in American public schools, to say nothing of children of other lands where public education is still in a real sense comparatively free to progress; I find in this little First Grader's embarkation upon the Great Journey of Education an item of significance.

A Tuesday Column

SCHOOLBOYS OF EVERY AGE

As a dependable headquarters for outfitting schoolboys—Brooks Brothers is well known all over the country. Everything for boys young enough for their mothers to buy for them—for boys old enough to shop with their fathers or pretty much by themselves—and for Undergraduates and Upper Formers.

Schoolboys' Suits, $30 *to* $38
(Ages 11 to 18)

Schoolboys' Suits, $17 50 *to* $27
(Ages 7 to 12)

Collarless Sack Suits, $12.50
(Ages 5 to 9)

Accessories of Every Kind at Corresponding Prices

Young Men's Suits, $42 *to* $55

ESTABLISHED 1818

Brooks Brothers

MADISON AVENUE COR. 44TH STREET
BRANCH: NUMBER ONE WALL STREET
NEW YORK
NEWBURY, COR. BERKELEY ST., BOSTON

"Hidden" Verses of the Bible

SUPPLY
PRESERVER
CORRECTION
FREEDOM
DOMINION
HEALING

and hundreds of other subjects

The Bible is a veritable Treasure Chest of practical help and inspiration, but hundreds of its verses are often overlooked. These verses are literally *hidden* away, and are found only by chance if the student depends on any but the most up-to-date method.

The following well-known verses: "Then I will give you rain in due season, and the land shall yield her increase, and the trees of the field shall yield their fruit. And your threshing shall reach unto the vintage, and the vintage shall reach unto the sowing time, and ye shall eat your bread to the full and dwell in your land safely."—Leviticus 26:4, 5 are outstanding verses on the important subject of *supply*. Yet the subject word Supply is not included in the wording and the verses might be entirely overlooked if the student were depending on the old style method of finding and running references. The verses are literally hidden away.

Classified by Idea

To aid you in this discovery and study of "hidden" verses, as well as others, the System Bible Study classifies its verses by idea as well as subject word. Thus, in this work you find the above from Leviticus and over 11 pages of other helpful verses under the subject of Supply. All verses are gathered, grouped and printed word for word. The System Bible Study is the first book to gather and print exhaustive verses under the headings of Supply and Preserver. You have no references to look up and run. Your entire time can be spent in study.

The System Bible Study does not include a Bible; its entire 1370 pages are devoted to diversified Bible helps. This volume is widely used and approved by Bible students, Sunday school teachers and readers.

This is our thirteenth year of constant advertising in The Christian Science Monitor

A BIBLE LIBRARY IN ONE HANDY VOLUME

332 Pages—Dictionary
297 Pages—Scripture Quotations
257 Pages—Jesus' Teachings
114 Pages—Bible Promises—Laws
65 Pages—Maps—Pictures
805 Pages—Scriptural Information

SAMPLE PAGES FREE If you wish to read and ponder the many "hidden" verses of the Bible, please fill in the coupon and mail it to us for complete information. This, of course, will not obligate you in any way. We invite you to judge for yourself the practical value of the System Bible Study.

Ask also about our new style Family Bible

THE SYSTEM BIBLE STUDY CO., Desk S-9
208 Alameda Rd., Kansas City, Mo., U. S. A.

Foreign Distributors
AUSTRALIA and NEW ZEALAND: James Johnston Ltd., P. O. Box 60, Dunedin, New Zealand.
SOUTH AFRICA: Marditts, Ltd., P. O. Box 1381, Johannesburg, South Africa.

THE SYSTEM BIBLE STUDY CO., Desk S-9
208 Alameda Rd., Kansas City, Mo., U. S. A.
Please mail me without obligation sample pages and description of the new Revised and Enlarged System Bible Study.
Mr.
Mrs.
Miss
Address.....
City.....State.....

SCHOOLS—British Isles

WYCLIFFE COLLEGE
This English Public School, with moderate fees, offers special facilities for those attending Christian Science Sunday School.
Owing to the School's property at Stonehouse, Gloucestershire, having been requisitioned by the Government, Wycliffe is temporarily removed to Lampeter in Cardiganshire, on the west side of the Welsh Mountains near Cardigan Bay.

FAN COURT
Longcross, Surrey, England
Prepares Boys 7-14 for Public Schools
60 acres park lands and playing fields.
20 miles from London
Experienced Staff — Individual Attention
Apply Headmaster — Tel. Longcross 326

EDGBASTON COLLEGE FOR GIRLS
(BRISTOL ROAD) LTD.
225, 227, Bristol Road, Birmingham 5
First Class school for girls run on public school lines. Recognised by Board of Education. Kindergarten to University Entrance. Extensive Playing Fields and garden adjoining school. Prospectus from Headmistress. Tel. Calthorpe 0647.

BOYS' SCHOOLS

LEELANAU FOR BOYS
Established 1921
Fully accredited Country Boarding School
These times demand careful thought in choosing your son's education—write box 40, Glen Arbor, Michigan. For sons of readers of The Christian Science Monitor.

GIRLS' SCHOOLS

PINEBROOK FOR GIRLS
One of the Lenlanau Schools
Country Boarding School with cultural advantages. Write Box 40, Glen Arbor, Michigan. For daughters of The Christian Science Monitor readers.

DAY SCHOOLS

ADELPHI ACADEMY
—One of New York's leading day schools for boys and girls.
Accessible to New York City and the Island.
★ Thorough college preparation — nursery school and kindergarten—modern elementary school — athletic program for all students — small classes with intelligent, individual attention—Bus service
In vicinity of First Church of Christ, Scientist, New York Ave. and Dean St. Reference on request.
282 Lafayette Avenue, Brooklyn, N. Y.
Tel. Main 2-3725—Wm. Slater, Headmaster

ELEKTOR ACADEMY Est. 18 Years
169th St. at Gothic Drive, Hillcrest, Jamaica, L. I. Easily Accessible from New York, Forest Hills and Flushing.
Primary through high school. High academic standards. Character development. Progressive teaching. Individual guidance. College preparatory or academic course. Typewriting, shorthand and individual instruction in stenotypy.
MRS. MAUDE CLARKE, Principal
Telephone REpublic 9-4792
Advertised only in The Christian Science Monitor

EVENING SCHOOLS

• EVENING CLASSES •
LINCOLN PREPARATORY SCHOOL
Fully Accredited
Classical, Scientific and General High School Programs
Classes especially designed for employed men and women of all ages who must complete their high school studies for occupational advancement. Also complete preparation for college entrance by certificate or examination. Moderate fees payable by installment.
FALL TERM OPENS SEPTEMBER 23
Enroll Now—Write for Catalog E
360 HUNTINGTON AVENUE, BOSTON TEL. KENMORE 3177

CHILDREN'S SCHOOLS

PIKE'S BOARDING SCHOOL
Individual instruction, accredited teachers. Pre-school through Eighth Grade.
Dancing, Riding, Swimming
Family atmosphere, small enrollment. Write Stella Pike Nelson, Director, St. Charles, Ill., or call St. Charles 143 for information.

COEDUCATIONAL

CAMBRIDGE JUNIOR COLLEGE
Two Years of College Courses
PRE-LAW *CO-EDUCATIONAL*
The Cambridge School of Liberal Arts has become the CAMBRIDGE JUNIOR COLLEGE. Under the same organization and the same college faculty it continues to offer at moderate rates in its well-equipped buildings the same strictly college curriculum for transfer into the junior year of leading four-year colleges and universities. Always exclusively a liberal arts college, it has changed in name only.
Descriptive catalogue
Irving T. Richards, Ph.B., President
48 Washington Avenue, Cambridge, Mass.
Telephone KIRkland 0845

BOYS and GIRLS
are accepted in the Boarding Department from the 6th grade on. Write for Lower School Catalog.
The PRINCIPIA
SAINT LOUIS, MISSOURI
Founded 1898
Upper School ✓ Senior College
Lower School Junior College
Coeducational

DAYCROFT
New England Country Boarding and Day School for sons and daughters of readers of The Christian Science Monitor. Thorough preparation for college, art, and music schools; high school and elementary grades. Emphasis on preparation for life's work; daily guidance in developing fine qualities. Football, skiing, basketball, baseball. Band, glee clubs, dramatics. Write for catalog, call N. Y. office, WHitehall 3-0396.
DAYCROFT, Norston Hill, Stamford, Conn.

BUSINESS & SECRETARIAL

Hazel Milbourn School of Business
Individualized Business Training is followed by careful placement.
MA-9155—Dexter Horton Bldg., Seattle

SECRETARIAL TRAINING
Small Classes—Select Enrollment
Day: Evening—Individual Instruction
Drake Business School, Inc.
1305 Fulton St. (At Nostrand Ave.)
Brooklyn, N. Y.
Frances Farne, Principal NEvins 8-4342

LEARN THE **STENOGRAPH**
The latest shorthand machine made—small, noiseless, accurate, speedy. To speed up work in business, defense projects, court and convention work. Accounting, Secretarial, Key Punch and other courses.
REMEMBER
HUFF COLLEGE
Downtown Division — Country Club Plaza
920 Tracy — 320 West 47th St.
KANSAS CITY, MO

The GREGG College
President, John Robert Gregg, S. C. D.
Director, Paul M. Pair, M. A.
Secretarial Court Reporting Accounting
Coeducational — 45th year. Present student body represents 70 different colleges from 23 states and 4 foreign countries. Distinguished faculty. Chicago offers many cultural, social, and educational advantages along with good living accommodations. Employment bureau. Send for FREE Booklet
"The Doorway to Opportunity."
Dept. M, 6 North Michigan Ave., Chicago, Ill.

See Also
SATURDAY'S EDUCATION PAGE
for
Advertising of Schools

The Home Forum

Thoreau Would Have Liked Our Lake

WE HAD NOT thought of a summer holiday until the last moment, and then it was too late to do anything but take what accommodation we could get. It was a blind date and we went prudently, expecting the worst. We knew in advance that there would be neither light, piped water, telephone nor radio; but what we could not know was how perfect it can be to spend thirty-one days, spared the rigors of modern convenience. This will go down into history as one of the best months any of us can remember. I know that it is customary to pity the poor old pioneers; but if the poor old pioneers could only realize how fatuous pity sounds, coming from the likes of us!

We found that our cabin consisted of living-room-kitchen, a minute bedroom, a pint-sized veranda and our own private float. Through the first silence, we caught the thick lapping of lake water and then it was that we discovered we had fallen heir to a slightly leaky boat. The sound of the lake against this boat, day and night, I shall always remember. When the boat is in use, the water gently laps against the float; but it does not have quite the same sound as when it laps lazily against that flat-bottomed old dinghy. There is always a smitchet of wind, even on the hottest days; enough to ruffle the lake, to drive small waves against our ancient tub as she idles at rope's end. She is like an elephant to row, one of those mysterious craft in which the oarsman seems to be perpetually pulling against the tide.

* * *

Since coming up here to the lake, I realize why Thoreau was the sort of man he was; what impelled him to cut himself off from the conventional lives of his contemporaries and build hard by Walden Pond. Looked at from the city, it had always seemed that life at Walden must have been intolerably dull; but, during the past two weeks, I have come to side with Thoreau and feel like apologizing to him for ever having doubted his canny New England judgment.

Only those who have lived in a large house with acres of land can appreciate the simplicity of work in a minor establishment. Only those who have had their labor broken into continually by telephone can appreciate the blessed peace of not being rung up by anybody. Only if you have waited tensely on three posts a day do you know what it means to relax, in face of the unalterable proposition that what does not come up on the mail train cannot come up at all.

* * *

It sounds absurd to be happy with so little. I do not know how to explain it nor the fact that here, without the stimulation of outside contacts, it is possible to do twice the work in half the time, work, moreover, that necessitates the reading of daily, weekly and monthly papers and the writing of a column of current news comment. It is not as though one's thinking rusts; it all seems to move so much faster, so much clearer, with so much less effort. For once, it is a pleasure to work. I wonder how Thoreau felt about that at Walden. I wish now I had brought "Walden" along to re-read. Certainly we could have brought along fewer things and never missed them; but, in the heat of packing, Thoreau seemed the last man to be considered.

Yesterday we watched a pair of loons swim by out on the lake. Loons sound like mad creatures. The noise a loon makes is enough to outrage the dignity of the whole bird kingdom. He is a flippant, foolish creature and yet he fascinates with those high-pitched, irresponsible cries. The loon sounds quite happy in his lunacy. He, too, may have found the secret of the simple life and be above the opinion of his fellows.

A week ago, daylight saving came into force. It is curious about daylight saving. On the surface, it appears to be a mere matter of shifting back the hands of the clock at night, but it is useless to pretend that what felt like six o'clock yesterday morning feels like anything else today. Although the pros and cons have been thrashed out in the newspapers for weeks past, you wake in the morning with the uncomfortable feeling that something queer has happened overnight. It seems odd that, on this one day in the year, six o'clock should have so little in common with seven; yet between the two there stretches a dispiriting interim of half-cooked time and nothing, not even a state of national emergency, can reconcile you to rising at that chill and inhuman hour. The only person really to appreciate this presumptuous juggling with nature would be the White Queen. It is just one more case of society coming to look more and more like the ground plan of "Alice in Wonderland."

But, then, an hour one way or the other is no great matter up here; for it does not get dark before midnight and even then there is light on the lake. Even at midnight there is light on the water, pale streaks of moon-washed wave; and in the early evening we can watch the sun sliding down behind the black firs and picture it climbing the skies of Australia. For some reason, it brings the Antipodes near and we realize that north, south, east and west, everyone in the world has the privilege of sharing the same sun, a common daylight, whatever use they choose to make of it.

* * *

Did I say that we have no clock in the house? There is one small wrist watch among three and only the train to set it by. The train, branch line that it frankly is, sets its own time by how many passengers and how much freight there is to be taken on and off, and is therefore in a perpetual state of arriving late one day and early the next. It is in this train that we implicitly trust; for, whatever happens, it will arrive in the end.

Our hours move by the passenger train, the freight train, hunger, and the position of the sun. Midnight strikes by the bell of a freight as it rolls eerily through the bush between one day and the next, a strange, far-off voice among the dark trees accompanied by the ghostly clanging of the engine bell. By day these railway sounds never grow stale; but at midnight, in the dead black quiet, they wake strange sleepless echoes.

* * *

I cannot help thinking how Thoreau would have appreciated the sound of our trains. They would not have affronted him as iron-throated monsters of a relentlessly mechanical age. He would have detected a half human quality in their minor hooting and the low thunder of their passage through the night.

In fact, our lake with the slow plashing water, the giggling of the loons, the white moonlight, the still pale dawns and the immense clear-headedness that comes from dropping the world from your shoulders, would have suited him well. Yes, Thoreau would have liked our lake.

IRENE BAIRD

By Courtesy of the Artist to THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"PONT CROIX IN BRITTANY": *An Etching by Abbo Ostrowsky*

THE ARTIST SAYS of this little village in Brittany that he was charmed by its tempo of living, attuned to the Middle Ages rather than the present day. There the town crier still is heard announcing important news on the street corner, and the only discordant modern note is the factory whistle which disturbs the tranquillity of the village at noontime. The main street is a cobbled stairway, climbing the steep hill to the village church at the top. At its foot is the river, which floods and empties with the rise and fall of the Atlantic tides.

Mr. Ostrowsky was born in Russia, but now identifies himself with the artists of America. He works and teaches in New York.

"Go in peace"

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

WHEN THEIR regenerative import is understood, Jesus' healing words have as much power to bless mankind today as they had when spoken by the Master nearly two thousand years ago.

Christian Science by its spiritual interpretation and practical presentation of Jesus' teachings is enabling thousands who were once harassed with various problems to find peace. Jesus said to the Pharisees, as recorded by Luke (17:20, 21), "The kingdom of God cometh not with observation: neither shall they say, Lo here! or, lo there! for, behold, the kingdom of God is within you." In line with this, Christian Science teaches that peace is attained by each individual in proportion as his thought is aligned with God, good. As the consciousness of individuals is calmed and quieted through an understanding of God's beneficence, universal human consciousness becomes more peaceful. It is thus that Christian Science is exerting its influence as a power for true peace in the world.

Mary Baker Eddy, the Discoverer and Founder of Christian Science, writes in "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" (p. 492): *"God is Mind, and God is infinite; hence all is Mind.* On this statement rests the Science of being, and the Principle of this Science is divine, demonstrating harmony and immortality." Since there is but one God, one Mind, which is divine, as the Bible and Christian Science reveal, it follows that in the spiritual kingdom, the realm of actuality, all God's children, Mind's ideas, are governed by Him, in perfect unity and harmony.

Ignorance of God, including the belief that man is created materially and that there are many minds, each actuated by human will, is at the root of all clashes of opinion, disagreements, contentions, and conflicts. The remedy for the fears, passions, and frictions that beset the human race is an understanding of God and His spiritual creation. Christian Science imparts this understanding to those who seek diligently for it.

Jesus healed all manner of discordant conditions through his understanding of the power and presence of God, divine Mind, and the ineffable peace of the spiritual kingdom. He recognized the need for peace in the thought of those whom he healed and, in detecting the false mental states which needed to be rejected, he often pointed out what mode of mental action would overcome them. To the woman who was healed of "an issue of blood" by touching the hem of his garment Jesus said (Mark 5:34), "Daughter, thy faith hath made thee whole; go in peace, and be whole of thy plague." Jesus' tender love for those who reached out for the truth which he taught so illumined her thought as to shut out the impositions of the carnal mind. Having been for a long time plagued by error, she must have found great peace in his presence. With spiritual insight Jesus instructed her as to her future action, "Go in peace, and be whole of thy plague."

A student of Christian Science who had for some time been suffering from an aggravating physical condition was impressed with the regenerative import of Jesus' admonition and determined to go forward calmly, refusing to be plagued by false belief. She kept her thought poised and peaceful, refusing to be annoyed or emotionally excited. She rid herself of sensitiveness to the particular thing that had seemed to plague her, and in a short time she found herself enjoying the peace and freedom which are the heritage of those who dwell in the spiritual kingdom.

National thought, as well as individual thought, can "go in peace" and rid itself of its plague. God has endowed everyone with the intelligence and ability to guard his thought against whatever engenders resentment, contention, hatred, prejudice, human will, and fear. Mass mesmerism, which would make fear and hate contagious and inescapable, is made ineffective by the Christ, Truth. The mental warfare in which spiritual power destroys the belief in evil as real, never harms one, but brings those who wield "the sword of the Spirit" into the peaceful borders of the heavenly kingdom.

By endeavoring to "go in peace," each of us may do his part in bringing peace to the world, and may rejoice in the words of the Psalmist (Psalms 119:165), "Great peace have they which love thy law: and nothing shall offend them."

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into French]

Farther Out

Thus we came to the end of land,
The dunes flung backward at either side,
Darkness within the reach of hand
And the great sea, vast and wide.

This was the last. But as we turned,
Deep in the night like a victory shout
A lone light shone from the sea, and burned,
Pointing a margin farther out!

CHARLES MALAM

"Va en paix"

Traduction de l'article anglais de Science Chrétienne paraissant sur cette même page

LORSQU'ON en saisit la portée curative et régénératrice, les paroles de Jésus ont aujourd'hui la même efficacité bienfaisante que quand le Maître les prononça, il y a près de deux mille ans.

Par son interprétation spirituelle et sa présentation pratique des enseignements de Jésus, la Science Chrétienne donne à d'innombrables personnes le moyen de trouver la paix, alors qu'autrefois maint problème les tracassait. Luc rapporte cette réponse de Jésus aux pharisiens (Luc 17:20, 21): "Le royaume de Dieu ne vient pas de manière à frapper les regards, et l'on ne dira pas: Il est ici! ou bien: Il est là! Car voici que le royaume de Dieu est au dedans de vous!" Conformément à cette déclaration, la Science Chrétienne enseigne que chacun parvient à la paix dans la mesure où sa pensée est d'accord avec Dieu, le bien. Comprendre la bonté de Dieu, cela calme et tranquillise la conscience individuelle, et il en résulte que la conscience humaine universelle devient plus paisible. Ainsi la Science Chrétienne exerce dans le monde une influence qui favorise la paix véritable.

Mary Baker Eddy, Découvreuse et Fondatrice de la Science Chrétienne, écrit, à la page 492 de *Science et Santé avec la Clef des Écritures (Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures): "Dieu est Entendement, et Dieu est infini; donc tout est Entendement.* Sur cette proposition repose la Science de l'être, et le Principe de cette Science est divin, démontrant l'harmonie et l'immortalité." Puisque, comme le révèlent la Bible et la Science Chrétienne, il n'y a qu'un seul Dieu, un seul Entendement divin, il s'ensuit que dans le royaume spirituel, dans les sphères de la réalité, tous les enfants de Dieu, toutes les idées de l'Entendement, sont gouvernés par Lui, dans l'harmonie et l'unité parfaite.

Le choc des opinions, la mésentente, les disputes, les conflits — toutes ces choses viennent de ce qu'on ignore la nature de Dieu; d'où la croyance à l'origine matérielle de l'homme, à la pluralité des entendements, mus chacun par une volonté humaine personnelle. Le remède contre les craintes, les passions, les désaccords assaillant le genre humain, c'est la compréhension de Dieu et de Sa création spirituelle. A ceux qui la recherchent avec assiduité, la Science Chrétienne donne cette compréhension.

Parce qu'il comprenait le pouvoir et la présence de Dieu, de l'Entendement divin, et l'ineffable paix du royaume spirituel, Jésus put guérir les maux de tous genres. Il savait que ceux qui s'adressaient à lui avaient besoin de paix intérieure; il reconnaissait les fausses conditions mentales devant être chassées, et souvent il indiquait le genre d'action mentale qui en triompherait. A la femme qui, atteinte d'une "perte de sang," avait été guérie lorsqu'elle avait touché le vêtement de Jésus, le Maître dit (Marc 5:34): "Ma fille, ta foi t'a sauvée; va en paix, et sois guérie de ton mal." Le tendre amour de Jésus pour les humains qui recherchaient la vérité exposée dans ses enseignements illumina la pensée de cette femme au point d'en exclure les impostures de l'entendement charnel. Ayant été si longtemps tourmentée par l'erreur, sans doute éprouva-t-elle une grande paix en présence du Maître. Avec une remarquable perspicacité spirituelle, Jésus lui indiqua ce qu'elle devait faire: "Va en paix, et sois guérie de ton mal."

Une Scientiste Chrétienne souffrait depuis un certain temps d'une maladie accompagnée d'irritation; la portée régénératrice du conseil que Jésus avait donné dans le cas ci-dessus la frappa beaucoup; aussi résolut-elle d'avancer avec calme, en refusant de se laisser tourmenter par la fausse croyance. Elle eut soin que sa pensée restât pondérée, paisible; elle repoussa la tentation de se vexer, de s'exciter, de céder à des émotions passagères. Elle se débarrassa de sa trop grande sensibilité concernant la chose qui avait paru l'affliger; et bientôt elle eut la joie et la liberté, apanage de ceux qui demeurent dans le royaume spirituel.

Sur le plan national comme dans le domaine individuel, la pensée peut aller "en paix" et se défaire de son mal. Dieu accorde à chacun l'intelligence et les capacités nécessaires pour protéger sa pensée contre tout ce qui engendrerait le ressentiment, la discorde, la haine, les préventions, l'opiniâtreté, la crainte. Le Christ, la Vérité, annule le mesmérisme collectif qui voudrait rendre inévitables et contagieuses la crainte ou la haine. Elle n'est jamais nuisible la lutte mentale par laquelle le pouvoir spirituel détruit la croyance à la réalité du mal; au contraire, ceux qui manient "l'épée de l'Esprit" entrent graduellement dans la paix du royaume céleste.

Nous efforçant d'aller "en paix," nous pouvons tous contribuer à la paix universelle et répéter avec joie ces paroles du Psalmiste (Psaume 119:165): "Grande est la paix de ceux qui aiment ta loi: rien ne peut les faire chanceler."

Pour tous renseignements sur les publications Scientistes Chrétiennes en français, écrire à La Société d'Édition de la Science Chrétienne. (The Christian Science Publishing Society, Boston, Massachusetts, U. S. A.)

As the Romans Built in Provence

IT WAS A pleasure to feel one's self in Provence again,—the land where the silver-gray earth is impregnated with the light of the sky. To celebrate the event, as soon as I arrived at Nîmes I engaged a calèche to convey me to the Pont du Gard. The day was yet young, and it was perfectly fair; it appeared well, for a longish drive, to take advantage, without delay, of such security. After I had left the town I became more intimate with the Provençal charm which I had already enjoyed from the window of the train, and which glowed in the sweet sunshine and the white rocks, and lurked in the smoke-puffs of the little olives. The olive-trees in Provence are half the landscape. They are neither so tall, so stout, nor so richly contorted as I have seen them beyond the Alps; but this mild colorless bloom seems the very texture of the country. The road from Nîmes, for a distance of fifteen miles, is superb; broad enough for an army, and as white and firm as a dinner-table. It stretches away over undulations which suggest a kind of harmony; and in the curves it makes through the wide, free country, where there is never a hedge or a wall, and the detail is always exquisite, there is something majestic, almost processional. . . .

Over the valley, from side to side, and ever so high in the air, stretch the three tiers of the tremendous bridge. They are unspeakably imposing, and nothing could well be more Roman. The hugeness, the solidity, the unexpectedness, the monumental rectitude of the whole thing leave you nothing to say—at the time—and you stand gazing. You simply feel that it is noble and perfect, that it has the quality of greatness. A road, branching from the highway, descends to the level of the river and passes under one of the arches. This road has a wide margin of grass and loose stones, which slopes upward into the bank of the ravine. You may sit here as long as you please, staring up at the light, strong piers; the spot is extremely natural, though two or three stone benches have been erected upon it. I remained there an hour and got a complete impression; the place was perfectly soundless, and for the time, at least, lonely; the splendid afternoon had begun to fade, and there was a fascination in the object I had come to see. It came to pass that at the same time I discovered in it a certain stupidity, a vague brutality. That element is rarely absent from great Roman work, which is wanting in the nice adaptation of the means to the end. The means are always exaggerated; the end is so much more than attained. The Roman rigidity was apt to overshoot the mark, and I suppose a race which could do nothing small is as defective as a race that can do nothing great. . . . The number of arches in each tier is different; they are smaller and more numerous as they ascend. The preservation of the thing is extraordinary; nothing has crumbled or collapsed; every feature remains; and the huge blocks of stone, of a brownish-yellow (as if they had been baked by the Provençal sun for eighteen centuries,) pile themselves, without mortar or cement, as evenly as the day they were laid together. All this to carry the water of a couple of springs to a little provincial city! The conduit on the top has retained its shape and traces of the cement with which it was lined. When the vague twilight began to gather, the lonely valley seemed to fill itself with the shadow of the Roman name, as if the mighty empire were still as erect as the supports of the aqueduct; and it was open to a solitary tourist, sitting there sentimental, to believe that no people has ever been, or will ever be, as great as that, measured, as we measure the greatness of an individual, by the push they gave to what they undertook. The Pont du Gard is one of the three or four deepest impressions they have left; it speaks of them in a manner with which they might have been satisfied.—From "A Little Tour in France," by HENRY JAMES. (Boston: Houghton Mifflin.)

Pointing Out the Superior Virtues of the Wild Flowers

"YOU CAN'T SHOW anything like that down in the country," a Londoner had said to me with pride as we viewed the pageant of tulips in St. James's Park.

"Man alive," I said, "for every pampered blossom in those beds I can show you a hundred that have grown of their own accord, that have come up year after year, needing no attention, surviving all vicissitudes. . . ."

"Not such fine blooms," he said.

"Not so blatant," I replied.

Then I went on to point out the variety, the wealth of bloom, and the exuberant growth of wild flowers by the river. No slug-eaten seedlings, no bare patches of soil. If one plant goes down in the struggle there is another to take its place.

The trouble is that most of us like orderliness: the close-trimmed verges of the flower-beds, the regimented plants, give us a sense of security. We like to feel that everything is under our control. . . .

I also pointed out to my companion in the park that in nature there is no anxiety about succession. Before the spring flowers have burst their seed pods the buds of summer bloom have appeared: wild geums, ragged robin, comfrey, valerians, and orchids, following on the fritillaries, the cuckoo flowers, and kingcups. Water-lilies, irises, teasel, willow-herb, and many others will be there in their turn. And there is no waiting between courses, none of those constantly recurring periods when flower-beds consist chiefly of bare earth, and we are waiting for the bulbs, waiting for the wallflowers, waiting for the antirrhinums, or the dahlias, and then waiting again for the spring.

Apart from the question of the quality in cultivated blooms, my friend's chief objection to my remarks was that without a garden one couldn't have cut flowers. As he rightly observed, few wild flowers survive for long after they are picked. To this I replied that cut flowers at any time are a barbarism, and that if anyone *really* appreciates a growing flower he cannot get any but the crudest form of satisfaction from seeing a bunch of drooping heads in a vase. No flowers, however carefully or even lovingly they may be arranged, can look as well when cut as they do when growing. If we have a garden there is less need than ever to decapitate the plants in order to enjoy them. The memory of a bed of lupins in full sunlight is far better than the sight of a dozen of them sagging from a glass jug in the glare of an electric lamp. Tulips, which started this discussion, are some of the worst sufferers. . . . In spite of what I have just said, they are my favorite garden flower, but it gives me little pleasure to see them drooping over the edge of a piece of oriental pottery planted on a grand piano, or hanging from a vase on a photo-laden mantelshelf. — From "Sweet Thames Run Softly," by ROBERT GIBBINGS. (New York: Dutton.)

"Quarterly Payment"

A PLAN
TO HELP YOU SUBSCRIBE
TO ALL THE

CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PERIODICALS

If you are not now a subscriber to all the Christian Science periodicals, here is an opportunity especially for you. The Quarterly Payment Plan enables you to receive all the periodicals, and pay for them in four convenient payments.

For only 5½c a day ($5.00 every three months) you receive The Christian Science Monitor, Sentinel, Journal, and Quarterly. For $5.50 quarterly you can include The Herald of Christian Science, either French or German edition.

If you are already subscribing for some of the publications, we will adjust all the subscriptions to a common termination date.

Orders under the Quarterly Payment Plan may be sent direct to The Christian Science Publishing Society. The coupon below simplifies ordering.

The Christian Science Journal Contains articles, editorials, testimonies of healing, and a directory of Christian Science Churches, Societies, Reading Rooms, Practitioners, and Nurses. Published monthly. Price, one year, $3.50; six months, $1.75; single copy, 35c.

The Christian Science Monitor A daily newspaper for all the family. Price, one year, $12.00; three months, $3.00; single copy, 5c.

Christian Science Sentinel Contains special information about the Christian Science movement, as well as articles and testimonies of healing. Issued weekly. Price, one year, $3.50; single copy, 10c.

Christian Science Quarterly Contains the Lesson-Sermons. Price, one year, $1.00; single copy, 25c. In Braille, monthly. Price, one year, $2.50; single copy, 25c.

The Herald of Christian Science German or French edition. Monthly. Price, one year, $2.00; single copy, 20c. Scandinavian, Dutch, or Braille editions, quarterly. Price, one year, $1.00; single copy, 25c.

The Christian Science Publishing Society,
One, Norway Street, Boston, Mass., U. S. A.

I wish to subscribe for the Christian Science periodicals on the Quarterly Payment Plan, and enclose $5.00 (or $5.50*) as first quarter's remittance.

PLEASE NOTE (check where necessary):
I am now subscribing to
☐ The Christian Science Monitor; ☐ Christian Science Sentinel; ☐ The Christian Science Journal; ☐ Christian Science Quarterly; ☐ The Herald of Christian Science; and wish my subscriptions adjusted to a common termination date.

*(Check if the French ☐, or German ☐ edition of the Herald is desired, at 50c a quarter each, additional.)

NAME.....

STREET.....

CITY.....

STATE.....

QP-7

SCIENCE
AND
HEALTH
With
Key to the Scriptures
by
Mary Baker Eddy

PUBLISHED BY THE TRUSTEES UNDER THE WILL OF MARY BAKER EDDY

The original, standard, and only textbook on Christian Science Mind-healing is published in the following editions:—

Sunday School Edition, blue or brown cloth	$2.00
Library Edition, black cloth only, marbled edges	3.00
Vest Pocket Edition, black, blue, or brown semiflexible morocco	3.00
Stiff Leather Edition, black only, gilt edges	4.00
Pocket Edition, black, blue, or brown limp morocco, Oxford India Bible paper	5.00
De Luxe Edition, black, blue, or brown levant, special Bible paper, wide margins	6.00
Cleartype Edition, large type, black cloth only, gilt edges	7.00
Thumb Indexed Pocket Edition, black limp morocco only	7.50
Readers' Edition, large type, black levant, special Bible paper	11.50
Braille Edition, Grade One and a Half, interpointed, 5 vols.	12.50

FRENCH TRANSLATION

Cloth Edition	$2.50
Pocket Edition, black semiflexible morocco, Oxford India Bible paper	5.50

GERMAN TRANSLATION

Cloth Edition	$2.50
Pocket Edition, black semiflexible morocco, Oxford India Bible paper	5.50

This textbook, as well as other writings by Mrs. Eddy, may be purchased at Christian Science Reading Rooms throughout the world, or will be sent postpaid to any address on receipt of remittances payable to:

HUDSON C. BURR
Publishers' Agent
One, Norway St., Boston, U. S. A.

Catalogue will be sent upon request

Intimate Message: Washington

America Takes Stock ..... *By J. G. H.*

This might be a very good week for stocktaking in the United States. With the tide of war having swept across nearly 30 countries, a number of very important questions suggest themselves here in the Nation's Capital. They are questions which nobody, be he isolationist or interventionist, can deny are among the most vital which America ever has been called upon to answer.

Two years of warfare in Europe have proved beyond doubt that the United States, whatever its wishes might be, cannot avoid the consequences and the perils of a war that has engulfed most of the civilized world. Even the strongest isolationists give full support to a defense program which already has wrought social and economic changes undreamed of two years ago.

But to most persons in Washington, the new tax rate, the $40,000,000,000 defense program, the extension of Government planning and control are the smallest part of the challenge before the American people today. In this first week of September, 1941, these changes are overshadowed by far more serious decisions yet to come.

The willingness of the American people to take their present strong pro-British stand, to accept peacetime conscription, to bear cheerfully such inconveniences as gasoline-restriction and a shortage of silk give full promise that the United States will not hesitate to face the still unanswered questions before it. It is up to the Government, as well as to the people themselves, to see that these questions are brought forward and examined.

Democracy Makes Great Strides

Fortunately for America the last year has been one of grace to an unlooked-for degree. One has but to compare the situation existing in September, 1940, with that of today to recognize how far the cause of democracy has come in 12 short months.

Then, except for its Navy, the United States was virtually unarmed and in no position to begin rearming immediately. Germany was everywhere triumphant and was hurling the full force of the dreaded Luftwaffe against a Britain that had just been disastrously driven from the continent. Even Russia, which is today taking the full brunt of the German military attack, was a source of supply to Germany.

But changed as the situation is, not even the most optimistic believe that Germany is near collapse or that the military machine of Adolf Hitler has spent or will spend its dangerous force on the steppes of the Soviet Union within the near future. On almost all fronts Britain and its allies are still on the defensive and no change is foreseen for many months.

Whatever the situation may be a year from now, it would be unsafe to say that today the Allies are doing more than holding their own. It is to American industrial production that they look to shift the balance definitely in their favor.

In the light of this, America seems faced with several important decisions. First and foremost is the question of industrial output. Only the most naïve would assert that the United States took full advantage of the 14 months which have passed since France fell and would, therefore, say that there is little room for improving the defense effort.

Drastic Action Essential

The past year has seen too much lost time from strikes, too many over-optimistic estimates by the Office of Production Management and the White House, too much complacency on the part of the American people, and too much obstructionism by certain factions in Congress for it not to be apparent that drastic action is needed to step up American output to a point where it is in line with America's ability.

It is up to the American people to determine how much sacrifice they are willing to make in comfort, taxes, and long hours of work to achieve this. It is up to Roosevelt-hating Democrats and New Deal-hating Republicans to rise above personal and partisan feeling at this crucial moment in American history. And it is up to the President to see that the new Supply Priorities and Allocations Board is given the authority and backing it needs to get the job done and done quickly.

But behind all these decisions by every element of the American people, there must be another, more fundamental, decision. America must decide how interested it is in a British victory and just how far it is willing to go to assure that victory.

Only when a heavy working majority of the American people have decided that a British victory is imperative and must be insured at all costs, can the defense program be expected to hit full stride. Only when there is a full realization of what a German victory would mean to the traditional way of life cherished by Americans for 170 years will the full extent of America's incalculable force be brought to play.

These are the decisions which face the United States as it watches Europe enter the third year of war. Important as they are, they do not seem particularly onerous when stacked against the sacrifices being made by the peoples of the British Empire and their allies. And if American history is any guide, the decisions will be such as to lend encouragement to all men who are fighting for decency, democracy, and security from aggression.

The Country Speaks: New England

Every Inch a Soldier ..... *By John Bond*

The first time I saw Maj. Gen. Karl Truesdell, Jr., he was standing on the wind-swept Army Base pier at South Boston, in the cold dawn of a brisk morning last February.

He was there to meet members of his old World War division—the "Fighting First"—returning from practice landing maneuvers in the Caribbean and bound for Fort Devens.

While rookie privates shivered in the blasts that whistled and whirled around the corners of the great warehouses lining the pier, General Truesdell turned his weather-beaten face toward the lower harbor in search of the transport Hunter Liggett, long overdue. Here, I thought, as I watched the General standing erect at the pier edge, his mackinaw buttoned tightly about his throat, his right hand holding a swagger riding crop with which he intermittently slapped his thigh, is the very picture of a man who is every inch a soldier.

The exterior, as it transpired from latter acquaintance, does not belie the man.

Trains Two Colorful Divisions

As commanding officer of the Sixth Army Corps, with headquarters in Providence, R. I., General Truesdell is responsible for the training of two of the Army's most colorful divisions—the streamlined First Division stationed at Fort Devens and the 26th or Yankee Division based at Camp Edwards on Cape Cod. To him falls the responsibility of carrying out the War Department's elaborate program designed to weld these units into hard-hitting fighting machines.

With the launching this week of large scale Sixth Army Corps war games in New England—preliminary to more extensive Army war games scheduled for North and South Carolina in October—General Truesdell will get a firsthand display of progress made to date.

The General is a career man in the Army in the full sense of that sometimes abused term. He enlisted as a private of artillery on Nov. 18, 1901, and has risen through the ranks to his present rating.

In his long and exciting military career he has served in Cuba, China (he speaks Chinese), Hawaii, on the Army cable ships "Cyrus W. Field" and "Joseph Henry," and as chief signal officer of several famous units.

He went to France in 1918 as Chief Signal Officer of the 33rd Division, later serving with the 26th Division in the Toul Sector. Still later he was Chief Signal Officer for the First Division and then held a similar post with the Fifth Army Corps.

Besides being awarded the Distinguished Service Medal by the United States Government for his outstanding services in France, he also received two battle citations, six battle clasps, and the French Croix de Guerre.

Exponent of Results by Leadership

Despite being a product of the hard-bitten school of soldiering General Truesdell is an exponent of the modern school of discipline which gets results by leadership rather than by driving.

Chief difficulty with the new Army, he believes, is that the junior officers and non-coms are not yet up to the grade required to provide the kind of leadership desired—a situation which he says time and experience will rectify.

He regrets the lack of professional training evident in the junior officer ranks and explains it by saying that the technique of modern warfare requires a type of specialist that wasn't anticipated.

The General, however, isn't too concerned about this new Army and its morale problem. Selectees as a type, he believes, are brighter mentally and better equipped physically than the men drafted in 1917.

The whole technique of being a soldier has changed. Now an infantryman—if he serves under General Truesdell, at any rate—must not only know how to walk but how to drive. In these days of motorized armies the General insists that every man and every officer knows how to drive.

General Truesdell is the kind of man who commands more than his men; he commands their respect. He's been through the ranks, he knows the soldiers' problems. He shares their discomforts with them when in action as, for example, when the 26th Division spent a rain-soaked night in Upton last week en route to the maneuvers. General Truesdell made hourly tours of the encampment to be sure the men were as comfortable as possible under the conditions.

To Change the Subject:

The Mail Must Go Through ..... *By Ethel C. Ince*

A short absence from my desk always reminds me how effectively and inevitably the postal system works. The pile of mail that accumulates in just a few days occasionally prompts the wish that the postman were less zealous about his appointed task. Reading of the "streamlining" of our ways of living that the defense program is to bring about, one wonders whether the mails will be "streamlined" too.

With even the modest coathanger likely to be a treasured object, and soaps, possibly, becoming again the latherless substances our forefathers knew, will the mail bag be able to keep its rotund figure and make its frequent and regularly timed calls?

"Throw a tile over the wall and you cannot know how it lands," say the Chinese. True enough.

But if you have carefully studied the balance of the tile and observed its behavior in flight, you may make a good guess. And the seventeen-century history of public posts gives us a long and wide perspective for judging the adaptive and persistent nature of the institution.

Once Only for the Great

There was a time when the privilege of communicating with persons at a distance belonged strictly to officials and persons of rank. That was in the Persian Empire which Cyrus the Great founded, nearly 2,500 years ago, and later, when couriers rode with sealed packets from one end of a realm to another. The private individual was a "forgotten man" until Diocletian, Emperor of Rome about eight centuries later, started a postal system for the use of the obscure as well as the more favored of his subjects. It is one of the paradoxes of history that Diocletian—a most absolute ruler, who destroyed the last traces of republicanism in Rome—should be credited with founding an institution that has become one of the sinews of democracy.

Many difficulties and obstacles has the postal service surmounted in casting the net of its activities around the world. One of the severest is a contemporary one—the prospect of the invasion of England and the disruption of services in local areas. But here again, the post office does not intend to be caught napping.

Send a Letter by a Dove

A short illustrated item that appeared in The Sphere, of London, not long ago, announced that "Civilians can now send letters by pigeon post." Fifty birds were ready for the flights, it added, and they could cover a mile a minute in favorable weather. A photograph of birds being released on a 40-mile trial flight illustrated the article. The service was started by permission of the Air Ministry and Home Office, the article said.

To quote the Chinese again, "A long road tests a horse." So it is with the mails—they have shown their ability to "go through." Whether your letter travels by air, land, or water, and is delivered by a sandal-shod postman, a donkey cart driver, a dog sled, or in the most up-to-date manner, it reaches its destination more often than not. There are exceptions, to be sure, but they are insignificantly few. I have recently had a slight feud with the post office myself for returning my mail to the sender with a crisp and final report "Deceased." And although their explanation seemed to me more courteous than probable, I accepted it willingly, remembering past services.

So, judging from its record of performance, we may be confident that even though the mail bag be "streamlined" it will not approach the vanishing point. Probably we shall still be able to read letters over our morning cereal and arrive at the office to find a pile of neatly stacked mail awaiting us on our desk.

Here's Your Forest, Mister—Wrapped in Cellophane

The Hauches get some trees from Uncle Sam and another victory is won over erosion.

Inside America
Twenty-fifth of Thirty Articles

By Richard L. Strout
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

Lincoln, Neb.

Mr. Hauch got up early and went out for a final bout with the subsoiler. He was bound he would have the spot ready.

Mrs. Hauch cooked pies. She said those boys would be hungry after the job.

Abraham and Isaac Hauch put on their boots and went out and joined their father after the stock was fed.

Lena made them all laugh by asking if the forest had grown yet. She seemed to think it would walk up to them like Macbeth's Forest of Birnam Wood.

Greta Hauch didn't say anything. She just lay in her crib and kicked. But she knew big things were stirring. And so did the dogs. And even Schwartze, the cat.

For this was the great day, the long-looked-for day when the trees would come to Magnus Hauch. This was the day on which a section of the celebrated shelter belt arrived at his ranch. He had applied for it a year ago. He had promised to fence, tend and cultivate it. It sounded like a promise of marriage. And today they came.

Forests in cellophane; forests—C. O. D. Only these new forests don't have to be paid for in cash, but in care and attention. They come free and by the mile.

Shadows on the Plains

Where the Hauches live the clouds float across the sky like big galleons. They sail to the end of the world and on behind it. Their shadows move across the plains. The wind never stops blowing. It ripples the grass from horizon to horizon, for the plains are treeless save around the ranches themselves.

This is one reason for the dust-bowl and soil erosion. The white man's plough broke the plains and the restless wind simply picked up the liberated earth and walked off with it. Now the Government in six States is trying to make trees grow, the Dakotas, Nebraska, Kansas, Oklahoma and Texas, running down from the Canadian border to Mexico. Trees are big aids to agriculture in these States. On many farms there is a delicate balance between success and failure in the grain crops and the tree protection makes the difference. There can be no doubt of their practical importance.

But they have another value. Man loves trees. They satisfy something inside him. Unless you have moved away from the New England pine groves or the maple-aisled homes of Ohio and Indiana, or maybe remember hearing your parents tell about the forests in Germany, Sweden, or Russia and have come out on the treeless prairie, you do not know the longing to have a limit put here and there to the horizon. Of course around homes everybody agrees that trees are a shelter against the winds that whoop down from Canada.

And so, for this and other reasons, it is a big day at the Hauch ranch. It is a bigger thrill than when the new radio came, or the washing machine, or the new car. The Hauches are getting a forest.

It is part of the program which the Forestry Service initiated in 1935 amidst a torrent of almost completely muddled Eastern editorial comment. It is the program which it has been pushing quietly since, with growing success and no editorial comment at all.

Mr. Hauch made his application a year ago. The Weekly Argus (postage free in county) advised readers that they were being reserved. Magnus and his neighbors signed up, for the Government insisted on a large-scale plan. The Government has been growing more "choosey" since the program took hold and grew popular.

They agreed to prepare the land, and keep it cultivated three to five years if necessary, to fence it from livestock and provide rodent control.

Next the young forester arrived in a gray-green uniform. He gave Lena Hauch a penny. He analyzed the Hauches soil. HeH looked in the well to get the water table. He saw where the belt would go. He approved.

Dust rises on the gravel road miles away, and long before the truck pulls up at the Hauch barn the family is out in welcome. It's a big truck and 13 men pile out of it. Raw-boned Abe and Ike give a shy greeting. The dogs bark. The men carry long-handled shovels in one hand and metal baskets in the other. The baskets are open at the side. Twigs project from the opening. There are 50 "trees" in each basket, for this is the baby forest as it is delivered.

Magnus leads the way to the side of the wheat field. The Government will not part with its trees to make a shelter for ordinary grazing land. Magnus has already drawn 10 long, deep, parallel gashes in the sod, 10 feet apart, with the subsoiler, a specially designed plough-like hook, loaned by the Forestry Service. Now one of the WPA workers starts to plant at the end of each row, with a couple of extra men to help on the outside. They move forward together, like a team. It is a new ceremony on the prairie, planting trees, a ceremony that is oddly reminiscent of the merry old-fashioned harvesting turn-out which passed away with the coming of the combine.

This "belt" is not what easterners imagine it. Their views are, I find, nearly always vague or preposterous. The belt is composed of 10 lines of trees and shrubs, each line 10 feet from the one beside it so the whole thing is 90 to 110 feet wide. The trees are planted with the tallest in the center, like a backbone, and the other rows tapering off on the sides like the eaves of a house. One eave is more tapering than the other, the one on the side of the prevailing wind.

What It's Like

Here's the way the expert crew and the Hauches put in 10 rows:

1. Outside row (towards prevailing wind) a shrub (chokecherry).

2 and 3. Conifers (juniper and pine).

4, 5 and 6. Intermediates (green ash, perhaps; American elm and hackberry).

7 and 8. The backbone (cottonwood trees).

Then, for the sharp slope on the far side:

9. Intermediate (green ash).

10. Outside row, a shrub (Russian olive).

That's the way a standard 10-row belt is planted. It varies a hundred ways in trees and species to meet climate and specific local conditions.

The shelter belt will grow, tests show, if it is cultivated when young. Otherwise not. Farmers just couldn't believe it at first. How could trees grow which weren't natural on these plains, they asked, if the crops themselves wouldn't grow, despite all they could do, in the terrible droughts of 1933 and 1935? Their doubts seemed reasonable. In the midst of the drought, the shelter belt idea got off to a bad start.

But they forgot two things. One was the aid that cultivating does to a tree. And the other was the hardy nature of the trees themselves. For years the Government has been experimenting with trees. It has sent peaceful expeditions to the plains of China and the steppes of Russia to find varieties that will grow in dry areas where the temperature ranges wildly from winter to summer. Having planted its trees the Forest Service waited for them to prove its argument.

Argument Proved

I have seen an instance of this argument being proved in a way that convinced a whole town. A bare patch of sand, devoid of even a thistle, was planted with caragana shrubs and cottonwood two years ago. Today the shelter is only six feet high, but already the grass has taken hold again and instead of a creeping menace the place is covered with sod. A neighbor took me out to show me the spot. He said he could hardly believe it himself. The farmer who owns the place is already planting wheat in the lea of the new shelter. A wind shelter, tests show, will give full protection for grain crops over an acre 16 times the height of the tallest tree, and partial protection for 10 to 20 times its height.

One line of "belt" is of little use, however, for the large-scale, regional protection that the Forest Service visualizes. Successive belts have a cumulative effect. The ideal arrangement is to put in a standard belt (10 rows) every mile, and an intermediate belt (3 to 5 rows) between. From an airplane it looks like a system of English hedgerows.

Most of the present shelters are still young. A three-year-old belt is 12 feet tall. In 15 years it will be 40 feet, and should last at least the life of the cottonwoods or 40 years. The green ash is picked because it lives 100 years. The world has been culled for appropriate trees—there is the Russian olive, the Siberian apricot, the Chinese elm. The birds love the trees, too. Cherries, hackberries, wild plum and apricots are chosen to give them food. The arrangement fits in nicely with the new interest in stocking the prairies with game birds, grouse, Chinese pheasant, Hungarian partridge, and the like.

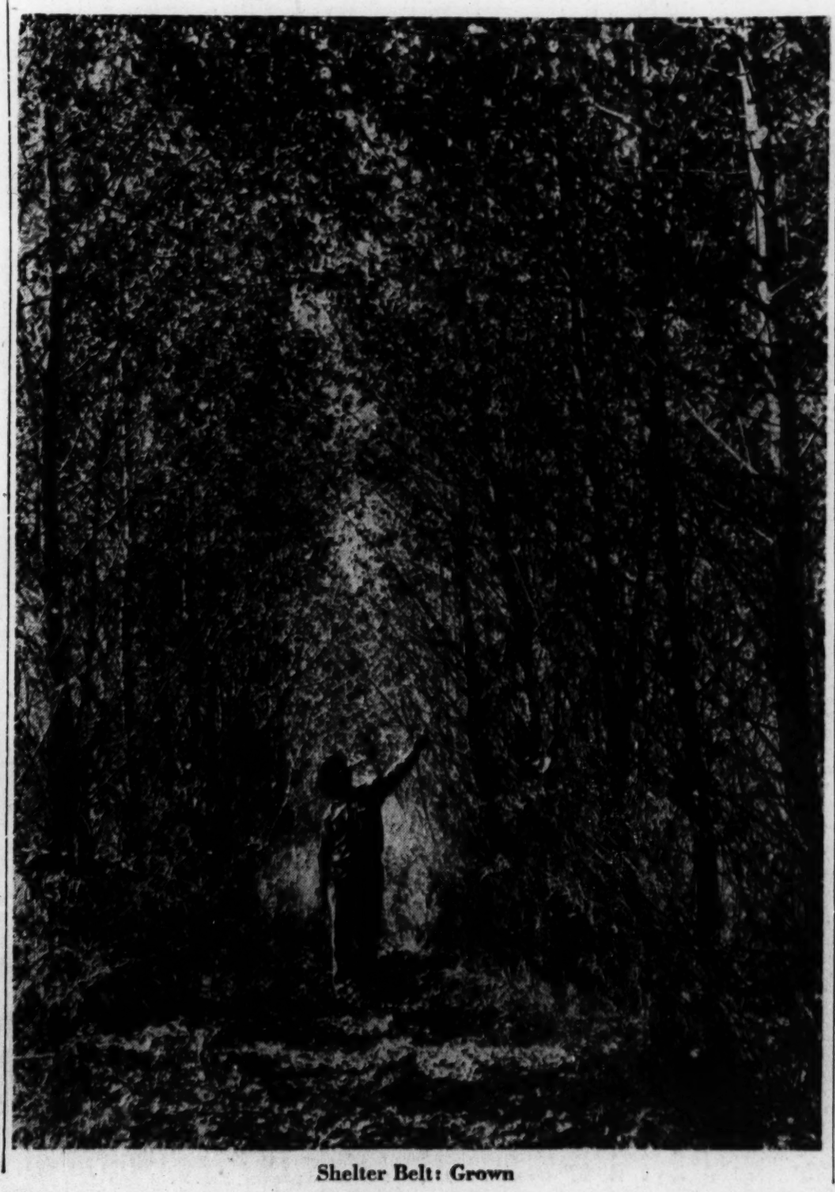
So that's the way the shelter belt arrives. It's not exactly "wrapped in cellophane," but it comes fresh from the nursery, with burlap over its roots. I have seen miles of American elms, a few inches tall, peeping up like radishes in the nursery at Towner, North Dakota, where Oscar M. Patten took me around. He says the trees came from seeds swept up from city streets.

They will find their way out to the Hauches on the prairie. Half a century from now some of them still will be doing their work of making the land whole again and of lifting up men's hearts.

Shelter Belt
Growing

Pictures by Forest Service, United States Department of Agriculture

Shelter Belt: Growing



Shelter Belt: Grown

New York May Clinch Flag Here—First Football Game of Season Almost Here

Yankees Here Tomorrow; Ted Williams No. 1 Hitter

By Ed Rumill
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

When the powerful Yankees open a two-game series at Fenway Park tomorrow, they will see a chance to mathematically eliminate the Red Sox from this waning American League pennant race. But the New Yorkers will see more than that. In Ted Williams, the elongated kid from sunny California, they will again see the greatest hitter in baseball and the biggest Mr. Big since Babe Ruth stopped roaming the green fields of the junior circuit.

With six home runs in his last six games, 34 for the year and a batting average of .410, Williams is more than hot. He is on fire.

Pass Record

At 127 bases on balls, the sensational young Red Sox left fielder is also in pursuit of the all-time pass record for a single season, held by Ruth at 170 in 1923. Having found that Williams, like the Babe, is without a weakness at the plate, the opposition is doing the next best thing—putting him on first base with four balls.

By hitting three homers in the holiday double-header with the Senators, Williams went ahead of Yankee Charley Keller in the four-bagger race. The score now stands, 34 to 33. And it will be noted that Charley has been in 131 games, to only 122 for Ted. With 106 runs batted in, the Boston star is also closing in on Joe Di Maggio and Keller, who have 112 and 119 respectively. Ted holds another leadership with his 121 runs scored.

Need Three

As the Yankees need only three more games—or a combination of their own wins and Red Sox loses—to clinch their fifth pennant in six years, it is possible for them to take care of this little matter during their Wednesday and Thursday singles at Fenway Park. If they win two here, all mathematical doubt would be eliminated from what remains of the race.

However, the league leaders will play here under handicap. They are still without Joe Di Maggio, who has a slight ankle injury, and Manager Joe McCarthy, who will be unable to rejoin the club until it has returned to the stadium later in the week. Di Maggio might be back in center field if it were a close race, but under the circumstances McCarthy is wise in letting him rest for the World Series.

White Sox Close

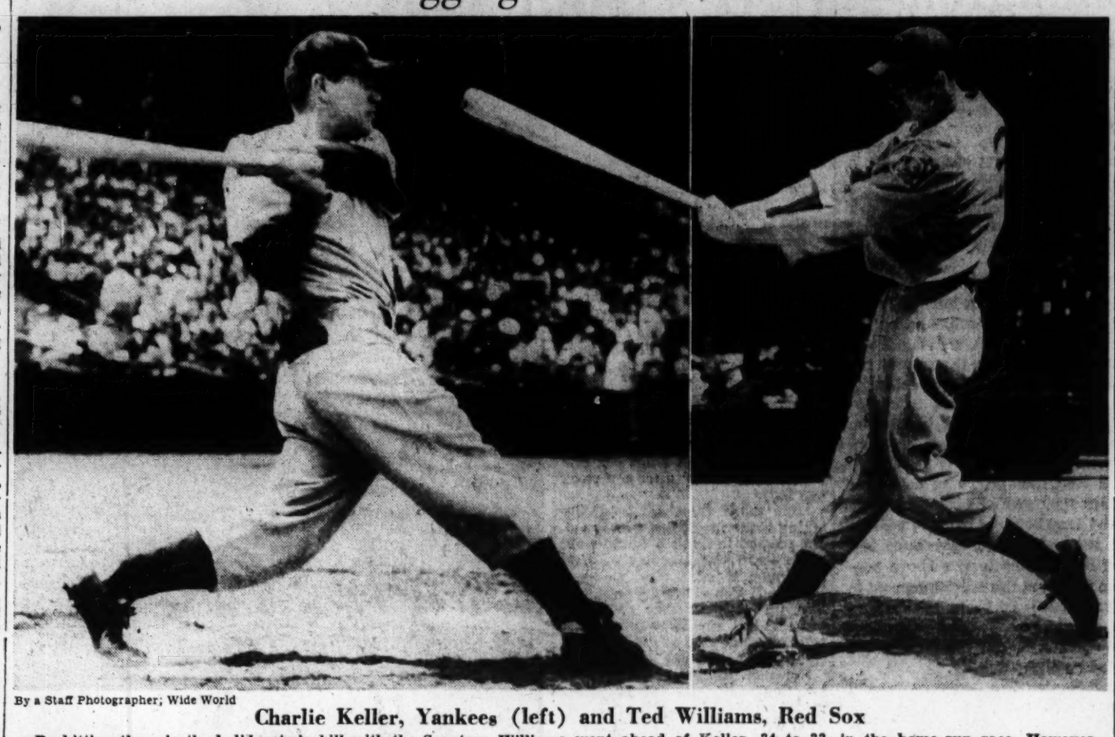
The Red Sox celebrated the long week end by winning four out of five from the Athletics and Senators and returning to second place. Among other things Charley Wagner picked up his eighth victory, his fourth over the A's; Dick Newsome added his 16th; Joe Dobson his ninth and fourth in a row, and Ted Williams yesterday hit three homers, for a total of 12 bases and batted in five team mates. However the locals had better keep moving. The White Sox are a mere one half game to the rear and hungry for that runner-up money.

The Braves are getting nowhere in their efforts to leave seventh place in the National League, but have landed in the thick of the flag battle. They pushed the Dodgers to 15 innings yesterday before yielding. Manny Salvo, who pitched to only one batter and walked him, was charged with another heartbreaking loss. When the second half of the twin bill ended in a tie, the game was ordered replayed this afternoon. The Braves can do the Cardinals a big favor by winning it.

* * *

Shorts . . . The Dodgers, through the holiday, had drawn 1,131,256 paying customers to Ebbets Field . . . Brooklyn plays single games at St. Louis Sept. 11, 12 and 13 . . . Might produce more fireworks than the World Series . . . The Red Sox have captured 11 out of 19 from the Senators . . . The Indians, of all people, have dropped 10 straight to the White Sox . . . Lou Finney's pinch hitting average for the season is a fine .444 . . . He walked up yesterday with the bases loaded and doubled home three runs . . . The Braves have recalled Bob Williams. Whitey Wietelmann and Don Manno from Hartford, to report in the spring . . . They also have released Ralph Younker, Joe Rucidlo, Al Piechota and George Barnicle outright.

Rivals Slugging It Out to the Finish



By a Staff Photographer; Wide World

Charlie Keller, Yankees (left) and Ted Williams, Red Sox

By hitting three in the holiday twin bill with the Senators, Williams went ahead of Keller, 34 to 33, in the home-run race. However, Charley still holds the lead in runs batted in. The two young stars continue their personal duel at Fenway Park tomorrow and Thursday, when the Sox and Yankees play single games.

Eastern College All-Stars Ready For Grid Clash

NEW YORK, Sept. 2 (AP)—The "All-Americas" of 1941 are going to try tomorrow night to duplicate the feat of the "Okies" of 1940 and beat the New York Giants in the sixth annual Tribune Fresh Air fund football game at the Polo Grounds.

The "All-Americas" are this year's version of the Eastern College All Stars. Actually the squad of 36, which has been drilling for three weeks under Coach Jimmy Crowley of Fordham, includes two 1940 All-America players—Chet Gladchuk of Boston College and Nick Drahos of Cornell—and a couple who barely missed all-America honors; Frank Reagan of Penn and Charley O'Rourke of Boston College. The others are just about as well known to football fans, in contrast to last year's squad of small-college players dubbed the "Okies."

It was the unknowns, however, who registered the first All-star victory over the Giants in five years and the current group is out to prove that it is a better squad. The players are worked up about it and they feel that their 30-0 tune-up victory over the Long Island Indians last week proved that they have a good chance. They also figure they should make a lot better showing than the Chicago All-Star team did in taking a 37-13 trimming from the Chicago Bears.

In support of this belief is the fact that Crowley has a much smaller squad than Carl Snavely had at Chicago and he doesn't feel that it's necessary to use every player. The Eastern All-Stars represent 16 colleges, but 14 of them represent the Fordham, Georgetown and Boston College "Bowl" teams. Indications are that the starting line will include four Fordham men.

The Giants have been training at Superior, Wis., and all that's known about them is that they tied the Green Bay Packers, 17-17, and walloped the Kenosha Cardinals, 34-7, in exhibitions. That seems to show considerable strength, and training-camp reports back up the impression. The Giants have a lot of new men this year; they've improved their passing, and they're said to be remarkably fast.

Indications are that some 50,000 spectators will turn out.

Can-Am Play-Off

ONEONTA, N. Y., Sept. 2 (AP)—Opeonta, winner of the 1941 Canadian-American Baseball League pennant with 78 victories in 124 starts, opposes third-place Rome here tomorrow in the first game of a post-season play-off. The regular schedule ended yesterday.

The victor in a four-out-of-seven series will play the winner of a similar play-off between Amsterdam, runner-up, and fourth-place Pittsfield, Mass., for the league championship. The latter begin their play-off tomorrow at Pittsfield.

The final standings:

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Oneonta	78	46	.629
Amsterdam	68	54	.557
Rome	66	58	.532
Pittsfield	62	59	.5124
Three Rivers	63	60	.5122
Quebec	57	66	.468
Gloversville	54	76	.435
Utica	45	79	.363

Five Years Ago

By the Associated Press

Tommy Hitchcock led Greentree into open polo championship finals with 13-9 victory over Hurricanes.

BASEBALL
Tomorrow Fenway Park 3 P. M.
RED SOX vs. NEW YORK
Seats at Filene's Men's Store Fenway Park

Asa S. Bushnell Inter-American Sport Director

Nelson A. Rockefeller, Co-ordinator of Inter-American Affairs, has announced the appointment of Asa S. Bushnell as Director of the Sports Section of the Co-ordinator's Office.

Bushnell will direct the interchange of athletic teams and exhibition players among the American nations and co-operate with sports leaders of this country and the other Americas in plans for the Pan-American games in Buenos Aires in 1942. The Sports Section is a part of the Communications Division, of which Don Francisco is Director.

Before joining the Co-ordinator's staff, Bushnell was Executive Director of the Central Office for Eastern Intercollegiate Athletics. He was the originator and director of the Princeton Invitation Track Meet and was graduate manager of Athletics at Princeton University from 1932 until 1937.

Bushnell was Assistant Treasurer of the American Olympic Committee in 1936 and is now a member of the Executive Committee of the United States Sports Federation, successor to the American Olympic Association. He was formerly Secretary of the Board of Athletic Control of Princeton University.

Yankees Accepting W. S. Ticket Orders

NEW YORK, Sept. 2 (AP)—The New York Yankees announced last night that they would begin accepting world series ticket reservations today.

Although a meeting called by Commissioner Kenesaw M. Landis to make plans for the series will be held here Wednesday, the Yankees acknowledged the inevitable by announcing their ticket plans in advance.

The series is expected to open Oct. 1 with the first two games being played in Yankee Stadium, the next three in the park of the National League winner, and the sixth and seventh, if necessary, in the Yankee Stadium.

The tickets going on sale today will be for reserved and box seats for games 1, 2 and 6 and will be sold only in sets of three games. As in the past the reserved seats will cost $16.50 a set and box seats $19.80, but applications will not be accepted for less than four box seats at each game.

Orders may be placed only by mail, accompanied by certified check or money order.

In addition, 14,000 unreserved seats in the upper grandstand and the same number of bleacher seats will be available the morning of each game. These will sell for $3.30 and $1.10 respectively.

Doc Herke is ready to start his second quarter century as football coach at Central High in Peoria, Ill.

Syracuse Expects Squad Of 44 to Report Tomorrow

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SYRACUSE, N. Y.—Syracuse University's 1941 football squad will open its fall training program tomorrow. About 44 men are expected to report for the early practices, to be held on the campus.

Ossie Solem, beginning his fifth year as the Orange head coach, won't know the full drain of the selective service until his squad reports. There is a good chance, however, that Gerald Courtney, senior halfback, will be among the missing as he has volunteered for the Navy flying corps.

Barring other losses, Solem will greet a contingent that will include 17 lettermen, numbering seven of last season's regulars. Graduation took such performers as Dick Banger, halfback; Whitey Piro, end; Ed Rodiek, quarterback; Joe Rigan and Bill Eschenfelder, tackles, along with three other letter winners. Another high-ranking player, Carl Johnson, end, has left college.

Nucleus

Among the better-known experienced men due to form the nucleus of the '41 eleven are: Capt. Tom Kinney, tackle from Corning; Dick Weber, Toledo, Ohio, and Dick Fellows, Syracuse, guards; Ken Beehner, Syracuse, and Ray Tice, Plainfield, N. J., centers; Charles (Red) McPhail of Brighton, Mass.; Paul Berthold of Akron, Ohio; Gene Berger of Syracuse and Les Dye of Wellsville, ends.

The holdover backs include: Sal (Toots) Mirabito, Norwich, and Leo Canale, Watertown, fullbacks; Bob Heald, South Orange, N. J., quarterback, and Tommy Maines, Kingston; Leland (Bunky) Morris, Norwich; Joe Watt, Brooklyn, and Ralph Cordisco, Haverstraw, all halfbacks.

Maines, McPhail and Heald were on the injured list a good part of last year but are expected to be important factors this fall. Also attempting comebacks, after being on the casualty list, are Bill Mozur, veteran lineman from Wilkes-Barre, Pa., and Gene Schmidt, center from Buffalo.

Sophomores

A good-sized sophomore delegation will be on hand, with leading prospects in Dick Whitesell, Poughkeepsie, halfback; Norm Michael, Rocky River, Ohio, fullback; Sam Dunlap, Cherry Tree, Pa.; Boyd Williams, Cresson, Pa., and Leo Weaver, Evansville, Ind., all tackles.

Workouts will be on a two-a-day basis until college classes begin. Solem will have less than four weeks to prepare his squad for the opening game, Friday night, Sept. 26, with Clarkson.

The complete Syracuse schedule:

Sept. 26 (Fri. night), Clarkson; October 4, Cornell at Ithaca; 11, Holy Cross; 18, NYU at New York; 25, Rutgers; Nov. 1, Wisconsin at Madison, Wis.; 8, Penn State at State College, Pa.; 15, Colgate.

The Syracuse football coaching setup is unchanged for the fourth straight year. Solem's three varsity assistants will be Bill Boelter, Charles (Bud) Wilkinson and Bob Lannon. Jimy Nolan will handle the junior varsity. Reeves H. (Ribs) Baysinger will be in charge of the freshman squad assisted by Roy Simmons and Art Cramer.

Small Squad Out For Norwich Team

NORTHFIELD, Vt., Sept. 2 (AP)—Only 23 players, less than half of the number Coach Don McCallister expected, were on hand yesterday when he put the Norwich Cadets through their first football practice of the season.

The Cadets have 10 of last season's starting eleven, which won seven out of eight games, returning this year but only four of them, co-captains Joe McCloskey and Bill McCallister, center and quarterback, Paul Rice, a tackle, and Jack Hughes, a halfback, reported for the opening session.

Baseball Games

Today

National League

Boston at Brooklyn.
Philadelphia at New York, played former date.
Cincinnati at Chicago.
(Only games scheduled)

American League

New York at Philadelphia, played former date.
Chicago at Cleveland, played former date.
(Only games scheduled)

Tomorrow

American League

New York at Boston
Philadelphia at Washington
(Only games scheduled)

National League

St. Louis at Chicago
Brooklyn at Philadelphia (two)
Cincinnati at Pittsburgh (night)
(Only games scheduled)

Boston Batting

Red Sox

	AB	R	H	HR	RBI	Ave.
Williams	388	111	159	34	105	.410
Cronin	462	80	148	14	88	.323
Fox	248	39	76	0	28	.306
Foxx	435	82	130	18	95	.299
Peacock	232	25	67	0	28	.289
Finney	428	71	120	3	40	.280
Tabor	415	54	116	13	88	.280
Doerr	430	60	120	15	78	.279
Pytlak	290	30	79	1	35	.272
Di Maggio	482	101	130	6	40	.270
Spence	194	22	47	2	20	.242
Newsome	193	21	45	1	14	.223
Carey	16	7	2	0	2	.125

Braves

	AB	R	H	HR	RBI	Ave.
Cooney	395	44	122	0	25	.309
Waner	262	31	71	2	37	.271
Rowell	421	45	114	4	47	.271
Hassett	319	47	86	1	22	.270
West	428	57	114	10	60	.266
Moore	314	34	83	4	33	.264
Sisti	441	54	115	1	42	.261
Masi	151	15	36	3	16	.238
Demaree	94	10	22	1	9	.234
Montgomery	30	2	9	0	1	.231
Miller	483	43	108	6	56	.224
Gremp	63	5	14	0	6	.222
Roberge	77	6	16	0	6	.208
Berres	225	16	43	0	13	.191

Distinction for Bishop In Reaching Semifinals

By A. Linde Fowler
Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Failure to get past the semifinal round of the national amateur golf championship at Omaha no doubt was a blow to Ted Bishop at the time, for he went West with the feeling that his game was better grooved than ever before. His confidence was bolstered by his success in winning the New England title and backed by a surpassing record this season in all sorts of tournaments.

When he recovers from the disappointment of not winning the title itself, or at least becoming a finalist, he will realize than even in getting into the semifinals he achieved quite a distinction, for in 45 national amateurs he is only the ninth Massachusetts individual representative ever to have reached so advanced a stage in the title race, and one of those, Arthur G. Lockwood, was an "adopted son," for he was English-born and there is where his game was moulded before he came to Boston. Jesse Guilford, for that matter, started his golf in his native New Hampshire.

Nine for Ouimet

In stating that only nine individual Bay State representatives have reached the national semifinals there might be the misleading inference that only nine times have men from this district reached that stage. Why, Francis Ouimet has been to the semifinals nine times himself; Jesse Guilford three. Those two set a mark, between them, that may never be equaled by any other Massachusetts pair, for between 1914 and 1932, a matter of 18 championships, one or both were semifinalists, or beyond, in 11 of the title tournaments. Ouimet did not play in 1916 and there were no national championships in 1917 and 1918. In 1932, both were in the semifinals at Baltimore, the only time two Massachusetts amateurs have reached that stage in the same championship.

The two old golfing cronies, almost unbeatable as four-ball partners back in war-fund matches here, there and everywhere in 1917, rode into Boston one morning last week, when the championship was in progress at Omaha, and in the course of the conversation on what was happening, specifically pertinent to Ted Bishop and his fine showing, Guilford made a remark that spoke. It went something like this:

Might Win Now

"Do you know, Frank, that if you and I cared to go out and play in a lot of tournaments the next two years we might still be in there fighting for a national title?"

Guilford knows, Ouimet knows, as do others who have been national leaders over the years, that even those golfers who have the distance and all the other needed shots need the hardening process of a certain amount of tournament golf to get to the top, or maintain that position once gained. No one knows it better than Bobby Jones. Supreme when he retired from competitive golf in 1930, except for the Masters' tournament at Augusta, he has shown in that event that nowadays he is just one of the crowd. He can still go out in a private round and score occasionally as well as ever, but in a tournament the shots do not look the same; they don't come off. Short putts look long; long ones look endless.

Work Over Game

Now it is obvious that not all ambitious young golfers can play in as many tournaments as Ted Bishop has the last two years and some capable youngsters whose faces are familiar to M. G. A. tournaments have yet to show the full benefits of their tournament experience. What some of them may not have done that Bishop already has done is to really work over their game.

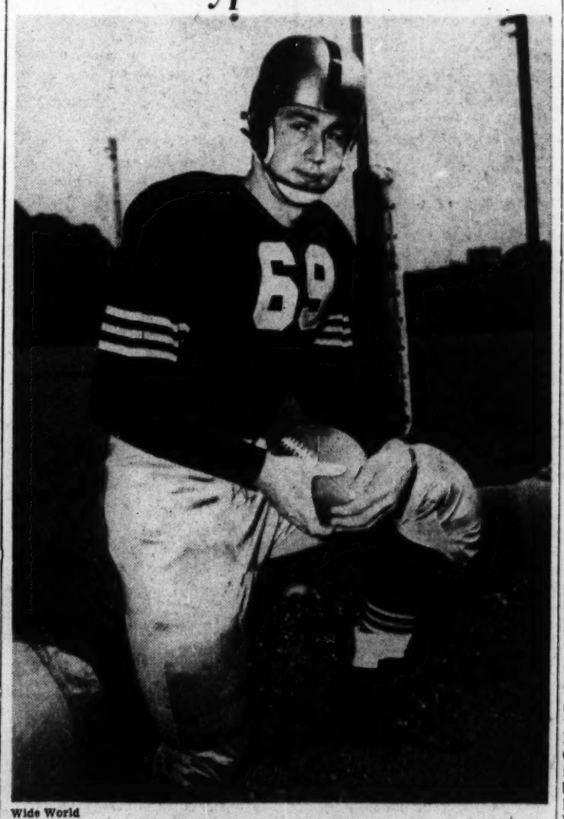
It takes time and money to play a lot of tournament golf, but much less time to go out with a bag of balls and practice with a definite objective. In these modern days of daylight saving the young golfers have a great sight more opportunity to do that than did golfers of years gone by. Practice, in itself, means little. Intelligent practice means a lot. Every practice shot should have a definite objective, not merely taking one club after another and hitting it with abandon.

Secret of Rise

There is no doubt that one of the secrets of Ted Bishop's rise as a golfer of national dimensions is the time he has spent in this way. What he has accomplished in tournament play is an open record; the hours he has spent in trying to groove his swing and be the master of every club in his set is something else again. To some, practice may be a form of punishment, but not to an ambitious player who takes pride in trying to perfect himself in something that he enjoys doing, totally aside from honors and prizes.

The 1941 national puts a decisive quietus on any doubts about Pat Abbott's status as a golfer of parts. It may be recalled that when he went to the final at Oakmont in 1938, there to get a lacing from Willie Turnesa, there were those who called his grand showing just a fluke, that he was fortunate to get by Ray Billows, James Fraser, Joe Thompson, and Dick Chapman. But he qualified again in 1939 and only fell 2 and 1 before Johnny Burke; he qualified last year and lasted until he met Bud Ward in the third round and this year brought the final conclusive evidence that a man cannot win a national public links title, as Abbott did in 1936, and not have something besides a set of clubs.

New Type Head Gear



Wide World

Army Gridders Air-Minded?

WEST POINT, N. Y.—Maybe the Army football team is air-minded this season. The new helmet worn by Raymond P. Murphy of Anaconda, Mont., captain of the 1941 varsity squad, which bears striking resemblance to those worn by parachute troopers, provokes the question. He was pictured at practice, Aug. 30.

Report of Teams for Work Marks Change-Over to Fall

By Gordon Campbell
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

Just 18 more days and football will officially make its appearance in local Boston with the playing of the first game on the 1941 Hub schedule. On Sept. 20 the Sugar Bowl champions, B. C., play St. Anselm's at Alumni Field.

Of course with the Eagles having reported for practice yesterday, the season has already begun, but it takes a regulation game to make it official.

When the Eagles reported to Head Coach Denny Myers on the holiday yesterday, they opened a gridiron season that has seen few parallels in the history of the sport in local circles. Most of the teams are facing increasing difficult schedules and are trying to ready themselves under the tutelage of new coaches.

Harvard Last

Of the other local teams, Northeastern reported today, Boston University makes its appearance Thursday, Tufts comes out next Monday, and Harvard, still sticking to the Sept. 15 deadline, will not take to the field until one week from Monday.

Coach Myers greeted 49 candidates yesterday, with others expected to report before the end of the week. The former Brown assistant was tremendously pleased with the condition of his players, most of whom seemed ready for scrimmage.

Denny, of course, has quite a row to hoe this fall in following the footsteps of Frank Leahy, whose 1939 team lost one game in the regular season and just missed winning in the Cotton Bowl, and whose eleven last year was undefeated, including the post-season affair with Tennessee in the Sugar Bowl.

New Assistants

Myers is relying heavily upon his new assistants, Carl Brumbaugh from the Chicago Bears and Moody Sarno from Everett High via Fordham. While a Ram in 1935, Moody was named All-America tackle. Later he played for the Boston Shamrocks. Only holdover from last year's Eagle coaching staff is young Tom Powers, freshman coach, who was a member of the Cotton Bowl team.

At Huntington Field this morning, Coach Jimmy Dunn greeted some 30 candidates, and started them off on a two-session-a-day schedule. In about a week or so, however, the Huskies will be back to their usual 5:30 p. m. practice time, which later means work under lights. Without having had the benefit of spring practice and with his assistants Harold Kopp and Johnny Wood gone, Jimmy faces a man-sized job in readying his team for its first game with Vermont Sept. 27.

Veterans

Among the veterans reporting this morning were Capt. Joe Dias, Dick Grey, Len Erickson, Ed Jensen, Ernie Colantonio, Walter Urbanik, and Ronnie McKinnon. Phil Sheridan, veteran halfback, was due to be out this afternoon. Latest addition to the Husky coaching staff is Emanuel "Foxy" Flumere, Northeastern's first football captain, who will work with the backfield. Herb Gallagher will take over the line in place of Koppie, who has gone to Brown with Skip Stahley. Johnny Wood has gone to Wesleyan with Wes Fesler.

At Boston University Head Coach Pat Hanley has invited some 50 players to report at Nickerson Field on Thursday. The Terriers' first game comes Oct. 4 with Cincinnati at home.

A new coaching face will be seen at Nickerson Field in Russ Peterson, former head coach at American International, who joined the B. U. staff as varsity line coach to take the place of Al Kawal. Al is now at Michigan State.

Manly at Tufts

Tufts will offer no coaching changes and will travel along again with Lew Manly and Sikes Rachdorf. When the genial Lew calls the roll next Monday, he will be starting to put together his 12th Jumbo varsity. Tufts' first game is again with Bowdoin on Sept. 27.

Harvard, which experienced a minor eruption when Fesler and Stahley left last year, will see Dick Harlow being helped by Lyal Clark—the only holdover—in the line, Earl Brown from Brown with the ends, and Al McCoy from Colby with the backs. Harvard's schedule this fall includes eight major opponents—Penn first on Oct. 4, and then Cornell, Dartmouth, Navy, Princeton, Army, Brown, and Yale—but the word is out that Harlow may have a surprise or two in store for Crimson followers. Each fall that same word has usually been about, but this time it is a little bit louder than usual. Harvard won't win all its games, but some of the ones it may win will surprise.

Sports Around the Hub

Football Tide Is Stemmed

The annual conflict between football and baseball is here. And one loose-jointed, long and lean, baseball individual—Ted Williams—holds back the incoming football tide. The local college football teams are creeping into the headlines with their early practice sessions and prospects, and the local All-Star-Chicago Bears game is scheduled the night of Sept. 11 at Fenway Park. Then, too, beginning next Monday and running through the week is the national women's golf championship at The Country Club. But still the individual in baseball dominates.

While the Yankees have been conceded the American League title and the Brooklyn Dodgers and St. Louis Cardinals are breathing down each other's neck in a race for the senior circuit honors, the Red Sox youngster continues to amaze baseball in particular and sports fans in general.

Yesterday, while lashing out three home runs and other headline feats, he amused 22,000 fans by nonchalantly studying the general beneficial direction of the high winds while at the plate. Road Secretary Phil Troy told about him in Washington. Jake Early, Senator catcher, watched the "Kid" single sharply to right twice and sought to distract his attention next time by singing "Take Me Out to the Ball Game." Williams listened and Early called for a sneak pitch. It went for two bases and Early gulped to the umpire, "What are you going to do with a guy like that?"

* * *

The addition of Joe Gardella, Harvard captain last year, to the local college all-star team means that defensive strength has been added to help stop the Bears. The ex-Crimson player never was termed a brilliant football player exactly, but he is pretty reliable against forward passes, and with Sid Luckman tossing for the Bears, Swede Nelson can use plenty of Gardellas. Not a single Harvard man played for the All-Stars last year.

The locals will not really get going until after the New York game tomorrow night and practice will be held at the Riverside Golf Club in Weston.

* * *

Yachting officially bowed out as a competitive sport for the season yesterday when 152 boats started at the Winthrop Yacht Club and only 98 finished. A sudden change of wind during the afternoon races dismasted seven boats and many others scurried to safe waters, abandoning all thoughts of racing. Similar racing conditions occurred at Marblehead, New Bedford and other Labor Day closing events.

* * *

WEEK-END ITEMS—The Walter Scott mile, feature event of the Braemer Highland Games at Caledonian Grove, yesterday, was won by Johnny Kauppinen, who defeated Bob Carroll, one of the Northeastern twins, by 200 yards in the mediocre time of 4m. 58.8s. Bob Carroll led brother Bill in the half mile.

* * *

Over at South Boston Stadium, Mike Prohodsky of Northeastern won two first places in the eighth annual Polish games. Prohodsky won the Polish mile and the open mile along with a second in the 440. Connie Nappier of Hartford also was a double winner, taking firsts in the 100 and 220.

* * *

Jim "Amy" Harvey of Arlmont and Ed Gascoigne, home club champion, posted gross 76's to tie for top honors in the M. G. A. open at Bear Hill over the week end . . . The field numbered 202 . . . Henry R. Shepley of Brookline and Oliver F. Ames of North Easton, Harvard students from The Country Club, won the final of the Myopia invitation four-ball tournament Saturday . . . They defeated Frederick Winthrop of the home club and John Watts of New Jersey 5 and 4 . . . Patty Berg and Helen Dettweiler, two of the nation's most prominent women professionals, will give lectures and playing demonstrations at Commonwealth Country Club next Monday . . . At Commonwealth on Sept. 10 the 23rd annual automotive golf tournament will be held . . . The event is sponsored by the Boston Automobile Dealers' Association, Inc. . . . Carl Peterson, Lexington pro, and Harry O'Hare of the home club, combined for a three-under-par 65 Sunday to win the Hatherly Golf Club's second annual member pro tournament . . . M. G. A. events this week include the mother-and-son tournament at Wellesley on Friday, and three four-ball tourneys on Friday and Saturday: Charles River, Blue Hill, and Vesper . . . On Friday also the second annual amateur-pro tournament at United Shoe will begin its three-day run.

Andrews Claims Title In N. E. Public Tennis

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., Sept. 2—Defending champion Edmund Andrews, Fairhaven, claims to have won the New England public parks tennis championship over second-seeded Bob Freedman of Springfield, 6—3, 4—6, 6—3, 1—3, when Freedman was forced to retire from play in the fourth set.

It is expected that Joseph W Thurston of Hartford, president of the New England Lawn Tennis Association, will hand down a decision within two weeks.

Grid Poster

The new University of Illinois football poster in four colors, just off the press, has the schedule in the center, with a ball-carrier at the top and a blocker at the bottom, with a green, white-lined gridiron background.

Pacific Coast Conference Coaches Regarding Oregon State Grid Team Seriously

Coach Lon Stiner Teams Have Formidable Record

Pacific Northwest Sidelines

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SEATTLE, Wash.—Most of the pre-season football experts are passing up Oregon State College as a contender for Pacific Coast Conference honors in 1941. They point to the fact that Coach A. L. (Lon) Stiner lost eight outstanding players by graduation, two in the army draft, and one to professional baseball, and figure that the incoming material is not sufficient to replace the departed men.

This Oregon State pessimistic outlook is not shared by the rival Conference coaches. They have too much respect for Coach Stiner's ability, despite the dour pre-season outlook. They know that in the past three years, Stiner's teams have lost only six games in the Coast round-robin schedule while winning 14, and have finished in third place since 1938. That three-year record is topped only by University of Southern California, Coast champions in 1938 and 1939, but seventh place winners last season.

Fullback Problem

Let's look at the "missing from 1940" list. The outstanding player lost was Jim Kisselburgh, all-America fullback and the mainstay of the team. Kisselburgh's understudy, the hard-hitting Kenny Dow, also graduated, and right there you can see one of Stiner's big problems for the coming season.

Tackle Vic Sears and guard Leonard Younce were also named on several all-America teams and were two of the best linesmen on the coast. Together with Leeds Bailey, end; Bob Olson, halfback, and Tom Sommerville and Joe Tomich, quarterbacks, they round out the graduation losses.

"I've been drafted" is the theme song for center Bud English and guard Bob Rambo, while end John Leobich, also a baseball star, was purchased by the Philadelphia Athletics.

Returning Lettermen

On the credit side of the ledger, however, Coach Stiner can count on 21 returning lettermen, two transfers, and a flock of promising sophomores. Stiner isn't lacking in material, the only question being whether the returning men are good enough to replace those lost from the 1940 team.

Except for the fullback spot, the 1941 backfield looms as superior to last season's. Two-year-veteran George Peters is considered by many as the best blocking quarterback on the Coast. As the quarterback is the key blocking position in Stiner's single wingback system, Peters is a valuable man.

Speed will count in the halfback positions. Bob Detham, Don Durdan and Gene Gray give Oregon State three good all-around halfbacks, but the reserve strength has yet to be proved. And reserve backs are what usually make or break a team in the strenuous round-robin Pacific Coast conference season where a tough game looms every week.

Jim Busch, a two-year letterman who was overshadowed by Kisselburgh and Dow, and Joe Day, converted left halfback, are vying for fullback honors.

Rebuild Line

The days after fall practice opens Sept. 8 are going to be busy for Coach Stiner as he attempts to rebuild his line. If he wanted to use lettermen, Stiner could have a line-up with George Zellick and Lew Hammers at ends. George Bain, Lloyd Wickett or Bob Saunders at tackles, Bill Halverson and Martin Chaves, as guards, and Quentin Greenough at center. But several of the sophomores and reserves must be counted on to give the lettermen a battle for the starting posts.

Best of the sophomores in spring practice were ends Leland Gustafson and Bib Proctoer, tackles Ted Ossowski and Roger Anderson, guards Orville Zielasowski (that's a name for the radio sportscasters) and Dick McReynolds, center Boyd Clement, and backs Warren Simas, Everett Smith, Bill McInnis, Bob Leichardt and Lewis Shelton.

Change in Defense

Coach Stiner has indicated he will continue to use the single wingback and short punt formation this season, although a slight change in defense was apparent in spring practice. The quarterback will be a line-backer, instead of the fullback, as was formerly used. With Peters a brilliant tackler, this will add defensive strength to the team. The fullback will go to the left halfback position on defense. Thus with a six-man line, Stiner will have the quarterback and right guard as line backers, the fullback and right halfback as secondary defense men, and the left half back in the safety position.

Although the schedule gives Oregon State six games in their home state, the Beavers will have no "easy games" in which to get started. They open the season Sept. 27 against U. S. C. in Los Angeles, rush back to Portland for a game against Washington, Oct. 4, and then go home to Corvallis to entertain the 1940 champions, Stanford, Oct. 11. A week's rest comes to Oregon State then, and if they can get by those early games with at least two wins, they may be in the running for their first Rose Bowl bid. The final part of the O. S. C. schedule has contests against Washington State, Idaho, U. C. L. A., California, Montana and Oregon.

B. C.

Sports Mirror

By the Associated Press

Today a Year Ago

Yankees took second place in American League by splitting double-header with Athletics before 69,940 as Detroit lost two games.

Three Years Ago

Bob Pearce retained world professional sculling title by beating Evans Paddon, Australia, by five lengths; Joe Burke won amateur event.

Week-End Sports in Brief

By the Associated Press

OMAHA, Neb. — Marvin (Bud) Ward, Spokane, won his second National amateur golf championship by defeating Pat Abbott, Los Angeles, 4 and 3, before a hostile gallery.

Hershey, Pa.—Ben Hogan sets tournament record in winning $5,000 Hershey open golf championship with score of 275. It was 54th consecutive tournament in which he had finished in the money.

Cincinnati — Lon Werneke, St. Louis Cardinal veteran, pitched first no-hit game of year in National League in blanking Cincinnati Reds, 2 to 0.

Camden, N. J.—Art Gallagher of Philadelphia's Penn A. C. carried off major individual honors in the 50th Middle States Regatta on the Cooper River course with a two-and-one-half lengths victory over Joe Angyal, New York City fireman, in the championship one-mile event before a crowd of 10,000

Fairmount Rowing Association of Philadelphia scored an upset in the junior eight-oared shell event, nosing out the Virginia Boat Club of Richmond, Va., by two feet.

Other individual winners included: Junior 145-pound singles, Ruffin R. Bailey, Virginia B. C.; junior singles gigs, Joe Ambrose, Riverside B. C., Cambridge, Mass.; junior single shells, Joe Milosz, Worcester, Mass., R. C.; Association senior singles, Albert Deangelis, Worcester R. C.

White Sulphur Springs, Va. — Virginia Guilfoil retires President's Gold Trophy by winning Mason-Dixon golf championship for third time, defeating Dorothy Gardner, Steubenville, Ohio, 4 and 3.

Stone Harbor, N. J.—Edison M. Peatross of Richmond, Va., drove his outboard racer Imp to victory in the $3,000 Stone Harbor Gold Cup event of the Stone Harbor Yacht Club's 13th annual regatta.

George Schrafft of Newton, Mass., and Westbury, N. Y., piloted his Chrissie IV to victory in the race for 225-cubic inch hydroplanes. Henry Davis, Jr., of Grandogue, Dela., world record holder, won 135-cubic inch hydroplane honors in his Eight Ball III.

In the professional division, Fred Chase of Northampton, Mass., captured Class A laurels; Les Buckman of Baldwin, N. Y., Class B, and Harper Chance, Salem, Class C.

Don Whitfield of Upper Montclair, national champion and world record holder in the midget outboard class, swept his division.

Wichita, Kan.—The Enid, Okla., Champlins defeated the Waco, Tex., Dons, 9 to 3, to win the National semipro baseball championship for the second straight year.

Inspired Mr. Smith

SALINA, Kan., Sept. 2 (AP)—It was an inspired Mr. Smith who won the 100-yard dash at the County Fair.

Mrs. Smith had just won the rolling pin throwing contest with a heave of 75 feet.

National League

	Won	Lost	P. C.	G. B
St. Louis	83	45	.648	
Brooklyn	83	46	.643	½
Cincinnati	70	55	.560	11½
Pittsburgh	68	59	.535	14½
New York	62	66	.484	21
Chicago	57	74	.435	27½
Boston	52	75	.409	30½
Philadelphia	36	91	.283	46½

Results Sept. 1

Cincinnati 2, Chicago 1.
Chicago 5, Cincinnati 4. (10 inns.)
New York 7, Philadelphia 2.
New York 4, Philadelphia 3 (10 inns.)
Brooklyn 6, Boston 5. (15 inns.)
Brooklyn 2, Boston 2. (6 inns.)
St. Louis 5, Pittsburgh 3.
St. Louis 6, Pittsburgh 3. (8 inns.)

All Out

Lou Novikoff, who is banging the ball for Milwaukee, can play every day and hit any way he chooses, for Charley Grimm, his new manager. Lou complained about playing one day and loafing two, while a member of the Cubs, contending it kept him rusty.

U. S. Singles Still Wide Open Affair

NEW YORK, Sept. 2 (AP)—The National tennis championships go into their fourth session at Forest Hills today, still wide open.

Nothing has happened yet to give any clear indication of the eventual winner either in the men's or women's division. The top-seeded men have not been overly impressive in winning their early matches, and several of the featured women have been downright fortunate to scrape through against opposition that did not figure to extend them.

In other words, there is no standout among the men like Don Budge was a few years ago, and nothing to indicate that another Alice Marble is lurking just over the women's horizon. But this does not appear to be cutting down the size of the galleries, as witness the 5,000 or more who watched the boys and girls through yesterday's long, hot afternoon.

Occupy Stadium Court

If anything were needed to emphasize the lack of a sure-fire gallery attraction, it was well pointed out by the fact that such a pair of non-championship possibilities as Bryan Grant, Jr., of Atlanta and Pancho Segura of Ecuador were permitted to occupy the coveted stadium court most of the afternoon, to the obvious and complete satisfaction of the crowd. It is doubtful that a half-dozen fans quit the engrossing scramble between Grant and Segura to go and watch the defending champion, Don McNeill, subdue his man on an outside court.

In other words, the fans this year are aware that there is no great, outstanding star to watch, and they are having a bale of fun just relaxing and wondering what will happen next. They got a great deal of enjoyment out of watching Grant out-tumble and finally beat the little South American by marathon scores of 6—4, 8—6, 4—6, 5—7, 6—2.

Riggs More Impressive

At this point, with half of the men's field through the third round, Bobby Riggs would have to be picked as the probable recipient of the championship cup. Bobby, who won it two years ago and was seeded No. 1 this time, has been more impressive than either Frank Kovacs or McNeill.

Bobby used to loaf through the early rounds, but this time he is playing every point for everything he is worth and fairly overwhelming his opponents. Yesterday he beat Frank Bowden, 6—1, 6—3, 6—2, and what particularly struck the close observers was the ferocity of Bobby's service. Bowden won only nine points in 12 games against Riggs' delivery.

In the women's department, both Pauline Betz and Sarah Palfrey Cooke, seeded No. 1 and No. 2, respectively, have had a terrible time getting as far as they are.

Hogan Increases Margin in Money Awards for 1941

HERSHEY, Pa., Sept. 2 (AP)—Ben Hogan's victory in the Hershey open with a $1,200 first prize increased the Hershey professional's golf winnings for 1941 to $13,933.

In second place, P. G. A. Tournament Manager Fred Corcoran announced, is Sam Snead of Hot Springs, Va., with a total of $9,198.

Other winners are Craig Wood, U. S. open champion, $8,166; Johnny Bulla, $7,193; Byron Nelson, $6,752; Clayton Heafner, $6,027; Lloyd Mangrum, $5,475; Horton Smith, $4,335; Lawson Little, $4,301; Vic Ghezzi, $3,725; Harold McSpaden, $3,544; Jimmy Demaret, $3,325.

Hogan also has 448 points toward the Vardon Trophy. Snead, in second place, has only 352. Hogan won this trophy, emblematic of year-long excellence, in 1940. To date this year Ben has averaged 70.29 shots per round in 73 18-hole rounds, a record for P. G. A. competition.

Minor Leagues

By the Associated Press

Results Sept. 1

International League

Newark 4-3, Jersey City 3-4.
Toronto 6-0, Buffalo 4-1.
Baltimore 13-5, Syracuse 1-4 (second 11 innings).
Rochester 7-3, Montreal 2-0.

American Association

Milwaukee 5-1, Kansas City 2-4.
Minneapolis 14-8, St. Paul 2-3.
Columbus 3-8, Toledo 2-3.
Louisville 6-2, Indianapolis 3-8.

Pacific Coast League

Seattle 6, Portland 3 (6 innings, rain, second postponed).
Los Angeles 8-6, Oakland 4-13.
San Francisco 7-6, Hollywood 5-1.
San Diego 8-3, Sacramento 4-2 (first 12 innings).

Texas League

Oklahoma City 7-7, Houston 3-4.
Tulsa 11-1, San Antonio 0-2.
Shreveport 8-1, Fort Worth 1-6.
Dallas 6-5, Beaumont 1-1.

Southern Association

Memphis 15-1, Knoxville 0-2.
Little Rock 3-3, Nashville 1-4.
Birmingham 6-2, Chattanooga 3-3.
Atlanta at New Orleans, rain.

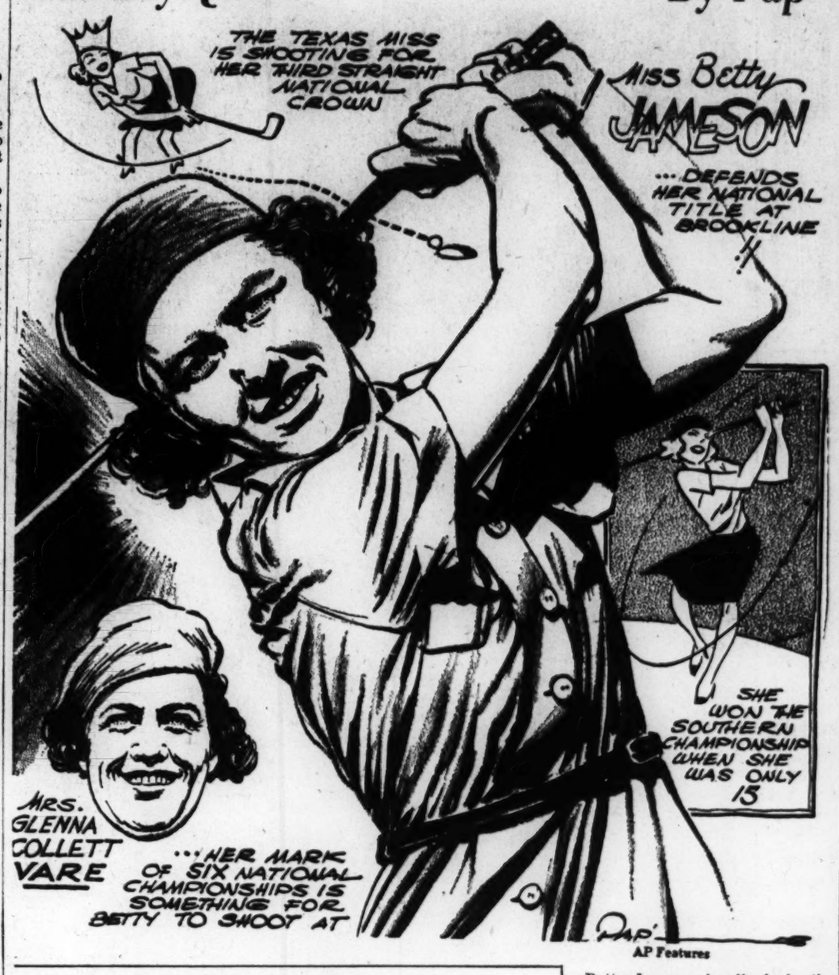
Eastern League

Hartford 10-3, Springfield 3-1.
Scranton 7-4, Wilkes-Barre 6-8 (each 10 innings).
Williamsport 6-0, Elmira 2-8.
Binghamton 2-3, Albany 1-4.

Back to the Woods

MILWAUKEE (AP) — When the American Legion chose Milwaukee for its national convention site, Marquette's football forces had to find a new field to start 1941 training. Delegates took all stadium and dormitory facilities so the gridders decided on Lake Beulah, Wis., and an island used for pre-season training for two decades until 1938.

Fairway Queen —By Pap'


THE TEXAS MISS IS SHOOTING FOR HER THIRD STRAIGHT NATIONAL CROWN
MISS Betty JAMESON ... DEFENDS HER NATIONAL TITLE AT BROOKLINE
SHE WON THE SOUTHERN CHAMPIONSHIP WHEN SHE WAS ONLY 15
MRS. GLENNA COLLETT VARE ... HER MARK OF SIX NATIONAL CHAMPIONSHIPS IS SOMETHING FOR BETTY TO SHOOT AT
Pap'

AP Features

Betty Jameson hardly looks the part of a veteran campaigner, yet when she steps out on the first tee at Brookline, Mass., to defend her national women's outdoor golf championship she will have a record of 10 years of golf competition behind her.

The pretty miss from San Antonio, Texas, started winning golf titles when she reached the teen age. At 13, she won the Dallas public links crown, and from that time on she stepped along winning important championships until she reached the top by winning the national title in 1939.

Betty's game bears the stamp of a seasoned campaigner in that she is at her best under pressure. She hits a long ball off the tee and can hold her own with most men in that department. She was only 13 when she won a driving contest with a 220-yard shot. Few women players can match her long irons.

It was Betty Jameson who stepped up and ruined Patty Berg's farewell to amateur golf. Patty was bowing out as an amateur in the Trans-Mississippi championships last summer, and was most anxious to wind up her amateur career with a triumph. Along came Betty to upset her in the final and spoil the party. The Texas girl had previously won the Trans-Mississippi title for the first time when she was 18, and had just graduated from high school.

Betty breezed through the field last year, but in 1939, the first time she won the national crown, she had a real fight on her hands all the way to the final where she beat Dorothy Kirby, of Atlanta. Brookline marks the eighth time Betty has competed for the national title. She is favored to make it three in a row, but one can never tell about golf—some unknown player may come up "hot" and upset the favorites. It has happened many times before.

Cardinals Retain Lead As Dodgers Slow Down

By the Associated Press

The same subway that goes to Ebbets Field in Brooklyn also runs to Coney Island, and there are about as many sideshows at one stop as at the other. But the people who have been rushing to the circus at Ebbets Field are beginning to wonder whether the main show may be in the other direction—St. Louis.

The Cardinals captured a double-header from the Pittsburgh Pirates yesterday with comparative ease, 5-3 and 6-3, to stretch their current winning streak to seven straight games, while the Brooklyn Dodgers had a terrible time winning a 15-inning marathon from the Boston Braves, 6-5, and then escaping with a 2-2 six-inning tie in the nightcap.

Half Game Lead

This pushed St. Louis a half game in front in the National League pennant race with 83-45 for .648 compared with Brooklyn's 83-46 and .643.

The Dodgers' tie was rescheduled for today—and if Brooklyn should win with St. Louis idle the margin between the two rivals would be reduced again to .002.

The Dodgers' debacle in losing a double-header Saturday to the New York Giants and the difficulty they had yesterday with the seventh-place Braves did nothing to increase the confidence of their fans.

Dolph Camilli carried them to victory in the four-hour opener. He made five hits, tied the score in the eighth inning with his 29th home run, tied it again with a double in the 11th and won it with a single in the 15th. Darkness permitted only six innings of play in the afterpiece and Fred Fitzsimmons pitched two-hit ball over this distance. But Shortstop Pewee Reese let in two runs. The Dodgers barely were able to come from behind before the game was called.

34,812 Crowd

At St. Louis, before 34,812 fans, the biggest crowd in two years at Sportsman's Park, Ernie White held Pittsburgh to nine hits and allowed no runs after the first inning in the opening contest. A homer by Jim Brown put St. Louis ahead in the sixth and White himself tripled to bat in the final run in the eighth. Afterward Howard Pollet, the kid sensation from the Texas League, pitched a six-hitter for his third victory and drove in two runs with a single.

In the other National League action the Giants swept a double bill from the poor Phillies and Cincinnati split with the Chicago Cubs. New York's first victory, 7-2, was achieved on four-hit hurling by Bob Carpenter and a five-run seventh inning in which Joe Moore and Mel Ott each hit two-run homers. Ott also smacked a home run, his 27th, in the nightcap and drove in three tallies, but it took another circuit clout, Babe Young's 21st, to win, 4-3, in the tenth inning.

Derringer Wins

Paul Derringer beat Jake Mooty in a duel in which each allowed six hits as the Reds topped Chicago, 2-1, but the Cubs came back to take the nightcap, 5-4, on Phil Cavarretta's triple in the tenth. Vallie Eaves and Tot Pressnell combined in a five-hit pitching performance.

The New York Yankees divided a double-header with the Athletics at Philadelphia and now need three more victories to clinch the American League pennant. A cluster of home runs by George Selkirk, Joe Gordon and Charley Keller boomed the Bombers to a 13-11 win in the first encounter, but Bill Beckman muffled them, 5-1, on 11 hits in the second session.

The second-place Boston Red Sox raided the Washington Senators twice. Ted Williams hit two home runs as the Sox took the first tilt, 13-9, and collected his 34th in the second game, which Boston won 10-2 on five-hit hurling by Joe Dobson.

The Chicago White Sox whipped the Cleveland Indians twice, 7-5 and 4-3. Lefty Thornton Lee scored his 18th victory in the opener, yielding 13 hits but knocking in the winning runs himself with a single. John Rigney kept nine hits scattered over 12 innings in the nightcap.

The Detroit Tigers tore the St. Louis Browns apart 9-5 and 16-8. Rudy York hit three homers in the first engagement and Barney McCosky and Bruce Campbell each hit one, both with two mates aboard, in the second game. The Labor Day program drew 176,929 fans in eight cities.

World Series Radio Plans

For the third consecutive year, the Gillette Safety Razor Company has selected Red Barber of WOR, New York, and Bob Elson of WGN, Chicago, two of the country's best known play-by-play baseball announcers, to describe the World Series. The broadcasts will be heard exclusively over the Mutual Broadcasting System and via WAAB-Colonial Network in New England.

The 1941 Series will be broadcast over nearly 300 stations in the U. S. and Canada. Last year the total was 285. The games likewise will be short-waved to all parts of the world.

Bob Elson has covered every Series since 1929, the only announcer to hold that distinction. This will be Red Barber's 7th consecutive series chore. He has covered the activities of the Dodgers since 1939.

Additional Pitch

CLEVELAND (AP)—Bob Feller, as though his present equipment wasn't enough, is working on an additional pitch, a slider.

He's not a bit hesitant about explaining the reason for his new pitch:

"It gives me a fourth pitch. (His fast ball, curve, and change of pace are the others.) If you can master four pitches you should be a better pitcher than if you can master three."

American League

	Won	Lost	P.C.	G.B
New York	89	45	.664	
Boston	70	63	.526	18½
Chicago	70	64	.522	19
Cleveland	65	65	.500	22
Detroit	64	69	.481	24½
Philadelphia	58	73	.443	29½
St. Louis	58	73	.443	29½
Washington	53	75	.414	33

Results Sept. 1

Boston 13, Washington 9.
Boston 10, Washington 2.
Detroit 9, St. Louis 5.
Detroit 16, St. Louis 8.
Chicago 7, Cleveland 5.
Chicago 4, Cleveland 3 (12 inns).
New York 13, Philadelphia 11.
Philadelphia 5, New York 1.

Louis Unser Wins Pikes Peak Race

COLORADO SPRINGS, Colo., Sept. 2 (AP)—Louis Unser of Colorado Springs, driving in his sixteenth Pike's Peak Labor Day automobile race, cracked his own record over the twisting mountain course yesterday to win the motor climbing test for the sixth time.

The veteran's time for the 12 miles and 2,200 feet of winding roadway climbing to 14,110 feet above sea level was 15m., 35.2s., 4.2s. faster than the mark he set in winning in 1939.

George Hammond, one of three Colorado Springs brothers entered, finished second in 16m., 19.7s., driving a machine owned by Walt Woestman, Altadena, Calif., sportsman.

Lloyd Axel of Denver, driving the car in which Al Rogers of San Francisco won last year, was third in 16m., 23.8s.

Thirteen drivers started the climb. Three, including Rene Le Begue of France, failed to finish.

Jimmy Hammond, Colorado Springs, was fourth in 16m., 50.5s.

Unser took down $2,300 first-prize money. Hammond received $1,000 second money.

'Cow Pasture'

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MINNEAPOLIS — Minnesota's 1941 football team will play the home games of its Big Ten title defense on a converted cow pasture. Several thousand square yards of Minnesota June grass sod were transferred from a pasture to the playing field at Memorial Stadium during the summer and have been groomed to a carpet-like smoothness. Groundskeeper Art Smith, who has ordered previous Stadium turf from the same pasture, claims that the composition of the grass is unequaled for withstanding the wear and tear of football cleats.

Baseball Deals Simmering For Pacific Coast Stars

Pacific Coast Sidelines

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LOS ANGELES, Calif.—In what is believed to be the biggest baseball deal on the Coast this season, Catcher Cliff Dapper of Hollywood is expected to be sold to the National League-leading Brooklyn Dodgers this week. The transfer involves $35,000 and two players.

Ted McGrew, Dodger scout, who outbid six other major league representatives for Dapper, met with "Twink" Business Manager Oscar Reichow in San Francisco for the deal.

Another change which is rumored on the Coast is that Oscar Vitt, who managed the American League Cleveland team last year, is associated with a group of sportsmen who plan to buy the Portland (Ore.) franchise. If this is done, which to all appearances is a certainty, then Vit will take over the business manager's post.

The likeable Vitt intends to build a new stadium and create a peppy ball club which will give the Portland fans the kind of games they demand.

Still another deal in the horsehide sport was announced last week when the Los Angeles Angels sold Pitcher Jess Flores and Outfielder Harry "Peanuts" Lowrey to the Chicago Cubs for an unrevealed sum of money and three players. The pair will report to the Cubs next season.

* * *

With the biggest company of its history, including many California-trained skaters, the Ice Follies of 1942 will hold its world premier in Hollywood Sept. 4 at the Pan-Pacific Auditorium. A total of 85 stellar skaters will be included in the company to be presented by Eddie Shipstad and Oscar Johnson.

One of the most unusual members of the roupe is Heinie Brock, skating comedian. Prior to his joining the show he was a swimming and diving champion and a members of the American Olympic Team; he played hockey, baseball and football at the University of Minnesota, and in his spare time he ran a boys' camp in Minnesota where he taught the youngsters athletics.

* * *

We are hesitant to mention too much football this early in the season, because it won't be long until it really will have taken hold and there won't be anything else to write about. But, when practice sessions open just one week after this is printed, it is almost imperative that some bit of this space should be focused on them.

Sam Barry, new head mentor at the University of Southern California, is making plans for a slight shuffle of the team to gain more power—the thing that always was the Trojan trademark. He expects to move Paul Taylor, southpaw passer and kicker, from quarterback to fullback, shifting Bobby Robertson to the signal calling assignment. He hopes that this will strengthen the team's offensive.

Out Westwood way, the University of California at Los Angeles Bruins do not anticipate too sensational a season. Last year they trailed the Conference and since that time the team has lost much valuable material.

However, before anyone dares to count them out, it should be recalled that the 1939 season was one of the Buins' most successful periods. It is just possible that the Uclans can pull a surprise out of the bag and show them all something.

* * *

Hawaii's national championship swimmers swept 11 of the 12 events at their two-day dual meet at Los Angeles last week. Paul Wolfe, local sprint champ and holder of the American and world records for the 50-meter freestyle swim, won his pet event by six inches to block the Hawaiians' clean sweep.

Bill Smith, Jr., spectacular Hawaiian swimmer, was credited with world's swimming records for six distances—600, 700, 1,100, 1,200, 1,300, and 1,400 meters—as a result of this contest.

* * *

Sports Spurts: Hawaiian newspapers are campaigning for the 1942 United States swimming championships . . . The $1,500 Southern California Open Golf Championship will be held over the east course at Fox Hills Sept. 15 to 18 . . . Del Walker of Long Beach won the Lakeside Invitational Golf Tournament title last week . . . Winning 58 out of a possible 65 points, George Fleitz' Wench of Los Angeles nabbed the 1941 International Starboat Championships in a series of five races held last week on the Olympic Course off the Los Angeles Harbor breakwater.

A. S., 3d

Purdue Men On All-Star Elevens For Five Years

Purdue holds the distinction of being the only school that has placed one or more men on the starting elevens of the College All-Star squad in each of the past five years. Purdue "starters" against the national professional champions in the annual pre-season charity games include John Drake, 1937; Cecil Isbell and Marty Schreyer, 1938; Joe Mihal, 1939; Lou Brock, 1940; and Dave Rankin, 1941.

Incidentally, the Boilermakers share honors with Minnesota for having placed starters on six out of the eight teams selected. Fritz Febel represented Purdue on the first starting team in 1934.

In the matter of the total number of "starters" during the eight years, Minnesota leads with 10, followed by Pittsburgh with 8, Purdue with 7, and Notre Dame and Ohio State with 5 each.

Illinois Tickets

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CHAMPAIGN, Ill.—There's no red tape about ordering University of Illinois football tickets. More than 40,000 envelopes containing application blanks have been mailed to graduates since 1927, subscribers to the memorial stadium, alumni varsity lettermen, members of the Alumni association and the general public mailing list of patrons of the past.

It will not be necessary to have application blanks, however, to order. Anyone may order all the tickets desired for the Michigan and Iowa games in the Illinois stadium or the Minnesota, Notre Dame, Ohio State and Northwestern games away.

Where To Dine

BOSTON

The SALMAGUNDI
222 BEACON STREET
Now Open
(Eighteenth Season)
Luncheon 11:30-2
Dinner 5-8
Telephone COM. 9582, Boston

Cyclone Gridders Strong on Aerial Attack This Fall

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

AMES, Iowa—Coach Ray Donels, new Iowa State College grid general, will rely heavily on the air arm of his football army this fall, according to advance reports from the Cyclone camp.

"We have a lot of good passers in the ranks of our younger men and we expect to make good use of them," Donels said. "Harle Damon, former all-stater from Council Bluffs, is an excellent passer, along with Howard Tippee, Des Moines; Vic Weber, Harlan, a hard driver as well as a good passer, and Mike Blackman, Denison, a javelin thrower who also throws the football well."

Chief stumbling block likely to be encountered by these sophomore backs who are looking for starting posts on the first string are two veterans of the Big Six wars, Royal Lohry, Sioux City, and Bob Seaburg, Red Oak. Either of these veterans can toss the ball with better than average skill and regardless of who gets the coveted positions on the first eleven it looks like an aerial offensive for the Iowa State Cyclones this fall.

Baseball Crowds

NEW YORK, Sept. 2 (AP)—Labor Day, almost always a great day for the major leagues, fell short this year with only 176,929 fans turning out for eight double-headers.

Last year the American League alone drew 173,086 and the National League added 91,027 for a total of 264,103.

Yesterday's biggest crowd was the 34,812 which packed Sportsman's Park in St. Louis to capacity and helped the National League outdraw its rival circuit.

The figures:

National League

Pittsburgh at St. Louis	34,812
Boston at Brooklyn	27,516
Philadelphia at New York	8,248
Cincinnati at Chicago	25,107
Total	95,683

American League

New York at Philadelphia	25,121
Washington at Boston	22,577
St. Louis at Detroit	22,180
Chicago at Cleveland	11,368
Total	81,246
Grand Total	176,929

WHERE TO GO FOR LUNCHEON TEA DINNER IN EUROPE

ENGLAND

LONDON

33, Notting Hill Gate, W. 11
PRIMROSE TEA ROOMS
LUNCHEONS TEAS DINNERS
Open Sundays and Holidays
Continental Pastries
Speciality: Three-course Luncheon or Dinner 1/9
Open from 9 a. m. till 7 p. m.
Tel. Bayswater 3294

SHERBORNE (Dorset)

THE THREE WISHES
Telephone 164
SHERBORNE DORSET
Home Made Cakes and Sweets
LUNCHEONS AND TEAS
ARTS AND CRAFTS
9 a. m.-6:30 p. m. Sundays 3-6 p. m.

Fall Garden

The garden-braggadocio
Is colorful and daring.
As if to brag about
The gypsy colors he is wearing.
He has a crest of golden-glow
About his boastful head.
He swaggers in the passing wind
With gleaming gold and red.

HELEN MARING

Velvet felt very discouraged, and he went back into the wood . .

Billy Bear on His Own

Little Billy Bear was very inquisitive. He had only been in his new home a week when he suddenly disappeared.

"Has anyone seen Billy?" asked the man who looked after him, running around the grounds and making a great to-do. But no one could give him any information although every hole and corner in which a little bear could hide himself was searched.

A Tell-Tale Window

At last, when an SOS was on the point of being sent out, asking anyone who saw a little furry bear wandering around to take him by the paw and lead him back to his home, Billy's keeper chanced to spy an open window belonging to a room where refreshments were kept.

"I wonder if Billy could be there?" he thought, and up he went to see.

Signs of Billy

There was no doubt that Billy had been there. Signs of him were all about the room. Chairs and tables were pulled awry, as if he had been having a great game with them. Sweet jars were emptied, nuts taken, cakes missing. But there was no sign of Billy. The keeper, however, knew he was hard on his track, and turning into the cloakroom he found him sound asleep on the floor. Billy had been trying to have a bath in the small hand-basin, but finding it too small, had just splashed about a bit, and then had lain down on the floor and gone into a gentle slumber.

Moonrise

Night is a great black cat that peers,
In profile through a topaz eye,
Over the rim of the earth to watch
Silver star-mice scampering by.

MARION DOYLE

Suddenly he heard a whistling noise.

It was like a bird, and yet it wasn't quite like a bird. "I must go and find out what this is," he said. . .

He went to the edge of the wood, and there was the woodcutter's boy sawing logs while he whistled merrily.

Velvet went quite close to him, for he looked very nice. "Coo!" said the boy, "A black one!"

(And the end of this little tale will come to you next Monday)

Bushy Tail and the Ground Hog

By Alice Gall and Fleming Crew

Part Two

Bushy Tail was pleased at the old groundhog's interest in his burrow. "It is a very fine burrow," he said proudly, "and I worked on it a good many days. It has a front tunnel and a back tunnel and a secret door, and besides my den there are two storerooms just like the ones we had at the family burrow, and I am filling them with food for the winter."

"I wish I could see it," the groundhog said, and added with a chuckle, "but I am afraid it would be a tight squeeze for me getting through your doorway."

Bushy Tail chuckled too. How fat the old groundhog had grown of late, he thought, and how much food it must take to fill his big body. "I expect you have a good many storerooms in your burrow, haven't you, Groundhog?" he asked.

"I have none at all," the groundhog told him. "I eat no food in winter, and so, of course, I have no need for storerooms."

"You eat no food!" Bushy Tail exclaimed in surprise. "But don't you get hungry?"

"No," the groundhog said. "You see, I sleep straight through the winter, and eat no food from the time I lie down for the long sleep until I waken up again. But I don't get hungry," he explained, "because I can hold inside me all the food I need, for the fat I have stored in my body lasts me until winter is over."

"I don't understand that," Bushy Tail said in a puzzled voice.

Ready for a Long Sleep

"No, I suppose not, but it is the way of groundhogs. If we are fat enough when the long sleep begins, and lie very still in our burrows, we can live for a long time without food."

"It seems very strange to me," Bushy Tail told him, "and the long sleep seems strange too. Do many of the creatures sleep all through the winter, as you do, without waking?"

"Not a great many," the groundhog said. "Frogs and turtles do."

"Do the brown toads sleep, Groundhog?"

"Yes," the groundhog answered, "the brown toads go to sleep fairly early in the fall. They dig themselves little shelters in the ground, much like their summer shelters. Did you ever see a toad dig, Chipmunk? It is a curious sight."

"No, I never saw one dig," Bushy Tail told him. "How do they do it?"

"Well, they do it backwards," the ground hog said. "They dig with their hind feet, and as they dig they keep backing farther and farther under the soft earth until their shelter is deep enough to suit them. When they want to close their door they squirm and kick until the ground caves in on them and completely buries them. They never close their door in summer except to escape from some unfriendly creature, but when they are digging their winter shelters they close it as soon as they are well under ground. And they lie there, sound asleep, all winter long."

"You know so many things, Groundhog," Bushy Tail said. "I hope some day I shall be as wise as you are. Come down to my burrow often, won't you, and talk to me?"

Filling Storerooms

"Yes," the groundhog answered, "now that I know where you live, I will stop when I am passing along the hillside. I have gone by your big tree many times of late, but have never happened to see you, and, of course, I didn't know you had your burrow there."

"I must have been out gathering nuts when you went by," Bushy Tail told him. "I am away from home most of the time now, for I want to get my storerooms filled before winter comes."

"Yes, food comes first," agreed the groundhog. "And you and I ought not to be loitering here now. The time for the long sleep is drawing near, and we must make the most of these sunny days. You have food to store for winter and so have I, though our ways of storing it are different."

"I can make two or three more trips to the beech grove before the sun sets," Bushy Tail said.

"And I can browse in my clover patch down by the marsh," the groundhog answered.

A few days later, Golden Wings, the flicker, was hunting his breakfast of insects and grubs under the shaggy bark of Bushy Tail's white oak tree. He drilled and he probed, first in one spot and then in another, with his long, sharp bill. And he kept up such a hammering and pecking that at last Bushy Tail came to the doorway of his burrow to see what was going on.

"Are you finding any grubs this morning, Golden Wings?" he asked.

"Not many," the flicker told him, hopping down onto one of the lower branches of the tree. "It is getting harder every day for me to find enough to eat. All I have had this morning is a few small insects that were hardly worth the trouble it cost me to dig them out."

"I don't see how you flickers ever get enough to eat," he said. "You look for your food in such strange places."

"We look for it in exactly the right places," the flicker answered a little sharply, for besides being hungry he was chilly in the crisp morning air. "But we cannot find food when there is none to find."

Searching for Food

"Of course you can't," Bushy Tail said quickly, hoping he had not offended the flicker. "I only meant that it seems strange to hunt for food by drumming on a tree with your bill."

The flicker looked at Bushy Tail with sharp, bright eyes. "That's what my bill is for," he said, "and I can find grubs that are hidden away under the bark of a tree, as quickly as any flicker in all the forest—when there are any to find," he added.

"Are grubs your favorite food?" Bushy Tail asked.

"No," Golden Wings told him, "I like ants better than anything else. There are always many of them everywhere in the summer, but I think they must all have gone below the ground now for the winter."

"Do ants sleep through the winter?" Bushy Tail asked quickly.

"I don't know whether they sleep or not," the flicker answered, "but I know they go below when winter is near. When it gets too cold for me to find any ants above ground here in the forest, I know that it is time for me to fly away to a place where food is plentiful."

Goodby, Golden Wings

"Where will you go, Golden Wings?" Bushy Tail asked him.

"To a land I know," the flicker told him, "where it is warm and sunny and where there are plenty of ants for me to eat."

The young chipmunk sat very still in his doorway and tried to think how the forest would seem without Golden Wings flitting about from tree to tree, uttering his loud, cheery call and drumming on trees in search of grubs. The flicker was a noisy fellow and the forest would be very quiet without him.

"Shall you go away soon, Golden Wings?" Bushy Tail asked.

"This morning," the flicker answered promptly. He took a few impatient hops along the branch and then continued: "I don't know why I have stayed here as long as I have, Young Chipmunk. The thrushes and orioles and most of the other birds have been gone for a long while. Besides, the forest isn't beautiful any more. It is gray looking and dreary. I am sorry for creatures who have to stay here all winter long. I am sorry for you, Young Chipmunk."

"Oh, I won't mind," Bushy Tail told him, trying to make his voice sound cheerful and brave. "My burrow here under the tree is snug and tight, and my storerooms are full of food, for I have all my winter supply gathered now. And of course I will be asleep most of the time anyhow, and will not know what it is like outside."

"I should not want to sleep the time away," the flicker said. "I should not like to miss a single day. I want always to fly about in the sunshine; to see green things growing everywhere around me, and blooming flowers; to hear the insects sing all day."

Bushy Tail thought this sounded very fine and was eager to hear more about the sunny land where the birds all went in winter. "Tell me, Golden Wings," he began, but before he could finish his question the flicker had risen from the branch. There was a flash of yellow wings and, with a happy "ker-ree! ker-ree!" Golden Wings was off on his journey.

(Another Bushy Tail story will be published on this page next Monday.)

Tube Dwellers of the Sea

By Carroll Lane Fenton

Illustrated by the Author

At the Shore—12

Let's look at the rocks that lie in a pool on the seashore. Some have hard, pink crusts that were made by limy seaweeds. Others are covered with barnacle shells. Long, hard tubes are fastened to one rock. They wind to and fro, almost like worms.

Well, why shouldn't they do so? Those tubes were made by worms—worms that live in salt water. Suppose we watch them for a while, to see what they are like.

We watch and watch, but nothing happens. At last one worm begins to move. The door at one end of its tube opens, and out comes a bunch of "feelers" that look like red and white feathers. In a moment they begin to wave. Back and forth, back and forth they go, almost like a barnacle's jointed legs.

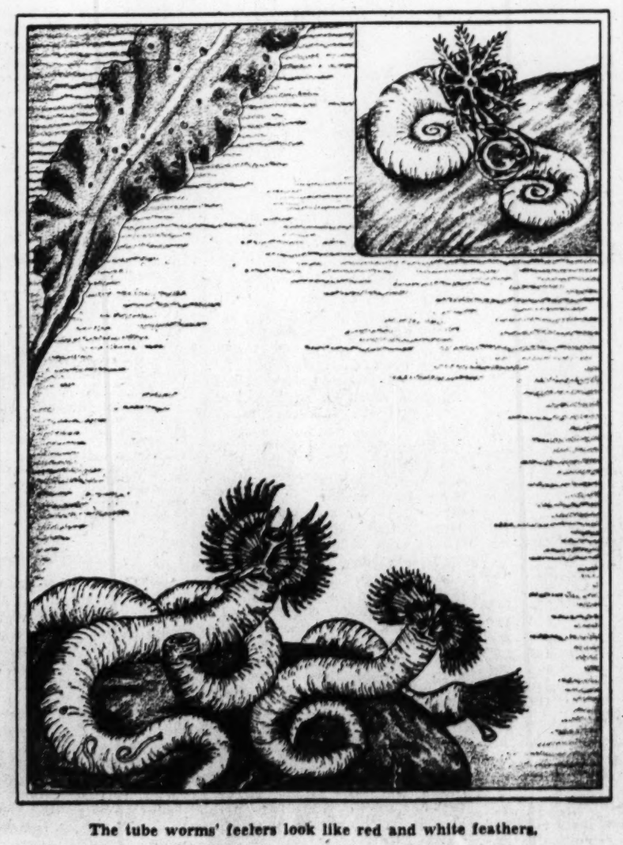
These "feelers" really are gills. Gills, as you know, are the things with which many water animals breathe. Fish, for example, breathe with gills that are just behind their heads. So do tadpoles, or polliwogs, which grow up into frogs.

The tube worm breathes as its gills move to and fro. It also catches tiny animals and plants that are floating in the water. It takes them to its mouth, where they are swallowed and eaten.

Other kinds of tube worms live on brown seaweeds that sometimes are washed into the pool. These worms build tubes which are closely coiled. They look as if they were the shells of tiny white snails, fastened to seaweeds.

If you put your hand near these little worms they hide away and close their shells with plugs of hard, brownish flesh. But as soon as all is quiet again, the plugs are pushed to one side. Then out come red or yellow gills, which move about as the worms breathe and "fish" for food.

(This is the last "At the Shore" article. The others have appeared on the page For Children every Monday, beginning on June 16.)



The tube worms' feelers look like red and white feathers.

Good Gift

A giant climbed to the sky one night;
He put the moon in his pocket
And brought it home to his little fat wife
To wear for a Sunday locket

ROSE FYLEMAN

How Can You Win a Book?

How would you like to earn a fine new book for your bookshelves? Lots of girls and boys now own beautiful new books with bright jackets and pictures, because they wrote to tell us about stories they liked which they read on the page For Children.

Two good books are offered in these contests every month to children up to ten years of age.

Your paper may be about any stories or articles you have read on either of The Christian Science Monitor's Junior Pages. Or, you may write about anything at all that interests you.

Your paper may be about 150 words long—never more than 200 words. It should tell what you think about the stories you have read, or describe something you have seen or done. It should be neatly written, on only one side of each sheet.

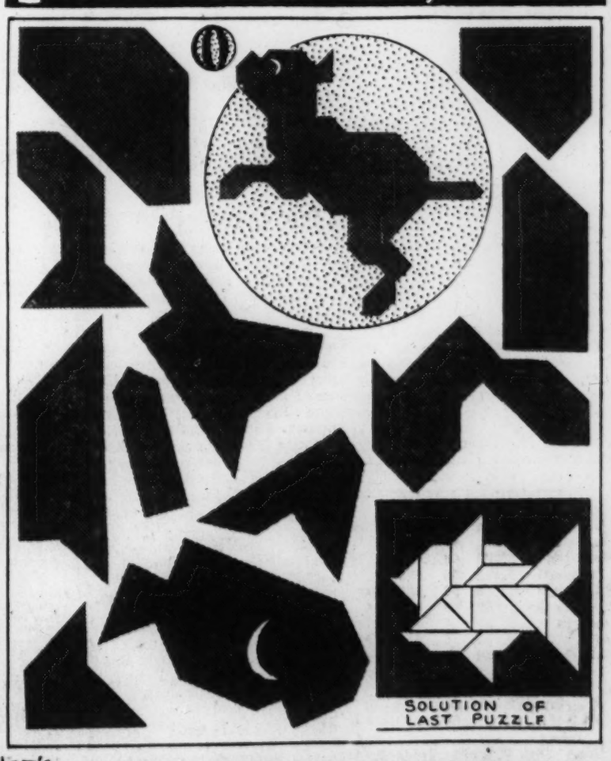
Every manuscript must be countersigned by a parent or other responsible adult, certifying the writer's age and that the paper was his or her unaided work. The adult who countersigns the paper must make sure that it is original and has not been copied from another.

Manuscripts submitted in this contest cannot be returned.

Entries in this contest should be addressed to:

PETER WHITE'S CONTEST
Junior Department
One, Norway Street
Boston, Massachusetts

PUZZLEFUN by SEEMO



IT'S FUN - INTERESTING - FASCINATING AND EDUCATIONAL! TRACE THE PIECES ONTO CARDBOARD, THEN CUT THEM OUT - IF - YOU ASSEMBLE THEM CORRECTLY THEY WILL FORM THE FIGURE ABOVE - WATCH FOR ANOTHER PUZZLEFUN - ALSO SOLUTIONS .

Nazareth
CHILDREN'S UNDERWEAR

Shirts and Panties in Warmer Weights

Famous for quality and service though moderately priced, Nazareth shirts and panties for infants give you a wide range for choice. See these Nazareth styles in medium weight, cream-tinted knitted fabrics with rayon stripes; some styles with 10% wool.

Nazareth underwear is made for infants and for boys and girls up to 16 years. Ask your dealer.

Illustrated Catalog Free on Request

Nazareth Waist Co.
566 Broadway, Dept. M, New York
Mills at Nazareth, Pa.

Al Jolson Opens Theatrical Season—Malvina Hoffman at Rye

'Hold On to Your Hats' Makes Its Local Debut

By L. A. Sloper

The new theatrical season had a lively opening at the Shubert last night, when Al Jolson presented his musical comedy, "Hold On to Your Hats."

Al Jolson is the show. He had been absent for 10 years, and there was an eager audience awaiting him. He rewarded them with all his familiar and well-liked comedic accomplishments.

First he came out by himself, sat down in a chair, and just talked. That was enough in itself to delight the house. Later he sang and danced and frolicked through characteristic antics while the public roared with laughter. Finally, he went frankly back to the good old sentimental material of the past, singing bits from old hits such as "I Didn't Want to Love You," "Sonny Boy," and, of course, to cap all, "Mammy."

Mr. Jolson is sure-fire stuff. He is a natural entertainer and an accomplished showman. He is likable, he enjoys his own work, he loves to ad-lib, to quip, to kid. He relies on all the usual, conventional methods, but he has that indefinable quality of personality that makes what he does funny where in other hands it would be merely silly.

That is the quality possessed by all great comedians, and he possesses it in a notable degree. Nobody can put a song over better than he, nobody excels him in improvised gags. Last night he had some of his cast (many of whom are new to the show) laughing so helplessly at him that they had to take time out. Which time, naturally, he utilized for more gags.

Mr. Jolson is the show, but since this is a musical comedy, he does use some background. He himself admitted that there is more corn in his show than in "The Corn Is Green"; and he also granted that the plot isn't up to much. (Why should it be?)

The story has to do with a Lone Rider of the radio, who has hardly seen a gun or a horse, and who is maneuvered into going out into the West to capture a bandit. Not a novel idea, but with the maestro to play the Lone Rider there is plenty of fun, whether he's appearing as Carmen Miranda or as a bull-fighter.

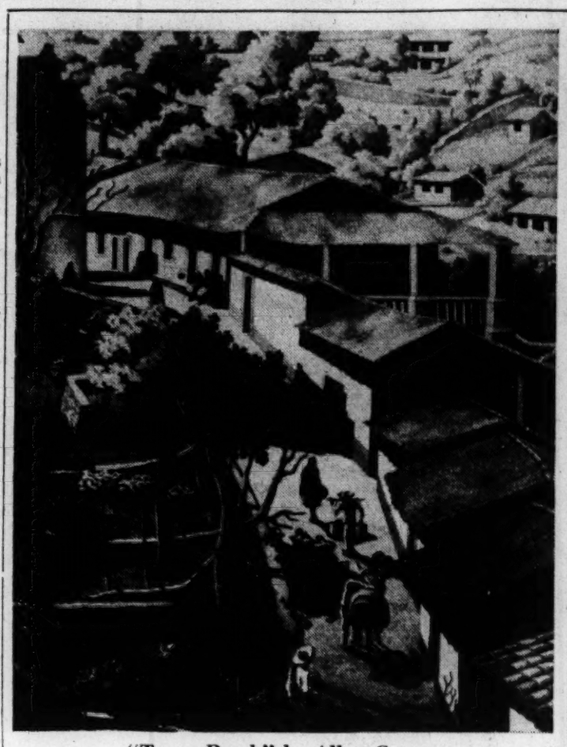
The star needs little assisting talent. A stage and perhaps a stooge is enough. Nevertheless, he has not been stingy about his company or his production. Collette Lyons brings a great deal of energy to the role of a Western gal. Sid Marion is a Jewish Indian, Joe Vitale a Mexican bad man.

For well-equipped dancers there are Eunice Healey and Lee Dixon, but otherwise this is not a dancing show, and the group dances are commonplace. The humor gets rought at times. But the sets and costumes are attractive, and the music is well contrived and well presented. Best of the musical numbers are "Would You Be So Kindly," "There a Great Day Coming, Manana," and "Down on the Dude Ranch"; and you will not be surprised to hear that the Lone Rider is right in there pitching in all of them.

"Hold On To Your Hats"

Shubert Theater—"Hold On To Your Hats" by Guy Bolton, Matt Brooks and Eddie Davis. Book staged by Edgar MacGregor. Costumes and scenery by Raoul Pène DuBois. Dances by Catherine Littlefield. Music by Burton Lane. The cast:

Sierra	Jean Cleveland
"Slim"	Herman Timberg, Jr.
"Shorty"	Leo Herzog
Pete	Lee Dixon
Mamie	Collette Lyons
1st Dudette	Bunny Waters
2d Dudette	Betty Jane Hess
3d Dudette	Jean Campbell
Sheriff	Ben Roberts
Fernando	Joseph Vitale
Lone Rider	Al Jolson
Radio Announcer	Marion Moore
"Shep" Martin	Joe Stoner
"Old Man" Hawkins	Marty Drake
"Concho"	Sid Marion
Sound Effects	George Maran
"Dinky"	Murray Leonard
Shirley	Eunice Healey
Luis	Sid Cassel
Pedro	Frank Stanfori
Rita	Betty Jane Hess
Hitch Hiker	Jacqueline Gateley
	Marty Drake
The Radio Aces	Lou Stoner
	Joe Stoner
	Margie Greene
The Ranchettes	Vivien Newell
	Marjorie Jane



"Taxco Road," by Allen Crane

Awarded the Mrs Henry C. Parsons Prize for the best lithograph in the Rockport Art Association's twenty-first annual exhibition, second part, continuing to Sept. 8.

© Malvina Hoffman

Bali Dancer

Sculpture by Malvina Hoffman on exhibition at the Farragut House, Rye, N. H.

Sculptures on Exhibition Include Latest Portraits

By Dorothy Adlow

The eminent American sculptor, Malvina Hoffman, is showing her work at the Farragut House, Rye, N. H., through Sept. 6. The exhibition may be seen for an admission fee and all the proceeds are to be contributed to the work of the American Red Cross.

The Rye exhibition is compactly installed in a small gallery. It is broad in scope, however, for it includes not only a miscellany of sculptures but drawings and water colors.

Malvina Hoffman's personality, her deep humanitarianism, and her ranging interests in people and places all permeate her work. The latitude revealed is uncommon in this day when so many artists have specialized on a favorite subject and have been loth to digress. Miss Hoffman as a sculptor has executed the now famed series of portaits of native racial types in the Field Museum; she has modeled portraits of luminaries of our time, the latest being a head of Ignace Paderewski; she has portrayed dancing subjects, fanciful and devout themes.

* * *

Her drawings supplement her sculptures, or perhaps lead the way to them. Her skill in modeling enhances her authority as a draftsman. Her water colors show the holiday mood, and show him Miss Hoffman, student of human imagery and proselytizer for good fellowship and mutual understanding, loves nature, particularly the New England countryside which is native to her. Not manifest in this exhibition is her dedication to native handicrafts which are still produced in accordance with traditional methods. New Hampshire is preserving courageously its heritage of handiwork that was nurtured in a quieter era when motor cars did not tear across its undulating roads. It was probably easier to carry on in times past, when transportation was difficult and equipment awkward, than it is today with the formidable rivalry of machine manufacture.

At Rye are a number of small-scale figures of the Field Museum subjects. Included are portraits of a Patagonian, a Zulu, Malayan, Cambodian dancer. Apache and Navajo Indians. There are three figures embodying types of the yellow, black, and white races. There is a group of Duch East Indian figures in a composition "Cock Fighters." These sculptured portraits are painstakingly modeled, for Miss Hoffman was making a permanent record of the appearance, costume, attitude, and sometimes occupation of models which typified their group. It was a strenuous job for she had to give full play to facts, grasp numerout qualifying though casual details, and at the same time endow the figures with vitality. The sculptor, free of the obligations entailed in such an undertaking, may omit some details, stress others, give free play to chosen features; he may go farther, magnifying, suppressing, distorting.

* * *

There are sculptures at Rye which show the artist in moments of freer expression. Her portrait of Pavlowa is one of deliberate simplicity. She pays the ballerina the compliment of visualizing her as a woman in meditation, and not merely as a virtuosa. The beauty comes from within without benefit of flourishing costume and ornamental jewels. The portrait of Ignace Paderewski is the last that was made of the Polish pianist and patriot. It was modeled with utmost senitiveness, conveying the stress and calm which lay upon his features. This is the first showing of the Paderewski head.

Miss Hoffman betrays yet another disposition as artist in "Vita Nuova," which is an inspirational, symbolical theme recalling Rodin's "Hand of God." We are reminded of the Frenchman also in the study for "Elemental Man," a seven-foot version of which was made for the New York World's Fair. The artist has had an opportunity to go from the particular to the general, to condense and fuse the traits of the many racial types in one summarizing man.

The drawings are roundly modeled and efficiently executed. In some the artist shows a predisposition towards line. Her love of line is notable also in her sculptures of dancers.

The aquarelles show the seeing eye, the obedient hand; they also reveal the artist at play. Miss Hoffman communicates to her pictures and sculptures her serious and frolicsome moods, her caprices and ideals. Underlying is evidence of a full life and a will to work purposefully.

Network Programs Returning

The Mid-Week Dialer

By the Radio Editor of The Christian Science Monitor

A number of network programs, including Eddie Cantor, Frank Morgan, Elmer Davis, and Major Bowes' Amateur Hour, are returning to the air in the current mid-week.

Features include a new youth defense organization debut headed by Gene Tunney; a visit to a bomb, mortar and shell-parts factory which once made cosmetics; a first-hand description of an Atlantic convoy; an address by Mrs. Roosevelt, and a 60-minute summary and analysis of the European war by NBC on its second anniversary.

Guest appearances by Burgess Meredith, Alice Marble, Maurice Evans, Alfred Lunt, Oscar Levant, and Edna May Oliver are scheduled.

Tonight

Defense features

United Youth for Defense, an organization headed by Gene Tunney, to make its première to the public and radio with program including talks by Burgess Meredith, Alice Marble, "Tex" McCrary, and Mr. Tunney; CBS-WEEI, 10:15.

Fulton Lewis, "Your Defense Reporter," to visit plant that once made cosmetics, now engaged in making bomb, mortar and shell parts; MBS-WAAB, 10:15.

Talk features

"Esteemed Grandparents," to introduce a number of well-known grandparents on the microphone for the benefit of Chinese war orphans; NBC-Blue-WBZ, 8.

Eight ranking tennis stars, now playing in the National Singles at Forest Hills, L. I., to pair into teams for Julia Sanderson and Frank Crumit's quiz period; NBC-Red-WNAC, 9.

Fletcher Pratt, New York newspaper man, to describe his experiences with an Atlantic convoy; Anthony Cascino, American of Italian parentage, to testify to benefits of American citizenship; "We the People"; CBS-WEEI, 9.

Wednesday

Feature programs

Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt to be heard from White House addressing delegates to the National Citizenship Education Program, meeting in Washington; NBC-Blue-WBZ, MBS-WAAB, 4.

"Two Years of War," NBC anniversary program to analyze the current situation, to feature the organization which NBC has developed to cover the war, and to take a turn through some military camps and defense manufacturing centers; NBC-Blue-WBZ, 10.

Premieres

"Kay Thompson Festival," popular musical and variety program, to replace "Mr. Meek" during network vacation; Kay to "emcee," sing and act; Bob Hannon to sing, with chorus; CBS-WEEI, 7:30.

Eddie Cantor to inaugurate new season with Maurice Evans, Shakespearean actor, special guest, in some comedic business with "Hamlet"; also regulars Dinah Shore, Harry Vonzell, Bert "Mad Russian" Gordon, and Edgar Fairchild and hs orchestra; NBC-Red-WNAC, 9.

Variety

Treasury Hour to offer Alfred Lunt in Arch Oboler story; Oscar Levant in a pianistic salute to George Gershwin; Ken Murray, comedian; Lanny Ross, tenor, as well as regulars Barry Wood, Ray Bloch Choir and Al Goodman's Orchestra; CBS-WEEI, 9.

Drama

"Nick and Nora Charles" bring a press agent to justice in a Hollywood story, "Ham, with Russian Dressing," in "Thin Man" series; NBC-Red-WNAC, 8.

"Mr. District Attorney" clears up a tennis match mystery in "The Case of the Cancelled Tournament"; NBC-Red-WNAC, 9:30.

Music

Kathryn Witwer, soprano, to sing "Dich Teure Halle," from Wagner's "Tannhäuser," and Tchaikovsky's "None But the Lonely Heart, in Chicago "Pageant of Melody"; Brahms' "Academic Festival" Overture, Saint-Saëns's "March of the Priestesses" and portions of Ravel's "Mother Goose" Suite, by Henry Weber's Orchestra; MBS-WAAB, 10:30.

Thursday

Premières:

Frank Morgan and his company of troupers, including "Baby Snooks" and "Daddy" and Meredith Willson's Orchestra, to inaugurate new season; Allan Jones, tenor, to be first guest; NBC-Red-WNC, 8.

Elmer Davis to return with his news commentaries, following first unbroken vacation in several years; CBS-WEEI, 8:55.

Major Edward Bowes to return with his "Original Amateur Hour"; CBS-WEEI, 9.

Pan American feature:

Bolivia to be next country to be honored in NBC's "Good Neighbors" series; Carlos Dorado, First Secretary of the Bolivian Embassy, to speak from Washington, D. C.; dramatization and music by H. Leopold Spitalny's Orchestra; NBC-Red-WNAC, 10:30.

Drama:

Story concerning blue silk umbrella which carried papers formally admitting California into the Union, to be aired in "Death Valley" series; CBS-WEEI, 8.

Variety

Edna May Oliver, character actress of screen, to make first of her monthly appearances on the Rudy Vallee-John Barrymore program; NBC-Red-WNAC, 10.

Music

Haydn's "London" Symphony to be principal work in Alfred Wallenstein's "Sinfonietta" program; MBS-WAAB, 9:30.

Defense feature

WEEI to originate program from the United States Coast Guard Air Station, Winter Harbor, Salem, Mass., for tenth in its series "In Your Defense"; 4:15.

Screen News

Ole Olsen and Chic Johnson have completed their co-starring roles in Universal's film version of their stage hit, "Hellzapoppin'," and left Hollywood for Boston, where they will start rehearsals for the comedy's 1942 footlight version, which will probably be titled "Olsen and Johnson's Crazy Show." The vehicle will open in Boston before starting its New York run.

* * *

"Jerrie Walters," who received screen credit as the author of "Small Town Deb," the Twentieth Century-Fox film which stars Jane Withers, has been identified as Miss Withers herself. She adopted the pseudonym to insure unbiased reading and criticism of her story, she says. She plans to continue writing, but will submit all future material under her own name.

Maurice Seymour

Betty Swanson

One of the "Quiz Kids" of the NBC-Blue Network. She shares with four male colleagues in the second "Quiz Kids" short, released this month.

Hollywood Bound

William Post, young New York actor, has been signed by Metro-Goldwyn-Mayer, and will leave for the West Coast about the middle of September. Currently playing in "My Sister Eileen," Post has appeared in a large number of Broadway plays, among them "Boyd's Shop," "Many Mansions," "Madame Capet," with Eva Le Gallienne; Maurice Evans' production of "Richard II," the Theater Guild productions of "Merry Wives of Windsor," and "Ah, Wilderness."

Coward Play for Wilbur

Noel Coward's farce, "Blithe Spirit," is to come to Boston for a fortnight at the Wilbur Theater beginning Oct. 13. There will be a third week on the road at a city, which is not yet specified, before the play goes into New York. Clifton Webb, Peggy Wood, Lenore Corbett, and Mildred Natwick head a cast to which Philip Tonge and Jacqueline Clark are the most recent additions.

* * *

"Two-Story House," Parker W. Fennelly's comedy melodrama which Brock Pemberton tried out at Gloucester earlier in the summer, is now in Washington for a week's engagement preliminary to opening in New York next Tuesday.

* * *

Nine of the 10 productions in New York offering matinee performances Labor Day reported sold out houses according to the Herald Tribune. At the Center, where "It Happens on Ice" is running, there were said to be 200 standees.

* * *

Gladys George and "The Distant City," according to report in New York, will play a three-day engagemeent at the Shubert Theater in New Haven, beginning next Monday. The play is scheduled to open in New York on the following Monday.

* * *

Katharine Cornell and Guthrie McClintic will celebrate their twentieth wedding anniversary in the theater. The actress-manager will open her 1941-42 season and a tour in "The Doctor's Dilemma" at the Forrest Theater in Philadelphia Monday evening, Sept. 8. Except for two alterations, the cast will be the same as it was when the Shaw comedy terminated its New York run. Gina Malo succeeds Margaret Curtis in the role of Minnie Tinwell and Gregory Peck replaces David Orrick, who has been called for army duty. The production will come to the Shubert Theater, Boston, for two weeks beginning Oct. 6.

Art Exhibitions

Boston Athenaeum, 10½ Beacon Street—Exhibition in the Art Room (second floor) of a selected group of reproductions illustrating the history of the Gallery. (Apply for admission card at the desk on entering.)

Doll and Richards, 140 Newbury Street—Miscellaneous exhibition of works by local artists.

Junior League Gallery, Zero Marlborough Street—Group show loaned by the Grace Horne Gallery. Through summer. Open daily, except Saturdays and Sundays, 12 to 6 p. m.

Robert C. Vose Galleries, 559 Boylston Street—Summer exhibition of XVIII century English portraits. XIX century English landscapes and rare early American furniture. Etchings by William Meyerowitz.

Children's Museum, 50 Burroughs Street, Jamaica Plain—Open to the public week days, 9 to 5 (except Mondays), Sundays, 2 to 5.

Isabella Stewart Gardner Museum—Open Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays, 10-4, music at 2:45. Sundays 1-4, music at 2; admission free. Children under eight not admitted. Closed on national holidays.

Fogg Museum of Art, Cambridge—Closed to the public until Sept. 15.

Museum of Fine Arts—Hours 9 to 5; Sundays, 2 to 6; closed Mondays. Chinese Buddhist paintings, through Sept. 17. French prints of the nineteenth century (Print Department), through the summer. The Museum in Education, a loan exhibition of educational material from museums throughout the country. Through Sept. 14. South American Silver. Bronze Baptismal Font, fifteenth century, North German; "Adoration of the Kings," marble relief—Hispano, Flemish, Mid-16th Century: New Accessions Gallery.

Exhibitions Outside Boston

Maine

Goose Rocks Beach: Water Color Gallery—Water colors by Eliot O'Hara. Through Sept. 15.

Portland: Sweat Memorial Art Museum—Portland Society of Art exhibits portraits by Willard Cummings and paintings by Karl Zerbe; also collection of old ship portraits. Through Sept. 16.

Massachusetts

Cohasset Harbor: Cohasset Art Galleries—Group exhibition of oils and water colors by Laura Mackay, Margaret Henrichsen and Ruth Mackay. General exhibit continues in lower gallery.

Gloucester: Gloucester Society of Artists, Eastern Point Road—Second annual exhibit of Creative Art of Today.

Hingham: The Print Corner—Exhibition of prints by living American graphic artists.

Lenox: Lenox Library — Sketches by Donald Greason of the Boston Symphony Orchestra Festival.

Marblehead: Marblehead Art Association, King Hooper Mansion Gallery—Annual exhibition for members and invited guests. Through Sept. 12.

Rockport: The Old Tavern, 12 Main Street—Twenty-first annual exhibition of paintings, sculpture and prints.

The Little Red Shop, 163A Granite Street, Pidgeon Cove—Paintings by Hirota; also collection of Oriental art objects.

Winchester: Winchester Public Library (Art Gallery)—Exhibition of Tempera paintings by Harold F. Lindergreen. Through September.

Rhode Island

Providence: Rhode Island School of Design — New installations of Museum Accessions.

Signed for Screen

Edward Small has signed Brian Donlevy, Ilona Massey, and Preston Foster to play the leading roles in his forthcoming production "Heliotrope Harry." The picture will go before the cameras immediately after the completion of "Twin Beds." The screen play is by Patterson McNutt and is based on the story, "Heliotrope," by Richard Washburn Child.

Warner Films In Production

Now in production at Warner Brothers' studios are:

"The Male Animal" — Henry Fonda, Priscilla Lane, Joan Leslie. Directed by Elliott Nugent.

"Wild Bill Hickok Rides"—Constance Bennett, Roland Drew, directed by Ray Enright.

"They Died With Their Boots On"—Errol Flynn, Olivia de Havilland, Alan Hale, Gene Lockhart, Walter Hampden, George Bancroft, Arthur Kennedy, Stanley Ridges, Spencer Charters, Anna Q. Nilsson, Charles Grapewin, Regis Toomey, John Litel, Minor Watson. Directed by Raoul Walsh.

"Kings Row"—Ann Sheridan, Ronald Reagan, Robert Cummings, Claude Rains, Kaaren Verne, Ernest Cossart, Maria Ouspenskaye, Charles Coburn, Judith Anderson, Harry Davenport, Ludwig Stossel, Nancy Coleman.

"All Through the Night"—Humphrey Bogart, Kaaren Verne, Conrad Veidt, Judith Anderson, Peter Lorre, Frank McHugh, Jane Darwell, Ludwig Stossel, Jean Ames, William Demarest, Al Eben, Phil Silvers, Barton McLane, Jackie C. Gleason.

"Bridges Built At Night"—Lloyd Nolan, Edward Brophy, Craig Stevens, Edward Ellis, Alexis Smith.

"The Man Who Came To Dinner"—Bette Davis, Ann Sheridan, Monty Wooley, Jimmy Durante, Reginald Gardiner, Richard Travis, Grant Mitchell, George Barbier, Laura Hope Crews, Elizabeth Frazer, Harry Lewis, Ruth Vivian.

"Captain of the Clouds"—(Technicolor) James Cagney, Dennis Morgan, Brenda Marshall, Alan Hale, George Tobias, Russell Ames, Reginald Gardiner, Clem Bevans, Ronald Drew, Byron Barr.

"The Black Widow"—Jane Wyman, Jeffrey Lynn, Edward Everett Horton, Herbert Anderson, Natalie Schaefer, Ivan Simpson, Willie Best, David Bruce.

STEEL PIER

THIS IS THE LAST WEEK

Daily sailings during this last week of season. 10 A. M. from Foster's Wharf, rot. 8 P. M. $2 daily, $2.50 Sunday. Sept. 7 (last sailing). Cape Cod S.S. Co., HUBbard 2650.

Entertainment Timetable

Theater

Shubert—
"Hold On To Your Hats," by Guy Bolton, Matt Brooks and Eddie Davis. Starring Al Jolson. 8:30. Matinees Wednesdays and Saturdays at 2:30.

Films in Boston

Exeter—
"Bachelor Daddy," Baby Sandy and Edward Everett Horton. 2:05, 5:05, 8:05.
"Shepherd of the Hills," Betty Field and John Wayne. 3:20, 6:20, 9:20.

Fenway—
"Dive Bomber," Errol Flynn and Fred MacMurray. 11:30 a. m., 2:45, 6, 9:15.
"Passage From Hong Kong," Lucille Fairbanks and Keith Douglas. 1:40, 5, 8:10.

Keith-Memorial—
"Scattergood Meets Broadway," Guy Kibbee. 9:45 a. m., 1:17, 4:46, 8:15.
"Citizen Kane," Orson Welles. 11:05 a. m., 2:34, 6:03, 9:32.

KENMORE—"The Penalty," Lionel Barrymore and Edward Arnold. 1:15, 4:50, 8:10.
"Love Crazy," William Powell and Myrna Loy. 2:55, 6:10, 9:40. "Peace by Hitler." 1, 4:30, 7:50.

Metropolitan—
"The Bride Wore Crutches," Lynne Roberts and Ted North. 10:10 a. m., 2:35, 3:15, 5:55, 8:35. "Aloma of the South Seas," Dorothy Lamour and Jon Hall. 11:10 a. m., 1:50, 4:25, 7:05, 9:45.

Modern—
"Barnacle Bill," Wallace Beery. 9:25 a. m., 12:25, 3:35, 6:45, 9:55. "Bad Men of Missouri," Dennis Morgan. 10:55 a. m., 2:05, 5:15, 8:25.

Orpheum—
"Dr. Jekyll and Mr. Hyde," Spencer Tracy and Ingrid Bergman. 11:05 a. m., 2:40, 6:20, 9:55. "Whistling in the Dark," Red Skelton. 9:40 a. m., 1:20, 4:55, 8.

Paramount—
"Dive Bomber," Errol Flynn and Fred MacMurray. 10:45 a. m., 2:15, 5:45, 9:15. "Passage from Hong Kong," Lucille Fairbanks and Keith Douglas. 9:35 a. m., 1:05, 4:35, 8:05.

R.K.O.-Boston—
"Private Nurse," Brenda Joyce and Jane Darwell. 10:45 a. m., 1:45, 4:45, 7:40, 10:20. "Stage Show: 12:15, 3:15, 6:10, 9:10.

Scollay—
"Barnacle Bill," Wallace Beery. 11:40 a. m., 2:55, 6:10, 9:25. "Bad Men of Missouri," Dennis Morgan. 10:25 a. m., 1:40, 4:55, 8:10.

South Station Theater—
"Travels—Canadian South West, Victoria and a State Reception in India." "Roller Skating." "Skinnay Ennis and Orchestra." "Hubby Cooks for the Boys," latest newsreels and other shorts.

State—
"Dr. Jekyll and Mr. Hyde," Spencer Tracy and Ingrid Bergman. 11:25 a. m., 2:45, 6:20, 9:50. "Whistling in the Dark," Red Skelton. 1:20, 4:55, 8:20.

Telepix—
"The Red Army." "Raymond Gram Swing." "Information Please?" "The Bowery." "Diving Thrills." "Comedy," Cartoon and 30-minute news digest.

Trans-Lux—
"Hurricane Smith." 9:30 a. m., 12, 2:30, 5, 7:30, 10. "The Lion Has Wings." 10:40 a. m., 1:15, 3:45, 6:15, 8:45.

Tremont —
"Breakfast for Two," Barbara Stanwyck and Herbert Marshall. 10:50 a. m., 2, 5:10, 8:20. "A Woman's Face," Joan Crawford and Melvyn Douglas. 9 a. m., 12:10, 3:20, 6:30, 9:40.

Uptown—
"Underground," Philip Doran, Jeffrey Lynn. 1:25, 4:45, 8:10. "Tom, Dick and Harry," Ginger Rogers and George Murphy. 3, 6:25, 9:50.

Films in Suburbs

ALLSTON—Capitol: "Bride Came C. O. D." Bette Davis. "Shepherd of the Hills." John Wayne. 1:45 and 8.

ARLINGTON—Capitol: "The Bride Came C. O. D." Bette Davis. "West Point Widow." Anne Shirley. 2 and 8.

Regent: "That Hamilton Woman." Vivien Leigh and Laurence Olivier. "Rookies on Parade." 2. Evenings 6:45-11.

BRAINTREE — Braintree: "A Woman's Face." Joan Crawford and Melvyn Douglas. "Sis Hopkins," Judy Canova. 1:45. Continuous from 6:45.

BRIGHTON—Egyptian: "Bride Came C. O. D." Bette Davis. "Singapore Woman," Brenda Marshall. 1:50 and 8.

BROOKLINE—Coolidge Corner: "Pygmalion." Leslie Howard. 4:15, 7:55. "Philadelphia Story." Katherine Hepburn. 2:15, 5:55, 9:40.

Brookline Village: "Nurse's Secret," Lee Patrick. 2, 5:03, 8:06. "The Bride Came C. O. D." Bette Davis. 3:31, 6:39, 9:37.

Cleveland Circle: "Kiss the Boys Good-Bye," Mary Martin and Don Ameche. "Underground," Jeffrey Lynn and Philip Dorn. 1:45 and 8.

CAMBRIDGE—Central Square: "They Met in Bombay," Clark Gable and Rosalind Russell. "For Beauty's Sake." Ned Sparks and Joan Davis. 2 and 8.

Harvard: "Out of the Fog," Ida Lupino and John Garfield. "Big Store," with the Marx Bros. 2 and 8.

University: "Tom, Dick and Harry." Ginger Rogers, George Murphy. 3, 6:20, 9:40. "Underground," Jeffrey Lynn. 1:30, 4:45, 8:05.

CHARLESTOWN — Thompson Square: "Bride Came C. O. D." Bette Davis. "Under Age." 2 and 8.

DORCHESTER—Dorchester "San Antonio Rose." Jane Frazee and Merry Macs. "The Gang's All Here," 2. Evenings 7-11.

Strand: "Tom, Dick and Harry." Ginger Rogers and George Murphy. 3:35, 9:35. "Underground." Jeffrey Lynn and Karen Verne. 1:54, 7:54.

EGLESTON SQUARE — Eglesion: "Moon Over Miami." Betty Grable and Don Ameche. "I'll Wait for You." V. Weidler and Bob Sterling. 1:45 and 7:45.

EVERETT—Capitol: "In the Navy." Abbott and Costello. 3:02, 7, 9:47. "Shadows on the Stairs." 1:54, 8:35.

Park: "Man Hunt." Walter Pidgeon and Joan Bennett. "Laddie," Tim Holt and Joan Carroll.

HINGHAM—New Loring Hall: "Rage in Heaven." Robert Montgomery. "A Very Young Lady." 1:50 and 7:45.

JAMAICA PLAIN — Jamaica: "Billy the Kid." Robert Taylor. "The Reluctant Dragon." 1:45 and 7:45.

LEXINGTON—Lexington: "One Night in Lisbon." Madeleine Carroll and Fred MacMurray. 2:30, 8:15. "Ellery Queen's Penthouse Mystery." 4:05, 9:50.

LYNN—Open-Air Theater: "That Night in Rio." C. Miranda, Alice Faye and Don Ameche. "Navy Spy," Continuous from dusk to midnight.

MALDEN — Granada: "Three Sons o' Guns." Wayne Morris. 1:50, 5, 8:10. "They Met in Bombay." Clark Gable and Rosalind Russell. 3:10, 6:20, 9:30.

Mystic: "Rage in Heaven." Robert Montgomery. 1:55, 8:25. "In the Navy," Abbott and Costello. 3:25, 6:50, 9:35.

Maplewood: "Cheers for Miss Bishop." Martha Scott and W. Gargan. "Poison Pen." 1:45 and 7:30.

Orpheum: "That Hamilton Woman." Vivien Leigh and Laurence Olivier. "Meet Boston Blackie." Chester Morris. 1:45. Continuous 7-11.

Strand: "Lady from Louisiana." John Wayne and Ona Munson. 1:55, 7:50. "Underground," Jeffrey Lynn. 3:35, 9:15.

MATTAPAN — Oriental: "Underground," Jeffrey Lynn. 1:45, 8. "Tom, Dick and Harry." Ginger Rogers and George Murphy. 3:38, 9:53.

MEDFORD—Fellsway: "Devil Dogs of the Air." James Cagney and Pat O'Brien. "Singapore Woman," Brenda Marshall. 1:30 and 7:30.

Medford: "Moon Over Miami." Don Ameche and Betty Grable. 2:55, 6:20, 9:20. "Nurse's Secret," Lee Patrick. 1:15, 4:35, 8:10.

MELROSE—Melrose: "Big Store," with the Marx Bros. "Affectionately Yours." 1:30 and 7:30.

NATICK—Colonial: "Manpower." Marlene Dietrich and Edward G. Robinson. 3:30, 9:20. "Three Sons o' Guns." 2, 8.

NEEDHAM—Needham: "Navy Blue and Gold." James Stewart. "Mata Hari," Greta Garbo and Ramon Navarro. 2 and 8.

NEWTON—Paramount: "Billy the Kid." "Shining Victory." James Stephenson. 2 and 8.

NORWOOD—Norwood: "My Life with Caroline." Ronald Colman and Anna Lee. "Underground," Jeffrey Lynn and Kaaren Verne.

QUINCY—Quincy: "Scattergood Pulls the Strings." Guy Kibbee. "Three Sons o' Guns."
Strand: "Kiss the Boys Goodbye." Don Ameche. "Shining Victory." James Stephenson.

REVERE—Boulevard: "They Met in Bombay." Clark Gable, Rosalind Russell. "Emergency Landing." Carol Hughes. 2 and 8.
Revere: "They Met in Bombay." Clark Gable and Rosalind Russell. "Emergency Landing." Carol Hughes. 2 and 8.

SOMERVILLE—Capitol and Ball Square: "Man Hunt." Walter Pidgeon and Joan Bennett. "Out of the Fog." Ida Lupino and John Garfield. 2 and 8.
Central: "A Woman's Face." Joan Crawford. "Washington Melodrama." Frank Morgan. 2 and 8.
Davis Square: "The Devil and Miss Jones." Jean Arthur. "Border Vigilantes." 2 and 7:45.
Strand: "Blood and Sand." Tyrone Power. "Rookies on Parade." 2 and 8.

SOUTH BOSTON—Broadway: "In the Navy." Abbott and Costello. "The Black Cat." 2 and 7:30.
Strand: "Billy the Kid." Robert Taylor and Brian Donlevy. "They Dare Not Love." George Brent. 2. Continuous from 5:30.

SOUTH WEYMOUTH—Cameo: "Caught in the Draft." Bob Hope and Dorothy Lamour. "There's Magic in Music." 1:45. Continuous from 6:45.

WAKEFIELD—Wakefield: "Bachelor Daddy," with Baby Sandy. 2:10, 8:10. "Man Hunt." Walter Pidgeon and Joan Bennett. 3:35, 9:28.

WALTHAM—Embassy: "Tom, Dick and Harry." Ginger Rogers. "Underground," Jeffrey Lynn. 2 and 8.

WATERTOWN—Coolidge: "Big Store," with the Marx Brothers. "They Dared Not Love." 1:45 and 7:45.
Watertown Square: "Meet John Doe." Gary Cooper and Barbara Stanwyck. "Rookies on Parade." Bob Crosby.

WAVERLEY—Strand: "One Night in Lisbon." Madeleine Carroll and Fred MacMurray. "A Very Young Lady." 2 and 7:45.

WELLESLEY HILLS — Community Playhouse: "Affectionately Yours." Merle Oberon, Rita Hayworth, and Dennis Morgan. "Murder Among Friends." John Hubbard. 2:15 and 7:45, daily, except Sundays.

WEST NEWTON—West Newton: "Navy Blue and Gold." James Stewart and Lionel Barrymore. "Mata Hari." Greta Garbo and Ramon Novarro. 1:30 and 7:45.

WEYMOUTH — Drive-In Theater: "This Thing Called Love." Rosaline Russell and Melvyn Douglas. "Girls Under 21." Bruce Cabot and Rochelle Hudson. Continuous from dusk to midnight.

WINCHESTER—Winchester: "One Night in Lisbon." Fred MacMurray and Madeleine Carroll. 4:03, 8:04. "There's Magic in Music." Allan Jones. 2:18, 6:30, 9:31.

AMUSEMENTS

BOSTON (MOVIES)

KEITH MEMORIAL
NOW AT OUR Popular Prices
ORSON WELLES
CITIZEN KANE
DOROTHY COMINGORE
RUTH WARRICK
CO-FEATURE
SCATTERGOOD MEETS BROADWAY
with GUY KIBBEE
ALWAYS A BETTER SHOW

LOEW'S STATE
KEN. 3666
THE BEST IN SCREEN ENTERTAINMENT
LIB 3491
and ORPHEUM

NOW! METROPOLITAN
Dorothy Lamour—Jon Hall
"ALOMA OF THE SOUTH SEAS"
in Technicolor
Plus "The Bride Wore Crutches"

EXETER
EXETER and EXETER STS. • KEN. 7063
Evs.-Sat.-Sun. 44c, 33c, 22c. Aft. 30c. Tax Inc.
BETTY FIELD • HARRY CAREY
"SHEPHERD OF THE HILLS"
In Technicolor — Plus: "BACHELOR DADDY"

CAMBRIDGE, MASS.

CAMBRIDGE SUMMER THEATRE
Brattle Hall—TRO 1465
★ NANCY CARROLL
in
"MR. & MRS. NORTH"
Evs. at 8:40—55c to $1.65—Mat. Wed.

BOSTON (STAGE)

SHUBERT • TONIGHT AT 8:30
MATINEE WED., $1.10 to $2.75
WORLD'S GREATEST ENTERTAINER
AL JOLSON
IN HIS NEW MUSICAL
"HOLD ON TO YOUR HATS"
Evs., $1.10-$3.30; Wed., Sat., Mats. $1.10-$2.75
Tax Inc.

PLYMOUTH • OPENS SEPT. 8
MAIL ORDERS NOW—SEATS THURS.
A GEORGE S. KAUFMAN production
"MR. BIG"
A New Comedy
by ARTHUR SHEEKMAN & MARGARET SHANE
Produced and Staged by MR. KAUFMAN
MYSTERY! COMEDY! THRILLS and LAUGHS!
Evs. $2.75-55c. Mats. Thurs.-Sat. $2.20-55c

NEW YORK (STAGE)

"A masterpiece." ATKINSON, N. Y. Times
"A highly prized playgoing experience."
J. B., The Christian Science Monitor
ETHEL BARRYMORE in
THE CORN IS GREEN
NATIONAL Theatre, 41st W. of Broadway. PE. 6-8220
Evgs. 8:40. $1.10 to $3.30. Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2:40
Moves to Royale Thea., W. 45 St.—Sept. 9

"A Perfect Comedy"
—BROOKS ATKINSON, N. Y. Times
LIFE WITH FATHER
with PERCY WARAM
MARGALO GILLMORE
EMPIRE THEA., B'way and 40 Street. Evgs. 8:40
Matinees Wed. and Sat. 2:40—Air Conditioned

"DRAMA AT ITS BEST"—Walter Winchell
HERMAN SHUMLIN presents
A New Play by LILLIAN HELLMAN
WATCH ON THE RHINE
LUCILE WATSON, PAUL LUKAS, MADY CHRISTIANS
MARTIN BECK Thea., 45 St., West of 8 Ave.
Evs., 8:40 Matinees Wed. and Sat. 2:40
Air-Conditioned • Mail Orders Filled

NEW YORK (MOVIES)

Henry FONDA • Joan BENNETT
WILD GEESE CALLING
ROXY 7th Ave. 50th St.
PLUS BIG STAGE SHOW

Complete List of Odd Lot and Inactive Issues on New York Stock Exchange Are Published Tuesdays and Fridays

Today's Closing Prices on the New York Stock Exchange

Associated Press Quotations

Today's sales (est.)	550,0
Previous day's sales	231,6
1941 volume to date	92,413,7
1940 volume to date	141,522,5

Stocks Gain Moderately In Quiet Market

NEW YORK, Sept. 2 (AP)—The path of least resistance continued on the recovery side of today's stock market.

Leaders tacked on gains of fractions to a point or so in a fairly active forenoon. Trend subsequently wavered in many cases and, near the final hour, dealings slowed appreciably. Transfers for the full proceedings were at the rate of about 550,000 shares.

Boardroom customers returned from their lengthy holiday a bit more bullish than otherwise, brokers said, although most were still somewhat skeptical over international affairs, taxes and governmental restrictions. The apparently stronger resistance of the Reds to the Nazi invasion was viewed as encouraging marketwise.

Among favored stocks, Consolidated Aircraft posted another new 1941 high, along with Boeing, Pan American Airways and Twentieth Century-Fox.

Up most of the time were U. S. Steel, Chrysler, General Motors, Glenn Martin, Anaconda, Westinghouse, Great Northern, Southern Pacific, Allied Chemical and Johns-Manville.

Laggards included Kennecott, Phelps Dodge, N. Y. Central, Dow Chemical, U. S. Rubber and Consolidated Edison.

Advancing in the curb were Singer Mfg., American Cyanamid "B," Bell Aircraft and Draper Corporation.

Corporate Bonds Up

Small advances predominated in the corporate bond market today. Many sections of the list, however, were untouched toward the close.

Traders regarded many Latin-American issues with favor and advances of more than a point were recorded for some dollar loans of Haiti, Cuba, Uruguay and Sao Paulo. Other sections of the foreign list generally exhibited weakness.

U. S. Governments attracted little attention. In over-the-counter dealings, the main market for the federals, prices were unchanged to small fractions higher.

Among corporates, Alleghany Corp., collateral trust issues were a feature, rising a major fraction at one time in continuation of the trend which developed last week on the report that sufficient assents had been received to make the indenture simplification plan effective.

Commodity Futures

Grains

At Principal Markets

	High	Low	Close	Prev. Close
Sep Wheat:				
Chicago	1.14⅛	1.13⅛	1.13¼	1.12⅝
Minneapolis	1.10¼	1.09⅜	1.09⅛	1.09
Kansas City	1.07⅝	1.07⅛	1.07⅜	1.07
Winnipeg (Oct)	.72½	.72⅛	.72¼	.72½
Dec Wheat:				
Chicago	1.18⅛	1.17½	1.17½	1.17⅛
Minneapolis	1.15¼	1.12½	1.12⅝	1.12⅛
Kansas City	1.11¼	1.10½	1.10⅝	1.10⅜
Winnipeg	.74⅛	.73⅞	.73¾	.74⅛
May Wheat:				
Chicago	1.23⅜	1.20¾	1.20¾	1.20⅛
Minneapolis	1.16½	1.15½	1.15½	1.15¼
Winnipeg	1.13⅜	1.13	1.13⅛	1.12⅞
Sep Corn:	.78⅜	.78	.78	.78⅜
Chicago				
Kansas City	.77⅞	.77⅛	.77⅛	.77⅜
Omaha			.70¾	.70½
Chicago				
Minneapolis	.82	.81⅞	.81½	.81⅝
Kansas City			.74⅜	.74⅛
Oats:				
Chicago new	.56⅞	.46⅜	.46¾	.46
Minneapolis	.42⅜	.41⅜	.42¼	.41⅝
Winnipeg Oct	.46¾	.46½	.46½	.46¾
Dec, Chicago:				
Sep new				
Dec	.69⅝	.68¾	.69⅛	.68⅝
May	.72⅝	.72¾	.73⅛	.72½
	.78⅜	.77½	.77⅞	.77⅛

Soybeans

At Chicago

	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev. Close
Oct old	1.62¼	1.65⅞	1.62¼	1.65	1.59¼
New	1.60⅜	1.64¾	1.60⅜	1.64⅝	1.58⅜
Dec	1.51⅞	1.56¼	1.51⅞	1.56	1.50⅝
May	1.66¾	1.70¼	1.66¾	1.69¾	1.64½

Lard

At Chicago

	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev. Close
	10.10	10.25	10.10	10.25	10.07
	10.42	10.52	10.42	10.47	10.35
	10.80	10.92	10.80	10.87	10.70
	11.00	11.10	11.00	11.07	10.85

Wool

	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev. Close
October					
December	93.6	93.6	93.6	94.9b	95.0
March	92.5	92.5	92.0	93.6	93.4
				92.0	92.3
	Tops				
October	127.2	127.5	127.2	127.2	127.0
December	125.0	125.8	125.0	125.3	124.4
March	123.3	124.0	122.8	122.8	122.4

Cotton

	Open	High	Low	Close	Sat. Close
October	17.12	17.29	17.12	17.21	17.00
December	17.28	17.50	17.26	17.39	17.17
January	17.43	17.48	17.43	17.46	17.24
March	17.51	17.50	17.48	17.48	17.26
May	17.62	17.82	17.60	17.58	17.41
July	17.55	17.67	17.65	17.66	17.48

Cottonseed Oil

	Open	High	Low	Close	Thurs. Close
Oct.					
Dec.	12.90	12.96	12.82	12.90	12.37
	12.66	12.92	12.66	12.86	12.27

Hides

	Open	High	Low	Close	Fri. Close
September	14.30	14.32	14.30	14.30	14.40
December	14.50	14.50	14.45	14.45	14.45

Cocoa

	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev. Close
September					
December	7.67	7.67	7.62	7.51b	7.45
b—Bid.				7.62	7.58

Sugar

	Open	High	Low	Close	Fri. Close
WldMayNo4	1.99½	2.04	1.98	2.04	1.91½

Black Pepper

	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev. Close
December	6.05	6.05	6.05	6.05	6.05

Chicago Mercantile Exchange

Butter

	Open	High	Low	Close	Fri. Close
*Nov.	36.30	36.20	35.85	35.85	35.10
*Dec.	36.20	36.20	35.90	35.90	36.10

Eggs

	Oper	High	Low	Close	Fri. Close
†Oct.	30.50	30.70	30.40	30.50	30.45
†Nov.	30.65	30.75	30.50	30.60	30.60
†Dec.	30.75	30.75	30.60	30.75	

* S. s. †R. s.

Quotations for cotton, cottonseed oil, hides, sugar reported by Merrill Lynch, Pierce, Fenner & Beane; for cocoa, pepper, wool by J. R. Bache & Co.; for eggs, butter by Ratjen & Flagg. All prices at N. Y. unless otherwise noted.

1941 High	1941 Low	Stocks & Div'ds in Dollars	Sales in 100s	High	Low	Close	Net Ch'ge
55¼	46	Abbott (1.60a)	1	55½	55½	55½	+ ⅜
51⅜	44	Acme Steel (4)	1	49½	49½	49½	A'g 29
7¾	5⅛	Adams Exp (.15)	13	7	7	7	
24¼	19½	Adam-Millis(1)	1	23	23	23	+1
15⅞	12	Addressog (1)	1	15⅜	15⅜	15⅜	+ ⅛
45	35⅜	Air Reduct (1a)	9	43⅜	42⅜	43	+ ⅛
⅜	⅜	Air-Way El Ap	1	⅜	⅜	⅜	
5	3¾	Alaska Jun (1½)	2	4¼	4¼	4¼	A'g 26
9½	5½	Alleghany Corp	12	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	
10⅝	6¾	Alleg pf xw	1	½	½	½	— ⅛
21½	15	Alleg pf $30 ww	1	9	9	9	— ⅛
25⅜	18¼	Alleghany pr pf	5	21⅜	21	21⅜	— ⅜
12¼	7¾	Alleg Lud (1½g)	4	24¼	23¾	24¼	+ ⅜
167½	114½	Allen Ind (1½g)	1	8	8	8	
13	10¼	Al Ch & Dye (6)	3	164	163½	164	
14¾	11¾	Allied Kid (1a)	1	13	13	13	+1½
8½	5¼	Allied M (¾g)	5	13½	13	13	A'g 28
84	71⅜	Allied Stores	6	8½	8	8⅛	+ ⅛
27	25⅜	Allied Str pf (5)	1	84	84	84	+ ⅛
21⅜	14½	Allis-Ch Mfg(1g	10	30¼	29⅞	30¼	+ ⅜
13⅜	11	Alpha Cem (¾g)	1	19⅜	19⅜	19⅜	— ⅛
18	10	Am Leather	2	1¼	1¼	1¼	A'g 28
63½	44	Amal Leath pf	1	17⅞	17⅞	17⅞	A'g 28
18⅞	14⅜	Amerada Cp (2)	2	58	58	58	
58½	40	Am Ag Ch (.60g)	1	19	18¾	19	+ ⅛
9¾	5½	Am Airlines (1e)	3	44⅜	43¾	44	+ ¼
8¼	5¼	Am Bk N (.20g)	2	5⅜	5⅜	5⅜	
39	29⅞	Am Bosch	2	6½	6¼	6¼	A'g 29
3	1	Am Br Sh (.90g)	1	35	34¾	34¾	
95¼	78½	Am Cable & R	9	28⅜	27½	27½	— ¼
185	171½	Am Can (4)	14	83½	82½	82¾	+ ¼
34¾	23	Am Can pf (7)	1	179½	179½	179½	A'g 16
79¼	56	Am Car&Fy(1g)	1	32⅜	31¾	32⅛	+ ⅛
23⅛	18⅛	Am C & F pf (7)	2	73	73	73	+1
115	107	Am Ch &C 1.20g	2	22	22	22	+ ⅛
121	98½	Am Ch&C pf (5)	1	108	108	108	A'g 26
83¾	61½	Am Chicle 4a)	4	110	109¾	110	+1¼
97⅜	85	Am Col'type(.60)	1	73¼	73½	73¼	A'g 27
19½	9½	Am Comm Al	14	97⅜	95⅜	95⅜	— ⅛
17⅛	11¼	Am Crys S (3¾g)	12	18⅞	18½	18¾	+ ⅜
6½	3¾	Am Encaus Til	1	11½	11½	11½	
1⅛	½	Am European	1	6¼	6	6	A'g 12
19½	11⅞	Am & For Pow	5	¾	¾	¾	
23⅞	14¾	Am FP $6 pf .90k	2	17½	17	17½	A'g 29
29⅛	21⅜	Am FP $7pf 1.05k	8	22½	22⅜	22½	+ ⅛
41⅛	23¼	Am & F P 2 pf	2	23¾	23¾	23¾	A'g 25
33½	27	Am-Haw SS (3g)	1	57	57	57	— ½
51¼	44¼	Am H & L pf (3)	2	33½	33	33½	A'g 29
17⅜	11¼	Am Home (2.40)	6	48¾	48	48¾	+ ⅛
53¾	20	Am Ice	7	17⅜	17⅛	17⅜	A'g 30
47¾	31⅜	Am Ice pf(1½e)	5	25¾	25	25½	A'g 29
13¼	10	Am Internat'l	1	3½	3½	3½	A'g 26
50	48	Am Inv Ill (1)	1	93¾	93¾	93¾	— ¼
17½	10¾	Am In Ill pf(2½)	2	66½	66	66	A'g 27
95¼	79	Am Locomotive	6	13½	13½	13½	— ⅛
133¾	101¼	Am Loco pf 5¼k	7	93¾	93½	93¾	+1¼
53⅜	21¼	Am M & F (.74g)	3	12½	12½	12½	
203⅜	15½	Am M & Metal	2	45⅜	45⅜	45⅜	
3¼	1	Am Metal (¾g)	11	21½	20	21½	+1½
46¾	30	Am Power & Lt	2	1¼	1¼	1¼	+ ⅛
39	25	AP&L $6 pf 5¼k	4	35	34½	35	+ ⅛
6	6	AP&L $5pf 43⅜k	4	31½	31¼	31½	+ ½
157⅛	117⅜	Am Rad&S(.45g)	25	6½	6⅜	6⅜	
1	⅜	Am R Mill(1.05g)	6	14⅞	14⅝	14⅝	
10¼	7¼	Am Saf R (¾g)	2	5⅜	5⅜	5⅜	A'g 30
158⅜	138½	Am Seating(1½g)	1	9½	9½	9½	A'g 28
54	37	Am Sm&R (1½g	9	43	42½	43	+1
28½	19	Am Sm&R pf(7)	1	153½	153½	153½	A'g 29
111½	95	Am Snuff (3a)	2	43	43	43	— ⅛
13½	10	Am Stl Fd(1¼g)	3	23¾	23¼	23¼	— ⅛
20⅜	13	Am Stores (1½g)	1	11¼	11¼	11¼	A'g 28
93	81	Am Stove (.90g)	1	11¼	11¼	11¼	A'g 25
19⅜	11¾	Am Sug R (1½g)	7	18⅞	18¾	18⅞	+ ⅛
168¾	148½	Am Sugar pf(7)	2	92½	92½	92½	
73½	62	Am Sum Tob (1)	*4	17½	17⅜	17½	— ¼
64½	62	Am T & T (9)	17	156⅜	155⅞	156⅜	+ ⅛
159	146½	Am Tobacco (5)	3	69¾	68¾	69¾	+ ⅞
7	4⅛	Am Tob B (5)	9	28⅜	27½	27½	— ¼
29⅛	26⅛	Am Tob pf (6)	1	15⅞	15⅞	15⅞	A'g 26
116¾	114⅛	Am Type Fdrs	3	6¼	6¼	6¼	— ⅛
7¼		Am Viscose ½g	16	26⅞	26⅜	26⅜	— ⅛
99⅛	82	Am Viscos pf (5)	2	113½	113½	113½	— ½
8⅝	5½	Am Water Wks	3	43⅜	43⅜	43⅜	
79¼	51	Am WW 1pf (6)	1	85½	85½	85½	A'g 20
8	5	Am Woolen	6	8¼	7⅝	8¼	+ ⅛
56¾	46⅛	Am Wool pf (7k)	14	80	79½	79⅞	+ ⅜
30	22⅛	Am Zinc L & S	2	6	6	6	— ⅛
16	11⅛	Am Zpr pf(3¾k)	1	55½	55½	55½	A'g 27
12½	9	Anaconda (1½g)	26	287⅛	283⅜	283⅜	— ⅜
2⅛	1	Anchor-H (.30g)	4	16⅛	15⅝	16⅛	+ ⅛
12	26	Andes Cop (¾g)	1	10¾	10¾	10¾	+ ⅛
112	109½	A P W Paper	1	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	A'g 26
5½		Arch-DM (1.35g)	3	32	32	32	
70	47½	Arm Del pf (7)	2	112	112	112	A'g 22
60	60	Armour Ill	12	4⅞	4¾	4¾	
24⅜	23	Arm Ill pr pf1½g	3	68	67¾	68	+ ½
6⅝	6⅛	Arm Ill pf	1	67	67	67	A'g 5
6¾	4¾	Armstrong 1¼g	4	28⅝	28½	28½	
1⅜	⅞	Arnold C (⅜g)	1	5	5	5	A'g 29
		Artloom (.52½g)	3	9⅝	9½	9⅝	
10⅛	5⅜	Assd Dry Goods	6	10	10	10	— ⅛
102½	87	Assd D 2 pf(14k)	1	86	86	86	A'g 18
51¾	23	Associates (2)	1	100	100	100	A'g 29
31⅜	18	Atch T&SF (1g)	11	23	23	23	A'g 30
70¼	60¼	Atch T&S Fpf(5)	11	28⅜	27¾	27¾	
28⅛	13½	Atl Coast Line	4	63⅞	63⅞	63⅞	A'g 29
31⅜	13½	Atl G&W Indies	2	29¼	29¼	29¼	— ¼
24¼	19½	Atl G&W pf 2½g	1	41	41	41	A'g 30
110¼	107	Atl Refining (1)	8	21⅞	21⅝	21⅞	+ ¼
71½	65	Atl Refin pf (4)	1	108⅜	108⅜	108⅜	A'g 27
50¼	47½	Atlas Corp (1½g)	2	6¾	6¾	6¾	
72¼	61	Atlas Cp pf (3)	2	49¼	49	49	A'g 29
9¼	6	Atlas Pow (2½g)	1	72	72	72	
27⅛	13½	Atlas Tack (.30g)	9	27⅛	26⅞	27⅛	A'g 26
2¼	2⅜	Austin Nichols	14	32¼	32	32¼	+ ⅛
		Aviation Corp					

B

19	12¼	Baldwin Loco ct	11	15⅞	15⅝	15⅝	+ ⅛
5⅝	3½	Balt & Ohio	19	5	4⅞	4⅞	+ ⅛
8¾	4⅜	Balt & Ohio pf	4	8	7¾	8	+ ⅛
6½		Bangor & Ar	1	7¼	7¼	7¼	— ⅜
10½	7	Barber As (15e)	4	8	7⅞	8	+ ⅛
9⅞	6½	Barker Br (¼g)	1	10¼	9⅞	10	
10½	7⅜	Barnsdall (.45g)	1	9¼	9¼	9¼	A'g 30
247⅞	183⅜	Bath Ir Wks ¾g	8	10⅜	10¼	10¼	— ⅛
313⅜	253¾	Bayuk Cig (1½)	4	20⅝	20⅜	20⅜	
27⅝	22	Beat Cream (1a)	1	26⅝	26⅜	26⅜	A'g 29
104½	103	Beat pf ww (5)	1	27	27	27	A'g 27
104	104	Beat C pf (5)	1	104½	104½	104½	Jul 3
126	108	Beat pf xw (5)	1	104½	104½	104½	Jul 3
8½	7¼	Beech-Nut (4a)	1	104	104	104	Feb 5
40	32⅜	Beld-Hem (.80)	1	117½	117½	117½	+2½
20⅞	13¾	Bendix Av (3g)	2	7⅝	7½	7⅝	+ ⅛
57	40	Benef Ind (.85g)	7	38⅞	38¼	38½	
24¾	26¾	Benef Ind pf 2½	2	158⅜	157½	158⅜	+ ⅛
69½	67½	Best & Co (1.60a)	1	84	84	84	A'g 28
131½	121½	Beth Steel (4½g)	1	31	30½	31	
117⅞	23¼	Beth S 7% pf (7)	12	70	69⅝	70	+ ⅛
23	16½	Bigelow S (3g)	1	122¾	122¾	122¾	— ⅛
10¼	6⅝	Black & Decker(2)	3	30½	30¼	30¼	A'g 28
18⅞	13½	Blaw-Knox 30g	4	23⅞	23½	23⅞	+ ⅜
20⅜	12⅜	Bliss & L (1½g)	1	8¼	8¼	8¼	— ⅜
35	25⅝	Boeing Airplane 260	1	1½	1½	1½	A'g 27
23⅝	17⅜	Bohn Al&Br (1g)	22	20⅞	20⅜	20⅜	+1¼
20½	18⅜	Bond Strs (1.60)	6	30½	30	30½	+ ½
23⅜	16	Borden Co (.90g)	2	23	22½	23	+ ⅛
31¼	7⅜	Borg-Warn .80g	19	20⅝	20½	20½	
30⅝	30	Boston & Maine	2	2¾	2¾	2¾	+ ⅛
4⅝	3¼	Bower Roll B(3)	1	31	31	31	A'g 28
12⅞	8¾	Brew Corp(.30g)	1	4	4	4	A'g 25
25⅜	18⅛	Bridgeport B ¾g	7	10¾	10½	10½	— ⅛
41	30	Briggs Mfg (1g)	6	20⅛	20	20	
44½	38	Briggs⅞St(2¼g)	1	30	30	30	A'g 29
23⅜	21	Bristol-M (2.40)	2	41½	41	41½	+1
6⅝	5¾	Bkly & Q Trans	2	23⅜	23⅜	23⅜	A'g 27
14½	10	Bkly-Man Tr	12	6½	6½	6½	
4¼	30	Bkly Un Gas	1	3¼	3¼	3¼	
23½	19½	Brown Shoe (2)	1	11⅞	11⅞	11⅞	A'g 28
12⅝	9	Bruns-Bal (1½g)	1	34¼	34¼	34¼	A'g 18
5¼	3½	Bucyrus-E (.65g)	4	20⅛	20⅛	20⅛	A'g 29
8½	5½	Budd Mfg	8	11⅜	10⅞	11⅜	+ ⅛
34¼	23¼	Budd Wheel .45g	1	7	7	7	
33¾	27¼	Bullard (1½g)	2	25⅞	25⅞	25⅞	+ ⅜
20⅞	15¾	Bulliova Wat (2a)	1	33	33	33	+ ⅞
56½	49	Burling (.95g)	1	19¼	19¼	19¼	+ ⅛
9¾	7⅝	Burling pf (2¾)	2	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	+ ⅛
3¾	2⅛	Burr Add (.45g)	1	56½	56½	56½	A'g 13
6⅞	4½	Bush Terminal	2	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	
23	19⅝	Butler Br (.30g)	1	3¼	3¼	3¼	
4⅜	3	But Bros pf(1½)	15	6¾	6½	6½	— ⅛
11¾	7½	ButteCop&Zinc	2	22	22	22	A'g 29
12	7½	Byers (AM) Co	6	3¾	3¾	3¾	
		Byron Jack(½g)	2	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝	
			4	10	10	10	

C

22¾	16¾	Calif Pack (1)	3	22⅞	22⅞	22⅞	+ ⅜
53	51	Calif P pf(2½)	2	51½	51	51½	A'g 12
1½	¾	Callahan Z-Lead	1	1	1	1	A'g 30
7¼	5½	Calumet&H(¾g)	1	6¾	6¾	6¾	— ⅛
14⅞	10¼	Campb Wy(.85g)	1	12¼	12¼	12¼	+ ⅜
16¼	10⅞	Canada Dry (.60)	6	16⅛	15⅞	15⅞	— ⅜
5¼	3⅜	Canadian Pacific	5	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	
39⅞	34	Cannon M2(1½g	2	36⅜	36⅛	36⅛	
3⅜	2½	Capital Ad A	2	2⅛	2	2	A'g 26
30½	22	Carpent Stl (2g)	1	28	28	28	A'g 27
50⅝	40	Car & Gen (.10)	4	79¾	78¾	79⅜	+ ⅛
20¾	18⅞	Case (JI) Co(3e)	4	20¾	20⅜	20⅜	+ ⅛
82	43	Caterpill Tr (2)	4	48⅜	48⅛	48⅜	+ ⅛
10⅞	7	Celanese (1g)	3	26½	26⅛	26⅛	+ ⅛
22¾	15½	Celotex Cp (1a)	3	8¾	8¾	8¾	— ⅛
3½	1½	Cent Aguir (1½)	1	18	18	18	+ ⅛
4¼	1¾	Cent Foundry	1	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	A'g 27
13½	4¼	Cent RR NJ	1	33	33	33	A'g 15
4	2¼	Cent Violetta S	15	12⅞	12¾	12¾	
34½	27	Century Rib M	2	4	4	4	A'g 5
53⅝	27⅞	Cerro de Pas(3g)	2	33	32¾	32¾	— ⅛
21¼	15¾	Cert-teed Prod	2	25⅝	25⅜	25⅜	+ ⅛
22	17½	Chain Belt (¾g)	2	17	17	17	+ ⅛
18	12½	Cham P&F(¾g)	2	22½	22½	22½	+ ⅛
44⅛	34¼	Checker Cab	1	13	13	13	A'g 28
102½	93½	Ches & Ohio (3)	6	38⅛	38	38	
27⅜	21¼	Ches & O pf (4)	1	100½	100½	100½	A'g 20
13¾	8⅞	Ches Corp	1	11¼	11¼	11¼	A'g 30
5¾	1⅜	Chi & E Ill	1	3¾	3¾	3¾	
		Chi & E Ill A	28	6	5⅝	6	+ ⅜

1941 High	1941 Low	Stocks & Div'ds in Dollars	Sales in 100s	High	Low	Close	Net Ch'ge
3	1⅛	Chi Great West	1	2¾	2¾	2¾	A'g 26
10⅝	3⅞	Chi Great W pf	26	9½	9½	9½	+ ⅛
8¼	5	Chi Mail O (¼e)	1	6½	6½	6½	— ⅛
19½	9½	Chi Pneu Tool 1g	7	18½	18¼	18½	
44½	37½	Chi P T cv pf (3)	2	41¾	41¾	41¾	+ ⅜
54	49	C P T pr pf(2½)	1	52½	52½	52½	A'g 28
⅜	⅛	Chi Rock Is & P	1	⅛	⅛	⅛	
⅜	⅛	C R I & P 6% pf	1	⅛	⅛	⅛	
9½	8½	C R I & P 7% pf	2	⅛	⅛	⅛	— ⅛
14¼	10¾	Chi Yel Cab (1)	3	9½	9	9	A'g 8
3	1⅛	Chickasha (¼g)	2	13½	13½	13½	+ ⅛
72⅛	55	Childs Co	6	3	2⅞	3	
10¾	8¾	Chrysler (4½g)	39	59½	58⅜	58⅝	+ ⅛
37⅜	24⅞	City I & F (.90g)	1	10¾	10¾	10¾	
40½	30¼	City Stores	1	3½	3½	3½	— ⅛
53¾	24½	Clark Equip 1½g	3	38½	38½	38½	+ ⅛
41½	26⅞	Clev Gr Br(.80g)	2	28½	28½	28½	+1⅛
28⅛	28⅛	Climax M (1.20)	1	173⅛	173⅛	173⅛	+ ¼
33⅞	25½	Clett Peab (2g)	4	40¾	40¾	40¾	+ ¼
17⅜	12½	Coca-Cola (2¼g)	3	38½	38½	38½	
44⅜	23½	Coca-Cola A (3)	5	61½	61½	61½	+1½
37¼	27½	Colgate-P (⅝a)	14	15¾	15	15¼	A'g 26
34⅜	28	El Paso NG(2.40)	2	34¼	34⅛	34¼	+ ⅛
33	26½	El Stor Bat (2)	2	34	34	34	A'g 30
47⅛	39½	Endi-Johns (3)	2	30	30	30	— ¼
80⅛	65	Eng Pub Service	1	45	45	45	— ⅛
83½	70	Eng PS $5 pf (5)	1	37⅞	37¾	37¾	+ ⅛
		EngPS5½pf(5½)	1	75½	75½	75½	A'g 29
2	1	Equit Off Bldg	1	79	79	79	A'g 29
10	7¾	Erie RR	2				
2	⅝	Erie RR pf	13	17⅞	17⅝	17⅞	A'g 30
7⅝	5½	Erie RR cf wi	9	9	9	9	— ⅛
2		Erie 2 pf	13	17⅞	17⅞	17⅞	A'g 30
37½	32	Erie RR pf A wi	14	6¼	6	6	— ⅛
39⅝	31½	Eureka V Clean	5	17⅞	17⅞	17⅞	A'g 30
89⅝	53½	Evans Products	1	3	3	3	
30¾	23½	Ex-Cell-O 1.95g	14	23¾	23¾	24¼	+ ⅜
		Exchange Buffet	2	27	26¾	27	+ ¼

F

45½	34	Fairb Mor (1½g)	2	40¼	40	40¼	+ ¼
24⅞	16½	Fajardo (1½g)	3	21½	21	21	— ⅜
13⅜	10	Fed Lt & T

Commerce and Finance

Priorities Seen Depriving Civilians of Steel for Some Time

Business and Industry

Food Supplies Seen Plentiful For 12 Months

WASHINGTON (AP)—An Agriculture Department inventory of the nation's food supplies—both on hand and now being grown or processed—indicated that with a few possible exceptions there should be plenty for the next 12 months.

Present stocks of most foodstuffs were said to be larger than a year ago and crop conditions were described as favorable for the production of supplies sufficient to last well into 1942.

Farm officials were concerned, however, over an adequate supply for the remainder of this year and next year for some particular foodstuffs for which there is an increased demand both in this country and in Great Britain.

These products include, the Department said, some types of dairy and poultry products, pork and lard, some classes of canned vegetables and some foods of lesser importance imported from far off areas.

Price Programs

Special price-supporting programs have been inaugurated by the Department in an effort to secure larger production of dairy, poultry and meat products and vegetables. These programs are not expected to reach their peak before next year.

The Department acknowledged that prices of many foods have risen sharply this year, despite the favorable supply outlook. It said the advances could be attributed largely to increased consumer buying resulting from defense re-employment and a larger export demand for many commodities not normally shipped abroad in large quantities.

The price rise has been consistent for all foods, except cereals and bakery products, which are somewhat lower than a year ago. The greatest increases have occurred for eggs, fats and oils, dairy products, sugar and meats.

The supply situation for major types of food for this year was outlined as follows:

Meats: The supply was estimated at 18,953,000,000 pounds of beef, veal, pork, mutton and lamb compared with 18,932,000,000 last year. The supplies of beef, mutton and lamb were larger but pork was smaller. All are expected to be larger in 1942.

Dairy: Production of milk, butter, cheese and evaporated milk in 1941 expected to be the largest on record. Supplies were estimated at 75,146,000,000 pounds compared with 70,703,000,000 last year. Butter is retailing 9.5 cents a pound and cheese 4.5 cents a pound higher than a year ago.

Poultry: Production of eggs expected to be three per cent larger than last year. Supplies estimated at 44,247,000,000 compared with 42,765,000,000 in 1940. Supplies of chickens estimated at 2,697,000,000 pounds compared with 2,395,000,000 last year.

Fats and oils: Supplies placed at 5,742,000,000 pounds compared with 5,679,000,000 last year. The Department said supplies might be larger except for the difficulty of securing edible oils from abroad.

Plenty of Wheat

Wheat: The supply is the largest in history. Last year's bumper crop and reserves from previous years are sufficient, the Department said to supply this country nearly two years.

Fruits: Production probably will be larger than last year and close to the record production of 1937. Larger than average crops of peaches, pears, grapes, cherries, plums and prunes are expected, but production of apricots is expected to be below average. Production of apples was estimated at 125,568,000 bushels compared with 114,391,000 last year. Orange production is expected to be about the same as last year.

Vegetables: Production of truck crops was forecast at about the same as last year. Supplies of canned vegetables were estimated at 3,900,000,000 pounds compared with 2,560,000,000 last year. A sharp increase in supplies of dry edible beans was indicated.

Sugar: Supply available for 1941 estimated at 7,770,000 tons compared with 6,897,000 last year. The Department said there should be no shortage if no serious shipping difficulties from off-shore points occur.

Steel Employment Reaches New Peak

By the Associated Press

New York

Employment in the steel industry reached a new peak of 648,000 as 10,000 additional employees went to work in July, the American Iron and Steel Institute said.

This compared with an average of 549,000 employees in July, 1940, and 638,000 last June. Pay rolls in the industry totalled $114,059,000 in July, compared with $82,215,000 in the like 1940 month and $110,504,000 in June, 1941.

Ship Act to Fix Shipping Priorities Beginning Sept. 25

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Ship Warrants Act to fix priorities for shipping in the interest of national defense will commence operating September 25.

The Maritime Commission, announcing this Thursday, thus followed up issuance of an executive order by President Roosevelt authorizing the warrants "in the interest of national defense, including the maintenance of essential supplies and services."

All ships which co-operate with the national defense program by following approved trade routes, by carrying cargoes vital to the defense program, and by charging reasonable rates, will be given warrants entitling them to preference in the use of shore facilities. Vessels with warrants will receive preference in loading, discharging, lighterage, storage of cargo, procurement of bunker fuel and coal, towing, and overhauling, drydocking, and repairing in ship yards.

Applications for warrants for vessels owned by United States citizens will be received through Maritime Commission district managers in New York, Norfolk, New Orleans and San Francisco. Owners of vessels operating on the Great Lakes will apply directly to Washington, as may owners of ships operating out of Baltimore. Applications also will be received by commission representatives in the Philippines and Hawaii.

Owners of foreign flag vessels using United States ports will apply to the commission's division of emergency shipping in Washington.

Steel Output Rises ½-Point To 96½ P. C.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CLEVELAND—Steel operations in the United States last week increased ½-point over the revised rate of the preceding week to 96½ per cent of mill capacity, according to the magazine Steel.

"Breaking precedent of many years," continues the report, "steelmaking units generally operated through Labor Day, although some finishing capacity was idle.

Priority Confusion

"Great confusion exists as to application of full priority on steel, which goes into effect today. Reclassification of orders to conform to the new situation is going forward as rapidly as possible, but is far from completed. It appears definitely that defense will absorb so much tonnage on high priorities that civilian consumers will have little chance to obtain shipments for some time.

"Some steelmakers, after study of the priority order and observation of its preliminary workings, believe it will clear the situation materially. They expect civilian supplies will be severely restricted for perhaps 60 days and after that be in better position than during the past few months, with more steel available for such use. Application of Form PD-73 is expected to ration steel more equitably than formerly.

"Many consumers have sent in orders without necessary forms attached and in other cases not fully executed. These orders must be sent back. Consumers covered far in advance have failed to file Form PD-73 and have been notified of the requirement.

"Mill difficulty varies with the proportion of defense business on books. Makers of special steels find distribution relatively easy as practically all their production goes to defense. Mills making a wide variety of common steel have heavy orders from customers in the H class and difficulty is being experienced in deciding how much of this tonnage can be released.

Must Get Priorities

"Consumers without defense or essential civilian business, who have been able to get by until now, face the necessity of obtaining prime contracts or subcontracts carrying priority. Probably considerable delay in switching to defense work will result in dislocation of labor, at least temporarily."

Production of automobiles continues at a high rate, 39,965 units being made last week, compared with 45,525 the preceding week, and 27,645 the corresponding week last year.

Revision of steelmaking figures by the American Iron and Steel Institute from 84,152,000 net tons, the base during first half, to 86,148,000 tons as of June 30, the base for second half, has had the effect of reducing the per sent of capacity operated about two points. Rates have been revised from the beginning of July to give effect to the new base.

Pacific Tuna Prices Hold High Level

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ASTORIA, Ore.—The battle between fish packing plants here to outbid one another for albacore tuna this year has, to all appearances, settled down to a point where a price will probably prevail for some time. After brisk bidding that left fishermen in a whirl trying to decide where to unload their catches, the market price on tuna reached $307.50 per ton and there remained for a week, something that has not happened since the 1941 run started.

Early in the season it was apparent that the agreed price of $90 per ton would not stand long. With a large California packer taking over a local tuna cannery on lease to eliminate the heavy expense of shipping fish to Southern California and opening the bidding for fish, the sky appeared the limit. Columbia River Packers accepted the competitive bid and raised it slightly, which rise was promtly countered with a new price.

This see-saw method of establishing a price lifted quotations daily until a short time ago the all-time high of $317.50 per ton was reached, only to slip back to $307.50, where it has remained. Fishermen are reaping a harvest at these prices, in spite of the fact that the run this season, to date, has not produced catches as large as last season.

Steel Shortage May Close Down Many Firms in West

SAN FRANCISCO (AP)—Inability to get steel for manufacture of civilian goods may force many long-established Pacific Coast firms out of business, Don Partridge, associate editor of the magazine Steel, said.

Priorities have turned the material over to defense producers.

Shortage of scrap threatened to crimp open-hearth operations. Yard stocks diminished rapidly as the inflow slackened.

Contract awards for shipbuilding for last week alone towered far over the entire bookings of plate steel in 1940 up to this date. Last week's plate orders totaled 73,026 tons on the coast, compared with 54,907 for the 7½ months last year. To date, plate steel orders this year ran up to 497,524 tons. Orders of other construction iron and steel items ran heavy last week, but were dwarfed by the plate steel contracts.

New Tax Bill Seen Raising Close to $4,500,000,000

WASHINGTON, Sept. 2 (AP)—As the Senate Finance Committee met for final action on the biggest tax bill in the republic's history, Chairman Walter George (D), of Georgia, said today that the measure might raise approximately $4,500,000,000 annually.

The Treasury has estimated that the measure would yield only $3,672,400,000, but Senator George told reporters that this figure was "necessarily conservative."

Senator George said that if his calculations of a $4,500,000,000 yield proved correct, federal revenues would approach $15,000,000,000 next year

Controversial Items

Although several controversial items may develop considerable Senate debate, Senator George appeared optimistic that the revenue measure would be approved by next Saturday night. He said that if the bill—carrying $456,400,000 more than the Treasury-estimated House total—were passed in substantially its present form there would be little difficulty in adjusting Senate changes when a joint conference committee considers the measure. Senator George said he hoped the conference group, composed of members of the Senate and House taxing committees, could begin its work a week from today.

Topping the list of Senate committee changes was an amendment to cut from $2,000 to $1,500 the income exemption for married persons and from $800 to $750 the exemption for single persons. The change would raise approximately $300,000,000 annually and would require 6,000,000 additional persons to file income tax returns.

Other controversial points were:

The provision eliminating the right of husbands and wives in the eight community property states—Louisiana, Texas, Arizona, New Mexico, California, Idaho, Washington and Nevada—to split incomes in filing their returns, a procedure which means lower taxes in many instances; and

The provision sharply increasing the excise levies on some manufactured articles.

Still another potential time consumer was the proposal by Senator Sheridan Downey (D), of California, to write into the tax measure a $30-a-month pension for persons over 60, starting in 1944. The committee refused to incorporate this in the bill, but Senator Downey threatens to raise it on the floor.

While there was little Senate disagreement with the idea that sharply increased taxes were necessary for the defense effort and the aid-to-Britain program, Senator Worth Clark (D), of Idaho, told reporters that the proposed revenue bill "not only will fail to solve our fiscal problem, but will pinch the middle and lower incomes unmercifully."

Living Costs Rise

"The cost of living is going up on the one hand," Senator Clark declared. "On the other, this huge increase in taxes will put the small man on a fixed income practically out of business. It will freeze the enormous fortunes which have been accumulated already, and it will make it almost impossible for the younger men of today ever to accumulate even moderate incomes.

"If the bill would solve the fiscal problem, then almost everybody in America would be in favor of it. But we have obligated ourselves for about $30,000,000,000 of spending during the next year. This bill doesn't even make a dent in that."

Senator Gerald Nye (R), of North Dakota, like Senator Clark, an opponent of Administration foreign policy, told reporters that while he thought the finance committee bill an improvement over that passed in the House, it should be made clear to taxpayers that "this is only the beginning of higher taxes if our present foreign policies are continued."

The Week in Wall Street

By Harold Fleming

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

New York

The stock market dwadled again last week, but in the usual small turn-over it managed to move up a bit. Incidentally this week is, according to the statisticians, one of the two "seasonally" high points of the stock market for the year. There was some strength in movie shares, despite the increased tax voted by the Senate finance, and coal shares were firm on prospects of substantial new business due to the fuel oil shortage.

A right smart advance was made by Consolidated Aircraft on announcement of the two for one split in the stock, and was followed by new 1941 highs for Boeing and Pan American Airways. Department store shares were up, presumably on the phenomenal increase in retail sales and the fact that the instalment credit curbs which go into effect this week do not yet apply to department store soft good sales.

American woollen was strong on a sharp prospective increase in earnings on a narrow equity capitalization, the woollen industry, like the rest of the textile industry, now being operated at capacity. The war news may have contributed slightly to the market rise, with the Nazis apparently approaching a winter deadlock in Russia, the Allies moving into Iran, and Japanese bonds going up on the apparent assumption that Japan is not prepared to take on the United States, Britain, Russia and China at the same time.

Priorities Unemployment

Setting up of the new SPAB in defense had little market effect. It seems chiefly aimed at helping out with the growing problem of heading off "priorities unemployment," but otherwise seems to amount to merely one more superimposed board, with a heavy New Deal weighting. Elevation of Donald M. Nelson was taken favorably here.

The business indices seem to be leveling off, as predicted recently by the Bureau of Agricultural Economics and other forecasting agencies. They should be lifted temporarily by the steel industry's passing up the usual Labor Day recess. How seriously U. S. Steel considers the "maintenance of membership" business is seen by the fact that Kearny represents a $35,000,000 investment, $500,000,000 of unfilled orders, and one of the most lucrative parts of its business.

No immediate effect on automobile sales is expected from the new instalment credit rules; but on the other hand, it seems likely that the final production curtailment this year will run considerably beyond the proposed 50 per cent, but will be substantially offset, so far as employment is concerned, by a boom in truck production and a rapid increase in tank manufacture.

There is talk now that the railroads will have no serious freight car shortage at this year's traffic peak, after all, due to the current leveling off of business and the holding back of crops.

Tight Situation in Sugar

Veto of the Fulmer bill to freeze Government cotton and wheat loan stocks only momentarily depressed these commodities; cotton came back promptly on news of serious boll weevil ravages and wheat on farmers' holding back of the crop; also because the veto had certain bullish implications, since the bill would have partly dismantled the quota limits on next year's wheat crop. The CCC can now sell 1,200,000 bales of its cotton by December 31 and another 1,500,000 bales by next May.

A tight situation is developing in sugar due to Cuban refusal to sell at the new ceiling of 3½ cents duty-paid. Refiners have raws on hand only to last to September 30. Other OPACS ceilings and rulings are having difficulty; its retail gasoline ceiling is being ignored, and its anti-speculation order last week for fats and oils was so amateurishly worded that the Board of Trade had to shut down futures trading in cottonseed oil and lard until it could find out what OPACS meant. A showdown impends in scrap steel as OPACS' ceilings have contributed to the growing shortage.

The Atlantic seaboard petroleum situation was somewhat clarified last week by testimony from Ralph Davies and from Maritime Commission Chairman, Admiral Land. It begins to look as though a year from now we shall have not only adequate pipe line facilities but also adequate tanker facilities; but the probability is that the new tankers will go into the gap in world shipping.

Tax Innovations Few

As passed by Senate finance, the tax bill has few innovations and few changes from the House bill. Forced savings and other innovations will go over till next year. The "joint returns" problem was apparently solved in such a way that wives' earned income can be reported separately but citizens of the "community property" states lost their peculiar privilege. Lowering of the personal income exemptions will only raise $50,000,000 from over 2,000,000 new taxpayers but take about five times that from present taxpayers. The radio people got the heavy tax on time sales taken off.

Excess reserves dropped below the $5,000,000 mark to the lowest since the end of 1939. There is no telling whether the Treasury will offer bonds for Sept. 15; it could easily get by without, as its working balance is high and it is taking in $700,000,000 a month from tax-anticipation notes, $350,000,000 from defense savings bonds and will take in $750,000,000 on Sept. 15 income taxes.

Auto Production Expected to Rise

DETROIT (AP)—Ward's Automotive Reports estimated that this week's production of cars and trucks in United States and Canadian plants totaled 39,965 units. This compared with 45,525 last week and 27,645 this week a year ago.

The survey said that next week's production would be reduced somewhat by the Labor Day holiday, but that a definite rise would develop thereafter.

Kennecott Earns $2.20

NEW YORK (AP)—The Kennecott Copper Corp. reported for the six months ended June 30 consolidated net profit of $23,785,672 after provision for taxes but before depletion. This was equal to $2.20 a share and compared with $24,787,364 or $2.29 a share in the first half of 1940.

Government's Labor Policy Hit by NAM

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Sept. 2—Describing government labor policies as "little short of chaotic," Walter D. Fuller, president of the National Association of Manufacturers, in a Labor Day letter to 8,000 members yesterday advocated overhauling of labor laws and their administration, promulgation of basic principles for employment relations of public agencies, imposition of reasonable obligation upon labor organizations and protection of the right to work for employees and rights of private ownership and management for employers.

The letter called special attention to the government seizure of the Federal Shipbuilding and Drydock Company at Kearny, N. J., on Aug. 23.

No Statesmanlike Solution

"The incident is important in any consideration of the immediate future of the American system of free enterprise and the American system of representative democracy," Mr. Fuller said.

"So long as the government permits such conditions as led to its taking over of the Federal Shipbuilding Plant, it is encouraging similar conditions with similar inevitable results throughout defense industries. If the forces which prefer the peculiar brand of totalitarianism which is based on government ownership and operation of all facilities of production can secure their ends by making arbitrary and unreasanable demands upon management, that can be quite as effective in destroying our system of free enterprise and representative government as could any other means.

The N. A. M. president held that government seizure aand operation of defense plants did not represent a permanent or statesmanlike solution of problems whose roots go much deeper.

Works Against Employer

"Every Federal labor statute today operates exclusively against the employer . . . ," Mr. Fuller charged. "Government labor policy is little short of chaotic. Numerous government agencies with varying authority, some created by Congress and others by Executive Order only, but with no basic governing principles and with little co-ordination, have their fingers in the most delicate of relationships—that between employers and their employees.

"Under such circumstances it is not suprising that more than 4,400,000 man-days of labor have been lost in defense work alone in the first seven months of 1941, and that industrial disputes are of growing volume and intensity.

"It is the duty of all citizens, including the manufacturers of the country, to co-operate to the fullest extent possible in the effort to build this nation's defense. But it is neither good citizenship nor industrial statesmanship to accept policies or recommendatons which would enslave labor and amount to an abdication of the functions and duties of private management."

Steel Users Facing Shortages by Oct. 1

CLEVELAND (AP)—Priority controls on steel are expected to filter down through distribution channels by Oct. 1 at the latest, so that virtually all steel users will feel the pinch by that time and many of them will be closed down for lack of raw materials, said Daily Metal Trade, adding:

"There is little expectation at present any appreciable amounts of steel will be available over the remainder of the year for non-defense use. As a result manufacturers who have been able to get along without defense business to date will be faced with an almost impossible supply problem and will be compelled to take on defense work if they are to keep their plants in operation."

General Aniline & Film

NEW YORK (AP)—General Aniline & Film Corp. reported consolidated net income for the first half of 1941 of $2,348,317, equal to $3.20 a common "A" share, compared with $1,492,197, or $2.03 per share, in the first six months of 1940. Federal tax provision, allowing for anticipated increases, was $2,750,625 for the 1941 period, compared with $419,995 in the first half of 1940.

WHEN AND WHERE TO DEPOSIT YOUR SAVINGS

In the Mutual Savings Banks of Massachusetts

Operated under strict Massachusetts Banking Laws. There are no stockholders. All dividends go to depositors. Interest begins on dates listed.

BANK BY MAIL

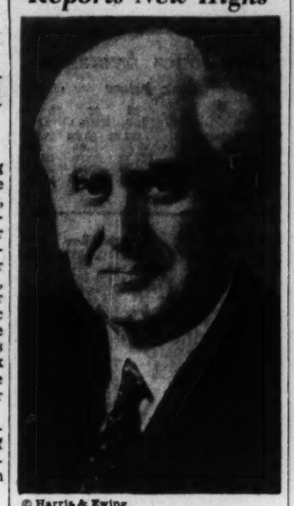
BOSTON, MASS.

Boston Penny Savings Bank	Sept. 10
Union Savings Bank	Sept. 10
Warren Institution for Savings	Sept. 10
East Boston Savings Bank	Sept. 15
Eliot Savings Bank	Sept. 15
Institution for Savings in Roxbury	Sept. 15
Wildey Savings Bank	Sept. 15
Charlestown Five Cents Sav. Bank	Sept. 17
Brighton Five Cents Savings Bank	Oct. 1
Franklin Savings Bank	Oct. 1
Massachusetts Savings Bank	Oct. 1

Other Massachusetts Savings Banks

Brookline Savings Bank	Sept. 10
Cambridgeport Savings Bank	Sept. 10
East Cambridge Savings Bank	Sept. 15
County Savings Bank, Chelsea	Sept. 20
Somerville Savings Bank	Oct. 1

Reports New Highs



© Harris & Ewing

Leo T. Crowley

Chairman of the Federal Deposit Insurance Corp.

Johns-Manville To Build Large Defense Plant

NEW YORK (AP)—Lewis H. Brown, president, announced that Johns-Manville Corp. has completed a contract with the War Department to proceed at once with the construction and operation of a $27,000,000 shell-loading plant, near Parsons, Kans.

"The plant," Mr. Brown said in a letter to stockholders, "will be known as the Kansas Ordnance Plant. It will cover 25 square miles, comprise about 400 buildings(75 miles of track and 10 miles of road, cost about $27,000,000 and employ 8,000 persons.

"When we were asked early in June to undertake this work, our natural reply was that it is entirely foreign to our experience. Our plants are already operating seven days a week, 24 hours a day and much of our production is for defense purposes. The relatively small fixed fee to be received for our services would mean little, after tax deductions, compared with grave responsibility. Patriotic duty was the only inducement.

"In order to keep these operations separate from our regular business, we have organized a subsidiary known as J-M Service Corporation. The cost of the work, including working capital, will be financed by the Government. Construction will probably require a year; operation thereafter will depend upon the wishes of the War Department."

Battey & Childs, and Consoer Townsend & Quinlan, both of Chicago, are the architect-engineers, and Peter Kiewit Sons's Co., Geo. W. Condon Co., both of Omaha, and Paschen Contractors Inc., Chicago, Construction contractors.

FDIC Banks Set Deposits, Loans Records

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON—Leo T. Crowley, Chairman of the Federal Deposit Insurance Corp., reports that as of the end of June, loans, discounts and deposits as reported by the 13,423 commercial banks insured with the FDIC established new high records.

Mr. Crowley's summary indicated that loans and discounts were $19,913,000,000 at the half-year mark, a gain of $2,899,000,000 or 17 per cent since June 29,1940.

Commercial and industrial loans, attributed in large measure to the impetus of the defense program, were principally responsible for the strong showing.

Deposits were $65,617,000,000, an increase of $7,191,000,000 or 12 per cent in the year.

A large item in the record deposits was the expansion in sums held for individuals, partnerships and corporations, and payable on demand, the total rising $5,432,000,000, or almost 19 per cent. Domestic banks' redepositing rose $1,039,000,000 or about 11 per cent.

Cash and funds due from banks reflected an increase of $1,134,000,000 or almost 5 per cent and amounted to $24,998,000,000 on June 30, this year. This represents, however, a recession of $1,292,000,000 or almost 5 per cent since the end of 1940.

Investments by the reporting banks in United States Government obligations and in securities guaranteed by the United States Government, increased $3,470,000,000, or almost 22 per cent in the year, and were $19,371,000,000 on June 30.

Holdings of the obligations of States and political subdivisions were $3,551,000,000, a gain of $68,000,000 or 2 per cent in the year. Other portfolio securities, exclusive of foreign obligations and of stock in the Federal Reserve Banks, continued to decline, being $3,039,000,000 at the end of June —a 2 per cent contraction in the year.

The banks had total assets of $72,984,000,000, at the middle of this year, an 11 per cent gain, or $7,395,000,000, over the mid-1940 figure. Specifically, this item was 34 per cent cash, reserves, and funds due from banks; 36 per cent in securities, and 27 per cent loans and discounts.

Capital accounts increased by $167,000,000 in the year, reflecting increases in surplus, undivided profits, and reserves. The total was $6,773,000,000, equal to 9.3 per cent of the book value of assets, against 10.1 per cent on June 29, last year.

Int'l Telephone Gains

NEW YORK (AP)—International Telephone & Telegraph Corp. reported its telephone operating subsidiaries in nine countries increased the number of telephones in service by 30,634 in the first seven month of 1941 compared with the like period in 1940.

New Railroad Cars on Coil Springs, Comfort and Safety at High Speeds

LOS ANGELES (The Special News Service)—Try to picture a railroad car suspended on coil springs which squiggle around like jelly.

What is the effect? Stability, comfort and safety — on present irregular roadbeds—at high speeds, says its builders.

Such a railroad coach is no longer a dream or something on the inventor's sketch board. Three such cars, built on this new method of spring suspension, are near completion.

W. E. Van Dorn, who had the idea originally six years ago, and Cortlandt Hill, who heads the company making the cars, explain their development this way:

Rides on Coils

The car is suspended above the center of gravity, whereas present coaches are suspended under the center of gravity. The car rides on 16 coil springs; others, on flat springs. This suspension causes the car to move with the passengers, not against them.

Mr. Hill, by the way, is the grandson of the late J. J. Hill, the railroad magnate, and he explains his interest is "partly sentiment, partly business."

When the Sante Fe takes the first car for trial runs, the other two cars, built for the Burlington and the Great Northern at an estimated cost of $85,000 each, will be completed. Other types of Hill-Van Dorn cars have been run thousands of miles.

Their first spring-hung train was called "The Screw-Ball Express." It operated in Southern California, on little used lines, for nearly two years. Their first two cars weighed 33,000 pounds each, but before the railroads would order cars they insisted the weight be increased.

Cars Lighter

Mr. Hill says it is uneconomical for railroad cars to weigh 100,000 pounds—too much to pull. He says experiments have shown that cars could weigh one third as much and still be safe. The railroads' demand, however, was not unreasonable, since a very light car could not be interchanged with present equipment.

The new cars weigh 93,000 pounds. They look like all others, except for oval windows. They are fully soundproofed, especially in the floors, because most of the noise in a train comes from the trucks.

Mr. Hill is not optimistic about the immediate future of his spring-suspended coaches.

"Few railroad cars will be built during the national emergency," he said, "and certainly no experimental cars like ours. We are convinced of the value of our cars, but it may take years to sell the railroads. And I shudder to think how long it will take to replace present equipment with our kind after everyone is convinced."

Ship Lines Delay Advance In U. S.-Hawaii Rates

WASHINGTON (AP)—Leon Henderson, price administrator, announced that the Matson Navigation Company and the Isthmian Steamship Company have postponed for 30 days the effective dates of proposed increases in freight rates between continental United States and Hawaii.

The increases originally were scheduled to become effective Sept. 1. The postponement, Mr. Henderson said, will afford opportunity for the consideration of the proposed rates and their effects on trnasportation of goods for national defense and civilian supply "in the light of present emergency conditions."

Int'l Traffic at Miami Airport at Peak for July

MIAMI, Fla. (AP)—Growing common interests of the Americas was reflected in a Pan American Airways report that its international traffic to and from Miami last month exceeded the total for any previous July.

During the month, 6,548 passengers arrived or departed on clippers and stratoclippers, an increase of 36.3 per cent over July, 1940, which had set a record for the month.

SEE THE WORLD in the Weekly Magazine Section of

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Leading Articles in the September 6 Issue

SUPERSTATE By Tracy Hollingsworth Lay

Mr. Lay discusses a post-war world in which one, or two, countries will emerge as the dominant force, and possible methods by which they may establish and maintain a position of world control.

COULD BLOCKADE STOP JAPAN? By William Henry Chamberlin

Former correspondent in the Far East sets forth the conditions that may arise in a possible Pacific blockade.

FUR COATS FOR $49.50 AND UP By Corrine Cummings

Information on the ins and outs of buying furs.

BASEBALL'S OCTOBER HEROES By Ed Rumill

In speculating on a candidate for the hero role for this year's World Series, our baseball specialist gives a round-up of past "big-game" boys who have won laurels in the October games.

MAKING LEGAL REFORM STICK By Nate White

In commemoration of the "integrated bar" of California, a rebirth of professional ethics and ideals, the 14th anniversary of which is being observed this month in Yosemite National Park, by members of the California Bar.

The Christian Science Publishing Society
One, Norway Street, Boston, Massachusetts

Please enter my subscription to The Christian Science Monitor, including the Weekly Magazine Section, as checked below, for which I enclose remittance.

One Year—$12.00 ☐ 6 Months—$6.00 ☐ 3 Months—$3.00 ☐ Saturday Issue Only, including the Weekly Magazine Section; 1 Year—$2.60 ☐ Special Offer—6 Saturday issues for 25c ☐

Name .....

Address .....

City and State .....

MS-94

Listed New York Bond and New York Curb Quotations

Federal, Foreign and Domestic Bond Quotations—Curb Market

Listed New York Bond and New York Curb Quotations

New York Bonds

Quotations to 2:00

United States Government Bonds

(Dollars and Thirty-seconds)

Treasury

Sales in $1,000	High	Low	2:00
1 3¼s 45-43	106.13	106.13	106.13
1 3¼s 49-44	107.15	107.15	107.15
5 3s 55-51	112.14	112.14	112.14
50 2⅞s 60-55	111.18	111.18	111.18
10 2½s 58-56	104.14	104.14	104.14

Home Owners Loan

3 3s 52-44	106.23	106.19	106.19

New York City Bond

6 3s 80	105⅞	105¾	105¾

Corporation Bonds

Sales in $1,000	High	Low	2:00
8 Alleghany cv 5s 44	92¼	92	92¼
5 Alleghany cv 5s 49	78	78	78
29 Alleghany 5s 50 st	66¼	65⅞	66¼
2 Am&For P 5s 2030	62½	62¼	62½
12 AmIGChem 5½s 49	102⅝	102⅜	102½
14 Am T&T 3½s 61	100	100	100
3 Am T&T 3¼s 66	108⅞	108⅝	108¾
18 Am T&T 3s 562wi	112⅛	112¼	112⅜
18 Ang C Nitra deb 67	32	32	32
1 Arm Del 4s 55	106	106	106
4 AT&SF 4s 95	110	110	110
4 AT&SF 4½s C-A 62	111	111	111
1 Atl&Cha AL 5s 44	101¼	101¼	101¼
10 AC Line 1st 4s 52	79⅝	79¼	79¼
2 AC Line ctf 4s 52	68¾	68⅝	68⅝
5 AC Line 4½s 64	63	62⅝	63
15 AC Line 5s 45	91	90¾	90⅞
1 Atl&Dan 2d 4s 48	32	32	32
13 B&O 95 st A	34¼	34⅛	34¼
4 B&O 95 st C	38	38	38
10 B&O 2000 st D	34	33¾	33¾
5 B&O 96 st F	34	33⅞	33⅞
67 B&O cv 60 st	32¼	32	32
2 B&O 4s 48	60½	60½	60½
5 B&OPLE&WV4s51st	51	51	51
4 B&O SW 50 st	43¼	44½	43¼
1 B&O TC 4s 59	49	49	49
5 Bell TPa 5s 60C	132⅞	132⅞	132⅞
9 Beth Stl 3½s 52	106¼	106¼	106¼
2 Beth Stl 3¼s 59	105½	105½	105½
2 Beth Stl 3s 60	103½	103½	103½
5 Boston&Me 4¼s 70	34¾	24½	24½
1 Boston&Me 4s 60	72	72	72
5 Bkly Edis 5s 66	109¾	109¾	109¾
8 Bkly Un Gas 6s 47	109¼	109¼	109¼
5 Bkly Un Gas 5s 50	94½	94½	94½
1 Buf R&P 57 st	39¾	39¾	39¾
1 Can Nat 5s 69 Jly	105	105	105
2 Can Pac 4½s 46	110	109¾	110
2 Can Pac 5s 54	84	84	84
2 Can Pac 4s perp	64¾	64¾	64¾
5 Celanese 3s 55	100¼	100¼	100¼
5 Cen of Ga 5½s 59	4¼	4¼	4¼
1 Cen of Ga 5s 59 C	4¼	4¼	4¼
2 Cen Pac 5s 60	53¾	53¾	53¾
2 Cen Pac 1st 4s 49	70½	70½	70½
12 Cen RR NJ 5s 87 reg	19½	19½	19½
11 Cen RR NJ 5s 87 reg	18¼	18¼	18¼
6 C&O 4½s 92	132⅝	132½	132½
2 Harlem Riv&P 4s 54	80	79⅞	79⅞
1 Housat OilTex 4½s 54	103⅝	103⅝	103⅝
6 Hudson Coal 5s 62A	39	38¾	39
10 Hudd&Man 5½ 5s 57	44¾	44¼	44½
45 Hudd&Man inc 5s 57	12⅛	11⅞	12
5 Ill Bell Tel 2¾s 81	103½	103½	103½
2 Ill Cen 4s 53	43	43	43
3 Ill Cen rfg 4s 55	43⅛	43⅛	43⅛
18 Ill Cen 4½s 66	45	44⅞	45
6 Ill Cen 5s 55	52	51¾	51¾
5 Ill Cent Ills 3½s 53	57¾	57¾	57¾
32 IC&CSL&NO 5s 63A	46¾	46	46
3 IC&CSL&NO 4½s 63	42	41⅞	42
1 Inspirat C Con 4s 52	101½	101½	101½
2 Int Cem Nor 6s 52	107¼	107¼	107¼
2 Int Gt Nor 1st 6s 52	18⅞	18⅝	18⅞
26 Int Hydro El cv 6s 44	34	33¾	33¾
10 Int Met Mar 6s 41	90¼	90¼	90¼
5 Int Paper 5s 55	105¾	104¾	104¾
2 Int Paper 5s 47	104⅝	104⅞	104⅞
22 Int T&T 4½s 52	42¾	42¾	42¾
58 Int T&T 5s 55	46	45¾	46
4 K CFt Mem 4s 36	46¾	46	46⅜
2 K C South 5s 50	71	71	71
1 Kentucky Cen 4s 87	110¼	110¼	110¼
25 Lac Gas 5½s 53	84½	83½	84½
25 Lac Gas 5½s 60 O	84	83	84
1 Lac Gas 5s 42	98	98	98
4 Lac Gas 5s 39	99½	99½	99½
2 Lautaro Nit inc '78	30¼	30¼	30½
2 Leh Val HTerm 5s '54	50½	50½	50½
1 Lehigh Val 5s 2003 st	37¼	37¼	37¼

Dow-Jones Averages

Stock Prices

	30 Ind.	20 Rails	15 Util.
Today's close*	128.20	30.23	18.76
Net change	-.50	-.04	-.03
Previous close	127.70	30.19	18.73
1941 high	133.59	30.88	20.65
1941 low	115.30	26.54	16.82

*Preliminary.

Sales in $1000	High	Low	2:00
3 Leh Val 4½s 2003 st	34⅛	33⅛	33⅞
10 Leh Val 4s 2003 st	32	31¾	32
2 Lion Oil cv 4½s '52	101½	101½	101½
1 Long Isl rfg 4s '49	94¼	94¼	94¼
2 Lorillard Co 7s '44	118	18	118
3 Louisia & Ark 5s '69	84¾	84½	84¾
24 LouisN 4½s 2003	96½	96¼	96½
1 LouisNSo 1st M 4s '52	87	87	87
5 Mich Con Gas 4s '63	107¼	107¼	107½
12 MSP&SSMar 5½s 49	1¼	1	1
7 MSP&SSM gtd 5s 38	12⅝	12⅜	12⅞
4 MSP&SSM cn 4s 38	12⅜	12¾	12¾
13 M-K-Tex 5s 62A	27⅞	27	27¼
5 M-K-Tex aj 5s 67	11	11	11
12 M-K-T 4½s 78	24	23¾	23¾
2 M-K-Tex 1st 4s 90	34	34	34
6 Mo Pac cv 5½s 49	1	1	1
18 Mo Pac 5s 77 F	27⅝	27½	27⅝
6 Mo Pac cn 4s 75	2⅜	2½	2½
5 MonongahelaRy 3¼s66	103¼	103¼	103¼
1 MonWPaPubSv4½s 60	109½	109½	109½
4 Mor & Essex 5s 55	42⅝	42½	42⅝
1 Mor & Essex 4½s 55	38	38	38
1 Mor&Essex 3½s 2000	42⅜	42⅜	42⅜
3 Nat Dairy 3¼s 60	105½	105¼	105½
1 Natl Supply 3¾s 54	105¾	105¾	105¾
1 N Eng RR 5s 45	58½	58½	58½
5 N O Pu Sv 5s 52A	106	106	106
1 N O Pu Sv 5s 55B	106¼	106¼	106¼
2 NO Tex&M 5s 35A	36	36	36
2 NO Tex&M5s 54B	41⅞	41⅞	41⅞
32 NYC rfg 5s 2013	59½	59	59⅜
41 NYC 4½s 2013 A	54½	54½	54½
7 NYC 3¾s 46	54½	54½	54½
1 NYC cv 3¾s 52	57½	57½	57½
2 NYC La Sh 3½s 98	61	61	61
1 NYChi&StL 4s 37	99½	99⅛	99½
10 NYChi&StL 4½s 78	62¼	62	62¼
3 NY Ch & StL 4s 46	94¼	94	94¼
16 N Y Connect 2½s 65	101⅜	101¼	101¼
1 NY Edis 3¼s 65	109¾	109¾	109¾
5 NYNH&H cv 6s 48	29½	29¼	29½
1 NYNH&H vlt 6s 40	46¾	46¾	46¾
8 NYNH&H 4s 56	26¼	26	26
1 NYO&W gen 4s 55	2	2	2
1 NY Tel 3¼s 67	110⅝	110⅜	110⅝
2 Niagara Sh cv 5½s 50	103¾	103¾	103¾
10 Norf Sou 5s 61 ct	26⅜	26¼	26⅜
10 Norf Sou 5s 61 rgn ct	26½	26⅛	26½
3 Nor Pac 6s 2047	64	64	64
10 Nor Pac 5s 2047 D	54¾	54¾	54¾
6 Nor Pac 4½s 2047	50	49½	49½
18 Nor Pac 4s 97	72¼	71⅞	71⅞
1 Nor Pac 3s 2047	42	42	42
1 Nor Sta Pow 3½s 67	108¼	108¼	108¼
4 Ohio Ed 4s 65	107¾	107⅜	107¾
2 Or-Wash RR&N 4s '61	107	107	107
7 Otis Steel 4½s '62A	32½	32½	32½
1 Pac Gas & El 3s '70	105⅜	105⅜	105⅜
2 Pac G&E 3¾s '61 Sept	108¼	108¼	108¼
1 Pac Mo 1st 4s '38	87½	87½	87½
1 Pac Pow & Lt 5s '55 ct	55	55	55
5 Para Pict cv 3½s '47	98¼	98⅛	98¼
2 Pen Oh&Det 4½s '77	104	104	104
33 Pen P&Lt 4½s '74	108	107½	108
2 Pen RR gen 4½s '65	105⅜	105⅜	105⅜
5 Pen RR gen 4½s '81	102⅜	102⅜	102⅜
3 Pen RR 4½s '84 E	102¾	102⅝	102¾
16 Pen RR 4s '48	112½	112½	112½
1 Pere Marq 4½s '80	64	64	64
5 Phil Elec 3½s '67	110½	110⅜	110⅜
2 Ph Read C&I cv 6s '49	64¾	64¾	64¾
2 PCC & St Ls 5s '70 A	110	110	110
3 Pitt Coke & Ir 4½s'52	104¼	104¼	104¼
5 Pittsburg W Va 4½s '58A	64½	63½	64
6 Pitt&W Va 4½s 59	64	63½	64
47 Pitt&WVa 4½s 60C	64½	63	64
2 Portl Gen E 4½s 60	88	88	88
2 Potomac El P 3½s 66	110¼	110	110
5 Repub Steel 5½s 54	105½	105½	105½
62 Repub Steel 4½s 61	104⅝	104¾	104⅝
3 Repub Steel 4½s 56	104¾	104¾	104¾
25 Richfield Oil 4s 52	105¼	105¼	105¼
11 Rio Gr W cv 4s 49	17½	17½	17½
6 Rl Ark&La 4½s 34	14	14	14
4 St J&G Isl 4s 47	109½	109½	109½
1 StLSF 5s B 50 ct	14⅝	14⅝	14⅝
1 StLSF 4½s B 78	15½	15½	15½
13 St LSF 4s 50 A	14¾	14¾	14¾
21 St LSF 4s 50 A ct	14	14	14
2 St LSW 5s 52	38¼	38¼	38¼
17 St LSW 1st 4s 89	75½	75	75½
1 St LSW 2nd 4s 89	58¾	58¾	58¾
1 SA&A Pass 4s 53	95	95	95
6 Seab A L cn 6s 45	9	8⅞	9
5 Sea A L 4s 45 ct	7¾	7¾	7¾
6 Sea A L 4s 50 st	14½	14½	14½
2 Sea Air Lines 5s	7½	7¾	7½
15 Sea-AllFla 6s 35 A ct	4¼	4¼	4¼
1 So Col Pow 6s 47	105¼	105¼	105¼
19 Sou Pac 4½s 68	52¼	51¾	52¼
51 Sou Pac 4½s 81	51⅞	51⅜	51⅝
36 So Pac 4½s 69	52	51¾	51¾
5 So Pac rfg 4s 55	64⅞	64½	64⅞
8 So Pac cv 4s 49	48½	48¼	48⅜
4 So Pac 3¾s 46	69½	69½	69½
4 So Pac 4½s Ore 77	52⅜	52½	52½
1 South Ry 6⅔s 56	85½	85½	85½
1 South Ry gen 6s 56	81	81	81
4 South Ry cn 5s 94	90¾	90¾	90¾
36 South Ry gen 4s 56	61½	61½	61½
3 Stand Oil NJ 3s 61	105¼	105⅛	105⅛
3 Stand Oil NJ 2¾s 53	105	105	105
2 Studebaker cv 6s 45	108⅛	108⅛	108⅛
1 Swift&Co 2¾s 61	103½	102½	102½
5 Tex Corp 3s 65	106¾	106½	106⅝
5 Tex Corp 3s 59	107	107	107
2 Tex&Pac 5s 77B	65¼	65	65¼
3 Tex&Pac 5s 80D	64⅞	64½	64⅞
40 Third Ave a 5s 60	16	15¾	15¾
1 Un Pac 3½s 80	106⅛	106⅛	106⅛
1 Utah L&Trac 5s 44	102⅝	102⅝	102⅝
1 Utah P & L 5s 44	102½	102½	102½
1 Va El & Pow 3½s 68	109¼	109¼	109¼
2 Va & SW cn 5s 58	73¾	73¾	73¾
5 Wabash rfg 5½s '75	20¼	20¼	20¼
71 Wabash 1st 5s 39	70¾	69¾	70¼
11 Wabash 2d 5s 39	28¼	28	28
12 Wabash 5s 80 D	19⅝	19⅛	19⅜
41 Wabash 5s 76 B	19½	19⅜	19⅜
3 Wabash 4½s 78C	18¾	18¾	18¾
3 WabashTol&Chi4½41	66½	66½	66½
1 Warner Bros 6s 48	96¾	96½	96⅝
3 Warren Bros 6s 41	77¼	76	77¼
3 West Pen P 3½s 66	110¼	110¼	110⅜
2 Westn Md 4s 52	90	89¾	90
17 Westn Pac 1st 5s 46	28	27¾	28
14 Western Un 5s 60	85¾	85½	85½
4 Wheel Stl 3½s 66	94¾	94¾	94¾

Quotations to 2:00

Foreign Bonds

Sales in $1000	High	Low	2:00
1 Argentine 4½s 48	90¼	90¼	90¼
15 Brazil 8s 41	23¼	23	23
4 Brazil 6½s 26-57	19½	19½	19½
1 Buen A 3s 84	39	39	39
7 Buen A 4½s Apr 76	55	55	55
14 Canada 5s 52	102¼	102⅛	102¼
2 Canada 4s 60	101	101	101
1 Canada 3s 68	89	89	89
1 Canada 3s 67	88¾	88⅝	88⅝
2 Chile Mtg Bk 6s 61	13⅜	13⅜	13⅜
2 Chile Mtg Bk 6s 62	14⅝	14⅝	14⅝
1 Chile 6s '61 Jan asd	14	14	14
1 Chile 6s '61 Sept asd	14	14	14
1 Chile 6s '63 asd	14	14	14
5 Colomb 3s '70	33⅛	33⅛	33⅛
5 Cuba 5½s 45	95	95	95
40 Cuba 4½s 77	67½	67½	67½
5 El Salvador 8s 48 ct	8½	9½	9½
7 Ger Govt 5½s 65	7¼	7¼	7¼
1 Ger Govt 7s 49 unst	6¼	6¼	6¼
6 Haiti 6s 52	60	59	60
1 Japan 5½s 54	56	56	56
10 Japan 5½s 65	46	46	46
2 Japan 5½s 65 wd	47	47	47
10 Mex 5s asd 45	6¾	6¾	6¾
9 Minas Ger 6½s 58	11½	11½	11½
5 Minas Ger 6½s 59	11½	11½	11½
3 Orient Dev 6s 53	39	39	39
15 Panama 3¼s 94A st	59¾	59	59¾
3 Paulista Ry 7s 42	86	86	86
1 Pernambuco 7s 47		10¼	10¼
11 Peru 7s 59		9¼	9¼
40 Peru 1st 6s 60		8¾	8¾
2 Poland 8s 50		8	8
3 Porto Aleg 8s 61		11¾	11¾
4 Porto Aleg 7½s 66		11¾	11¾
10 Sante Fe (Prov 4s '64		62¼	62
10 Sao Paulo St 7s '40		68	68
4 Tokyo El Lt 6s '53		38½	38½
16 Tokyo El Lt 6s '53 wd		39	38
16 Urug ai 3¾s 4s4½s'79		53	53

Bond sales (in dollars): Total today, 2,637,000; previous day, 2,397,600; week ago, 6,713,000; year ago, 4,940,700; two years ago, 59,248,000; Jan. 1 to date, 1,430,445,475; year ago, 1,028,480,775, two years ago, 1,155,035,525.

wd—With declaration; XIN—Ex-Interest; CT—Certificates.

Foreign Exchange Rates

12 noon, Sept. 2

	Europe† Today	Prev. Day	Parity
Sterling: Cables‡	$4.03¾	$4.03½	$4.03
Switz'l'd—franc	.2345	.2340	§
Italy—lira	.0526x	.0526x	.0526
Germany—mark	.4000x	.4000x	.4033
Sweden—krona	.2390	.2385	.4537
Greece—d'chma	.0068x	.0068	.0220
Spain—peseta	.0920	.0920	**.1468
Finland—finm'k	.0205x	.0205x	.0426
Hungary—pengo	.1977x	.1977x	.2961
Port'gal—escudo	.0401	.0401	.0748
Yugos'via—dinar	.0235x	.0235x	.0208
	South America		
Arg'tina—peso‡	.2370	.2385	.7187
Brazil—milreis‡	.0505	.0505	.2025
Chile—peso‡	.0350	.0350	.2060
Peru—sol‡	.1500	.1500	.4740
Uruguay—peso‡	.4550	.4550	.6583
	Far East		
Japan—yen	.2355x	.2356	.8440
India—rupee	.3032	.3032	.6180
Java—florin	.5329	.5329	.6806
Hong Kong—dol	.2531	.2535	*
Shanghai—dol	.0550	.0531	*
Sts Stlmnts—dol	.4751	.4751	.9613
Phil Islnds—peso	.4975	.4982	.5000
	Canada		
Canada—dollar	.8938	.8950	1.6931
	Mexico		
Mexico—peso	.2070x	.2070x	§

*Currency in China—cents per dollar for Hong Kong and Shanghai. †Quotations for the French, Belgian, Dutch, Norwegian, Danish, Polish, and Rumanian currencies are not available due to occupation by Germany. ‡Free market. §Parity changed; new value not yet determined. **Paper rate. **1929 average. ††Not quoted. xNominal.

Fats and Oils Trading

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Office of Price Administration said in a statement that there was nothing in its schedule of fats and oils "designed to prevent trading in futures contracts in fats and oils, including lard and cottonseed oil on any organized commodity exchange." The statement said that the limitation on deliveries against forward purchases did not apply to futures contracts.

Copper Mines Granted Subsidy

NEW YORK (AP)—Daily Metal Reporter, a trade paper, said three copper mines whose cost of production was above normal had been granted a Government subsidy of 1 cents a pound above the 12-cent ceiling price for refined copper. The Companies mentioned were Cooper Range Company, Isle Royal Copper Company, and the Quincy Mining Company, all of Houghton County, Mich.

Crown Zellerbach Corp

NEW YORK (AP)—Crown Zellerbach Corporation, newsprint makers, reported net profit for quarter ended July 31 of $2,251,726 or 70 cents a common share, compared with adjusted net of $2,244,316 or 61 cents a common share in the same period last year. Taxes in the latest period were estimated on the basis of the 1941 Federal Revenue Act, now pending.

Canal Freight at Peak

OTTAWA, Ont. (CP)—Freight tonnage through the Canadian and United States locks of the Sault Ste Marie Ont., canals surpassed all previous monthly records in July at 15,510,601 tons, the Dominion Bureau of Statistics reported. The July figure marked the first time tonnage has passed the 15,000,000 ton level and compared with 13,842,224 tons in July 1940.

Over-the-Counter Security Quotations

Over-the-counter quotations listed below are obtained from reliable sources in co-operation with the Boston Securities Traders' Association and should reflect fairly the actual market. It may be noted that where floating stock supply is small, prices occasionally are nominal. These quotations are obtained between 11:30 a. m. and 2:30 p. m., and may have been quoted higher or lower during the day.

Industrial Stocks

	Bid	Asked
Aetna-Standard Engineering	8	8¾
American Hardware Co	23½	26
American Manufacturing	24½	26½
American Manufac 5 pf z	0	84
American Wringer Co	5½	6¾
†Amoskeag Company	23¼	
†Amoskeag Company pf	73½	77
Appleton Company	25½	27½
Appleton Company 7 pf z	105	
Applied Arts Corp	2¼	4
Arlington Mills	40	43
Atlas Plywood Corp pf	24	26
Automobile Banking Corp A	2⅝	3¼
Automobile Banking $1.50 pf	15½	17½
Bausch & Lomb Optical Co.	27¾	29¾
Bausch & Lomb Optical Co pf	111	
Berkshire Fine Spinning	7	8¼
Berkshire Fine Spin $5 pf	68	71
*Bird & Son Inc 5 pf	101½	
Boston Wharf Company	13¾	16½
Boston Woven Hose & Rub	28¾	31½
Botany Worsted Mills pf	4	4¾
Brinks Inc	78	
Campbell A S Co Inc	4¾	5½
Central Railway Signal A	3½	
Chapman Valve Manufac	36¾	39¾
Collyer Insulated Wire Co	13	15
Dewey & Almy Chemical Co	26½	29½
Dewey & Almy Chem 8 pf	106	
Domestic Finance Corp pf	26½	29¾
*Draper Corporation	69	73
Dwight Manufacturing Co	13½	15½
Eastern Corporation	5¾	6¾
Eastern Corporation pf	16¼	18¼
Exolon Co	11¼	14¼
Family Loan Society Inc	15	17
Family Loan Society pf A	24	27
Franklin Process	31	34
Fruit of the Loom	8¾	10¾
General Fire Extinguisher	25¼	28¼
General Machinery	29¼	31¼
Giddings & Lewis Mach Tool	12½	14½
Goodall Worsted Company	18	22
Graton & Knight Co	8	9½
Graton & Knight Co pr pf	23	28
Great Northern Paper Co	39½	41¾
Greenfield Tap & Die 16 pf	60	65
Greenfield Tool 50 cv pf	43¼	45¾
Harrington & Richardson	4¾	5⅝
Heywood-Wakefield Co	8¾	10¾
Heywood Wakefield Co pf B	12¼	14½
Hilton-Davis Chemical Co	18	21¼
Hilton-Davis Chemical Co pf	25	28
Hooker Electro Chem	20¼	22¼
Hygrade Sylvania Corp	39½	41¾
Hygrade Sylvania Corp(pf	45¾	47¾
Keith eGorge E Co	7	9
Kendall Company	9¼	11¼
Kennedy's Inc pf	16¾	18¾
King-Seeley Corp	4	5
Landers Frary & Clark	21	24
Lawrence Portland Cement	16½	18½
Lincoln Stores Inc	22¼	24¼
Lincoln Stores pf	187½	
Ludlow Mfg Associates	105	110
Marathon Paper Mills	32½	34½
Marlin-Rockwell Corp	54½	57½
Merrick & Co	30½	33½
Merrimack Manufacturing	25½	27½
Merrimack Manufacturing pf	83	87
Mid-West Refineries Co	2.85	3.35
Millers Falls Company	9	11
Missouri-Kansas Pape Line	1¾	2¼
Nashawena Mills	12¾	14¾
Nashua Gummed & C Paper	65	70
Nashua Manufacturing Co	9½	11½
Nashua Manufac Co 1st pf	50½	55½
Nashua Manufac Co 2d pf	11½	13½
National Chemical & Mfg	7½	9¼
National Shirt Shops	4¾	5¾
Naumkeag Steam Cotton	40	43½
Newmarket Manufac Co	41	44
Nicholson File Company	33¼	36¼
Nonquitt Mills	28	32
Norma-Hoffmance	14½	16½
Parker Appliance	11¼	14¼
Plymouth Cordage Company	15	17
Quincy Mkt Cold Stor & W	14	17
Quincy Mkt S S & W 5 pf	50	
Quissett Mill	32	
Remington Arms Co Inc	4½	5½
Saco Lowell Shops Inc	16½	18½
Saco Lowell Shops Inc pf A	16½	21½
Sagamore Manufacturing Co	40	44
Sanford Mills	22	25
Submarine Signal Co	28½	31½
Tampax Inc	3¾	4¾
Triumph Explosive Inc	5¾	7¾
Union Premier Food Strs pf	42	43
United Elastic Corp	8½	9¾
U S Envelope Company	45¾	50¾
U S Envelope Co 7pf	106	111
Valley Mould & Iron Corp	39	42
WJR Radio Station Detroit	26	29
Waltham Watch Co 6 pf	19½	
Waltham Watch Co 7 pf	90	
Wamsutta Mills Inc	14	16
Warner & Swasey Co	20½	22½
Western Real Est Trustees	33	
Wyatt Manufacturing	35¼	38¼

*Ex-dividend.
† Not qualified for sale in Massachusetts.

Public Utility Stocks

	Bid	Asked
Alabama Power $7 pf	106½	109½
Arkansas Power & Light $7 pf	90	93
Birmingham Electric $7 pf	91½	95½
Blackstone V G&E 6 pf	113	
Buffalo Niagara & El 6 pf	17	19
Cen Illinois Public S $6 pf	83	86
Derby Gas & Elec 7 pf	85½	89½
Florida Power & Lt 7 pf	106½	109½
General Water G&E $3 pf	40½	43½
Interstate Natural Gas	20¼	23¼
Jamaica Water Supply	26½	29½
Jamaica Wat Supply $5 pf A	85½	89½
Jersey Central Power 7 pf	105	109
Kansas P&L $4½ pf	101½	104½
Lake Sup Dist Pwr 5 pf	100½	103½
New Orleans Pub S $7 pf	111¼	114½
New Rochelle Wat pf	99	102½
No States Power Co A pf	111½	114½
No States Power Del 6 pf	63	67
No States Power Del 7 pf	69	73
Ohio Power 4½ pf	111¾	114¾
Ohio Pub Serv 6 pf	108	111
Ohio Pub Serv 7 pf	113½	116½
Pac Power & Lt 7 pf	84	88
Penn Power & Light $7 pf	105	108
Public Electric Lt pf	83	87
Public Service Okla 5 pf	104¼	106½
Rochester Gas & El 5 pf	96	98
Rochester Gas & El 6 pf	104	107
San Diego Gas & Electric	14½	15⅜
Savannah Elec & Power 6 pf	98	100
Sierra Pacific Power Co	20	22
Sierra Pacific Power 6 pf	114½	
Tampa Electric Co	20½	22
Texas Electric Serv 6 pf	100	104
Texas Power & Light 6 pf	101	105
Washington Ry & Elec units	14⅜	15⅞

N. E. Utility Stock

	Bid	Asked
Bangor Hydro-Electric	21½	23¾
do 6 pf	112	
do 7 pf	140	144
Beverly Gas & Electric	81½	85½
Brockton Gas Light	4½	5½
Central Maine Power 6 pf	99	103
do 7 pf	108½	112½
Cent Vermont Pub Serv 6 pf	103	
Conn Light & Power	42	44½
Cumb County Pwr & Light 6 pf	113	116
Eastern Utilities Asso	22	24
do conv	2½	3¼
Fall River Gas Works	18½	23½
Fitchburg Gas & Electric	38¼	42¼
Green Mountain Power pf	67	71
Hartford Electric Light	56½	59½
Haverhill Electric	37½	41½
Haverhill Gas Light	9½	11½
Holyoke Wate Power	14½	16¼
Lawrence Gas & Electric	38	42
Lowell Electric Light	44	48
Lwnn Gas & Electric	77	82
Mass Power & Light pf	18	17
Mass Utilities Assoc pf	26½	28⅜
Merrimack Valley Gas pf	55½	57½
N E Gas & Electric $5.50 pf	15½	17⅝
N E Power Assn 6 pf	33½	36½
N E Public Serv $7 pr ln	70	74
do $6 pr ln	66¼	70½
do $7

President's Wife Hears Debate on War and No War

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

AMENIA, N. Y., Sept. 2—Harlem Valley farmers observed the Labor Day week end with a town meeting on the war issue here Saturday night, debated by Representative Hamilton Fish (R) of New York, isolationist campaigner, and Lewis Mumford, interventionist spokesman. The overflow audience in Amenia High School included Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt and Mrs. Henry Morgenthau, Jr., who motored over from Hyde Park on the Hudson rim of Mrs. Fish's Dutchess County constituency, and was representative of a section that voted against his reelection for a twelfth term last year.

A local newspaper advertisement, in which Amenia citizens were signatory to the statement that "we must let the President know in advance that we will back him if he recommends to Congress a declaration of war" was the basis of the debate. Mr. Fish brought to it his anti-war contention that United States entry into the conflict would mean a decade of fighting with unrequited sacrifices, and Mr. Mumford the view that we should declare war now to block Fifth-Column penetration for which "the Wheelbergs and the Flynn-Fish have found a useful formula."

Declaring that 85 per cent of the people were against American intervention, although for continuing aid to Britain, Mr. Fish asserted that a war in which American lives would have to be sacrificed "to China, Africa and Egypt to bring the Four Freedoms to Soviet Russia, where it never has been known, is not our war." A small group of Communists, refugees, international bankers, society people and interventionist newspapers were trying to "push" the United States "into a war we did not start and having nothing to do with," he continued.

Mr. Mumford, assigned to the debate from his near-by farm as a speaker for the Committee to Defend America, warned that Hitler could not be beaten decisively without United States aid, and that "there is no use in beating him unless we do it decisively."

"Hitler," he said, "is afraid that the United States will declare war and . . . arouse the people of Europe before he can consolidate his ill-gotten gains.

"If, because of our cowardice and irresolution today, Hitler should be able to conquer Russia and Britain, our turn would came next. The Nazis would not have to send an army across the seas. . . . With the aid of the American Quislings and Lavals, they would undermine our will to fight, promote confusion, weaken our Army, blackmail us into a policy of appeasement and, when corruption and treachery had done their work, they would walk in. This is not a mere prediction; the process has already started. . . .

"The real question for the American people is: Have we the moral courage, the intelligence, to accept our own burden of responsibility and active military and political leadership?"

Division Chiefs

Drawn for THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR © Harris & Ewing

William L. Batt

(Above) Head of materials division in reorganized Office of Production Management in the United States, and

Douglas Mackeachie

(Below) Head of purchasing division under new OPM set-up.

Defense Board Seeks Ways To Speed American Efforts

Continued from Page 1

strue as clear warning that the Government does not intend to accede to Japanese protests against the shipment of American aid across the Pacific to Russia.

3. He spoke with unusual candor and realism in warning "those who think that Hitler has been blocked and halted." That, he said, was a dangerous assumption and it was the President's convistion that now is the time to strike "with redoubled force."

Firm Behind Allies

As far as the position of the President can commit the country—and it can commit the country very far, indeed—Mr. Roosevelt declared more forcibly and finally than ever before that the United States is determined to stand on the side of the Allies until full victory "to end for all time the menace of world conquest." He was confident that he spoke the conscience and the determination of the whole Nation when he said that "we shall do everything in our power to crush Hitler and his Nazi forces."

5. He rejected unreservedly any talk of appeasement, any negotiations in behalf of appeasement, any thought of any peace "founded on a compromise with evil itself."

Addressing himself directly to the "few appeasers and Nazi sympathizers" who say that Hitler cannot be defeated, the President said:

"They even ask me to negotiate with Hitler—to pray for crumbs from his victorious table. They do, in fact, ask me to become the modern Benedict Arnold and betray all I hold dear—my devotion to our freedom—to our churches—to our country. This course I have rejected—I reject it again."

Demands One-Man Control

In both his annual Labor Day statement and in his radio address Sunday—an address which was retransmitted to every people whose government permits them to listen—President Roosevelt emphasized labor's great stake in the defeat of Naziism and called upon labor and industry to make whatever common sacrifice is needed to produce the weapons with which to bring about this defeat.

It seems evident in Washington that the President's defense administration is better organized and better equipped to perform its vital task than heretofore, but the creation of SPAB, the super priorities and planning agency, has by no means stilled the demand for decisive one-man control and fewer boards and committees.

Senator Harry F. Byrd (D) of Virginia, a supporter of the Administration's policy is but a critic of many of its methods of executing it, is calling for further reorganization.

The new Supply Priorities and Allocations Board, he declared in a Nationwide radiocast, serves a useful purpose but the need is for "a procurement director for all military supplies with the power to act.

"One man, the ablest citizen in America," he declared, "can do a better job in executive management than a seven-man board superimposed on other boards."

Quick Action Forecast

Important decisions expanding the scope and tempo of defense production are expected to be quickly forthcoming under the impetus of the SPAB and the key to these decisions is the President's phrase in his Labor Day address that the Government is determined to commandeer the "entire" productive capacity of the country in behalf of the war effort.

The elevation of Donald Nelson, former Sears Roebuck & Company Vice-President, to the key post of Executive Director of SPAB brings to the fore one of the most forceful and driving industrialists in the defense setup and it is expected that Mr. Nelson, while not officially a member of the new Board, will exercise strong influence upon its work. All along the line the reorganization has the effect of elevating the men who have been clearest in realizing that "business as usual" will not win the war.

Mr. Roosevelt took the occasion of his Labor Day statement to make an earnest appeal for the fullest co-operation of labor in defense production.

"This Labor Day of 1941," he said, "should serve to make crystal clear to all Americans and to all the world the blessings of a democracy and to emphasize its freedoms. Only in a democracy could there be such a day set aside to do honor to millions of workers—free men and free women in a free country. Only in a democracy could workers and their fellow countrymen spend the day in free worship, enjoying the right to speak their minds, to read uncensored news and hear uncensored radio programs.

Gratitude for Blessings

"Let us here in America thank God today for these blessings and freedoms and for the great economic and social gains we have made in the last eight years. And let us on this Labor Day of 1941 make anew the high resolve that not as workers alone, not as employers alone, not as farmers alone but as a united determined people we shall defend our democracy to the utmost with no labor and no sacrifice too great so that liberty and the heritages we hold dear shall thrive and spread for the good of the peoples of the earth."

It has become a habit of newspaper correspondents to ask the President periodically whether he believes the Ufited States is nearer war or vice versa. That was one of the questions they asked him when he returned from his conference with Prime Minister Winston Churchill. He thought not.

Now at the end of two years of fighting, Mr. Roosevelt, speaking informally and extemporaneously before a gathering of old friends and neighbors at Hyde Park, N. Y., warned that the dangers which have convulsed the world are even more serious now than when the war started and that peace for the United States "isn't all in our keeping; it isn't all our decision."

British Warplane Output Reaches a New High

Continued from Page 1

now waging between factory workers of the Axis and of the nations defending freedom.

It is a situation which Britain ardently hopes will inspire the United States to new efforts to tip the scales against the Nazis—a feat which probably America alone can do.

Britain's workers in time off from armament-making see at the movies American films strikingly portraying the United States as the champion of liberty.

Passages in such films as "Cheers for Miss Bishop," now widely showing here, cannot fail to be interpreted by the British as showing that the people of the United States are ready to stop at nothing in defense of their rights.

But back to factory benches these British workers go, puzzled that while American leaders of today voice the very same sentiments and promises which have thundered from the movie screen, yet American action still falls far short of American talk.

No Basis for Complacency

Nevertheless Britain's latest spurt in airplane production is regarded here as no ground for complacency or even undue satisfaction.

Planes are but one of the instruments needed for victory and the deliberations of the Trade Union Congress at Edinburgh this week are showing how many gaps there are to be filled in the industrial front.

In his presidential address to the Trade Union Congress, Mr. George Gibson, after paying a great tribute to Prime Minister Winston Churchill's leadership and to the war effort of the working people, voiced some severe criticism of managements.

"There is still far too great a tendency to treat the personnel of large factories more or less as serfs, in a sense that they are not deemed to be entitled to any explanation of the causes of hold-ups or slackness," Mr. Gibson said.

"It is impossible," he added, "to convince Trade Unionists that it is improper for them to take a day off on a Sunday in summer if managements think it is proper and ethical to lay them off two days during the week."

Looking more to the future Mr. Gibson said he could see no future for peace unless it was based on "the Christian virtues, truth and love, of mutual help, of plain honest dealing between nation and nation and as between man and man."

He expressed firm belief in a future federation of nations. But in the meantime he looked to English-speaking nations to give practical demonstration of the possibility and advantages of federation.

The directness of an appeal by Mr. Ernest Bevin, British Minister of Labor, in a Labor Day appeal to American labor is welcomed here. It is felt that it is no longer right to try to conceal the views of ordinary folk here who echo Mr. Bevin's words to the United states: "Can you leave one section of the great working classes to fight this battle alone? You know in your hearts that your future also deepnds upon a victory over Naziism."

Youth Mobilized To Build Morale

NEW YORK, Sept. 2 (AP)—Formation of United Youth For Defense to enlist millions of young men and women not in military service for the purpose of building national morale and aiding in civilian defense was announced yesterday.

Naval Lieut. Commander Gene Tunney, ex-boxing champion, is Acting Chairman of the group which has offices in Radio City.

"This is our America," the group leader declared in a statement, "and it is because we believe in this America that we have taken the responsibility of rallying together for unity and defense. Youth can and must become the cheering section for democracy in the most crucial moment in our history."

The group said it insisted on "a prepared America, first, last and always. To that end we will work through United Youth For Defense, standing fast against Naziism, Fascism and Communism and united in the common purpose of making America strong. We call upon the inarticulate young women and men not in military service to step up now and do their bit on the civilian front to make America strong and safe."

The National Committee includes Gov. Harold E. Stassen of Minnesota, Senator Joseph H. Ball of Minnesota, Douglas Fairbanks, Jr., Benny Goodman, Burgess Meredith, Ethel Barrymore Colt, and New York Assemblyman Robert F. Wagner, Jr.

Japanese in South America: Threat to U. S. If War Comes?

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

RIO DE JANEIRO, Brazil—As relations between the United States and Japan become more critical, attention is focused on Japanese colonies in South America.

Brazil has within its borders more settlers from the land of the Rising Sun than any other Latin American country. The Government has sought to prevent the formation of isolated alien groups, but the Japanese retain their customs to a large extent.

Japanese in Brazil are settled at points along an encircling crescent. It starts from the modern industrial city of São Paulo in the south, then swings north and west through Matto Grosso and the Amazon Valley eastward to the Atlantic coast province of Ceará.

Estimated numbers of Japanese in these sections are: São Paulo, 175,000; Matto Grosso, 20,000; Amazonas, 25,000; and Ceará, 20,000.

In Neighboring Countries

Neighboring countries on the west are Bolivia, with 20,000 Japanese, and Peru, with 30,000.

A glance at the map is sufficient to show that these groups of settlers from Japan are very strategically placed—so much so that it is questioned whether these Oriental pioneers just happened to pick out their future homes. The groups in the north are within striking distance of the Panama Canal. The claim has been made many times that landing fields in the guise of well cultivated farms appear in the various sections of northern and western Brazil, but this not believed to have been confirmed.

Even assuming that these industrious farmers would not be able to mobilize in the strict military sense—though it is estimated that there may be 100,000 potential fighters—they could, in the event of trouble, cause serious difficulties not only in Brazil but in the neighboring countries such as Bolivia, Perú, Ecuador, Colombia and Venezuela.

Japanese immigration started in São Paulo about 1910, perhaps a bit earlier, when an agreement was made to bring 1,000 Japanese monthly to work on the coffee plantations of that state. Later this was increased to a quota of 2,500 per month and continued officially at that rate for many years. In 1935 Dr. Miguel Couto, a member of the then existent Federal Congress, put through a bill establishing a 2 per cent limit on immigration of all kinds. This cut down the Japanese quota to a comparatively small figure. But it has been claimed that there has been a heavy illegal infiltration into the Amazon Valley via Peru.

Maintain Own Schools

At one time the Amazonas State Government made an agreement with a Japenese company for the concession of 1,000,000 hectares of land, about 2,500,000 acres, for colonization purposes. The Federal Government refused to sanction the contract and the scheme fell through. The land grant did not materialize but Japanese are still on the scene.

The Japanese are admittedly good workers, particularly along agricultural lines. There have been many disputes between them and the Brazilian authorities, especially as regards schools. The Japanese have insisted on maintaining their own schools, with their own teachers and books and using their own language in violation of the local laws. Although many of these schools have been closed by the public authorities, Japanizing in some cases has been carried on clandestinely.

Of late years the commercial relations between Japan and Brazil have been growing. Commercial missions from each country have visited the other. Japan, at least since the Chinese trouble started, has been an increasingly heavy buyer of Brazilian cotton. This has been of prime importance to Brazil with its European market almost entirely shut off.

Recently the Japanese have sought to buy up large quantities of Brazilian rubber, crystal, industrial diamonds and other raw materials essential to military operations. This trade came to an end when Brazil and the United States last May concluded an arrangement whereby the latter agreed to absorb the entire Brazilian surpluses of all such products.

President Busy at Hyde Park

HYDE PARK, N. Y., Sept. 2 (AP)—Before President Roosevelt returned to Washington from his Labor Day week end at his home here, the temporary White House announced the following actions taken by the President:

1. Mr. Roosevelt accepted the resignation of Judge George Stewart Brown of the United States Customs Court in New York. Judge Brown has reached retirement age. The President thanked him in a letter for "outstanding and devoted service to the best ideals of the judiciary."

2. The Chief Executive issued an executive order, amending such an order dating back to Jan. 17, 1873, so as to permit an officer or employee of the Federal Government to hold the office of Chancellor of the University of Puerto Rico. The effect of the order is to permit Rexford G. Tugwell to serve both as Governor of Puerto Rico and Chancelor of the University.

3. A certificate, signed by the President, grants the Philippine Department of the Army authority to ship gasoline, fuel oils, and lubricants in vessels of foreign registry. An act of 1904 required the use of American vessels unless the Chief Executive directed otherwise.

Woman Observer's Letter to Roosevelt Cites Naziism's Peril to Americans

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Sept. 2—Hardly a public speech or a White House press conference passes these days without President Roosevelt taking the occasion to illustrate in some new way the nature of the peril which Naziism holds for America and Americans.

The latest illustration is the letter from "an exceedingly good woman observer" who has been all over the world and observed things in Europe, Asia, Africa and South America.

The President quoted this letter in his extemporaneous remarks before the Roosevelt Home Club at Hyde Park this week end. The woman wrote to the President as follows:

I am at this Summer resort with my children whom I have not seen for many months. It is terrifying, coming from Europe, to realize that many of these people in their unruffled existence seem to have no idea of what hangs over their heads today. They put themselves in a posture where they cannot squawk about what they don't want to see. They go about their "daily dozens" ignoring the threatening heel of human beings who want to destroy the freedom—the normal life—to which they have been accustomed.

They cannot see that the Hitlers of the world are waging war by exploiting social unrest, exploiting decent human progress by the use of armed power for their own aggrandizement.

Having seen with my own eyes the cruel and ruthless sweep of the dictator armies through Europe in the first year of the war; having contact with the expansion of that sweep to Africa and Asia during the second year of the war—and especially because personal, practical experience proves the point—I know that world domination, including of necessity the Americas, is the definite planned purpose of the dictators.

Finally, I want to say to you that in Europe or Africa or Asia there is not a nation of those who have suffered abuse whose people are not aware of what America stands for. They believe in America despite all the propaganda that is fed to them. They know they will never be exploited by America. They pray daily that America will save itself by helping greatly to defeat Hitlerism. They pray for this because it seems to them that that is the only way in which peoples everywhere can attain peace and live in peace.

Iran Ports Seen Aiding Soviet

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Sept. 2—The flow of machine tools, airplanes, guns, ammunition and other military supplies from the United States to Russia will be increased as a result of the success of the British and Russian armies in Iran, according to informed opinion in export circles here today. Shippers said that Iranian ports of the Persian Gulf under the control of the Allies reduce the importance of Vladivostok for American shipments.

They predicted that at least a part of the Russian fleet of 21 vessels totaling more than 135,000 tons which Russia has been using in the Pacific will be dispatched to the Atlantic and operated from Eastern ports to Bushire on the Persian Gulf by way of the Cape of Good Hope. The rest of the Pacific fleet will run directly across the Pacific to the Persian Gulf ports, with Vladivostok used chiefly for reception of cargoes of aviation gasoline and other supplies required by the armies in that area.

Although the sea lanes thus traversed by the cargo vessels will be more than three times as long as that to Vladivostok from Pacific Coast ports, the time required for actual delivery of supplies to the armies will probably be reduced, according to the exporters. Supplies taken from vessels at Bushire and other Iranian ports can be run by rail directly to the Caspian Sea, where Soviet vessels will carry them to Russian ports near the fighting fronts, they stressed.

The new route will eliminate the long and uncertain run over the trans-Siberian railroad, facilities of which have been overtaxed for some time, they added.

Release for Reserve Officers

WASHINGTON, Sept. 2 (AP)—The War Department announced a policy of releasing reserve officers at the end of one year of active duty "so far as is practicable," if the officers wish to discontinue active service.

The policy means that many of the 67,100 reserve officers on active duty will return to private life along with 200,000 Selective Service trainees and regular soldiers who are to be released in the next four months.

Because of rapid expansion of the Army air forces, reserve officers in that arm of the service will be retained for "at least an additional 12 months without their consent," it was stated, but others "should be released as rapidly as their services can be spared or suitable replacements can be trained."

The policy prescribes that not more than 50 per cent of the reserve officers on duty in each regiment, battalion or company may be required to serve longer than 12 months, and not more than 75 per cent of those on duty in Corps Area service commands and War Department administrative units. This, it was explained will permit the training or other reservists not yet called to active duty.

However, the percentages may be exceeded in the case of officers serving outside continental United States, those on the staff and faculty of Army Schools, certain officers from other branches who are serving with the Air Corps, and in the case of Regular Army warrant officers and enlisted men who hold reserve commissions.

War Goals Declared Up to U. S.

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Sept. 2—With Great Britain geared primarily for resistance, delimiting its war aim to defeat Hitler, it remains America's responsibility to define the goals of the war, Dr. Max Ascoli of the Graduate Faculty of the New School for Social Research, asserts in an article, "War Aims and America's Aims," just out. Prepared for the Peace Research Project of the Graduate Faculty, the article declares that the world has Hitler and war because "the price of political and social life had become exorbitant."

"But the needs of life, the will to live of individuals and groups, the will to have life protected by certain guarantees and rights, all this is as strong in our world today as it has ever been," Dr. Ascoli continues.

"It is not exactly Hitler alone that we must fight, or a peace after Hitler that we must prepare, but we must fight a mode of living and define our life aims.

"This means that we must redefine and rededicate our political and social institutions, redefine and rededicate our rights, strengthen ourselves for the fulfillment of our duties.

"The first duty is to fight Hitler, to stop the ravages of the aimless revolution, with the full understanding that in the act of our fighting, the foundations for a new internal and world order are being laid."

Simultaneously, Representative Stephen A. Day (R) of Illinois, prominent in the isolationist bloc in Congress, announced that a war issue opinion canvass of the 32,000 persons listed in Who's Who in America showed 57.2 per cent against American entry into the conflict, as against 42.8 per cent flatly in favor of participation now. Of the 11,541 replies to his poll, he reported 4,587 wanted America in the war, 6,145 were for nonintervention and 809 "evaded a direct answer."

Mr. Day asserted that nonintervention consensus, as it included the opposition in Congress to "the Administration's march to war," and 90 per cent (all save pacifists and Axis sympathizers) of Americans who voted against war, were one in the determination to defend this country if they felt the national security was menaced.

"No matter what our position may be now, or how strongly we are opposed to any American expeditionary force," he added, "all of us will be for war if America is attacked."

10 on RAF Plane Missing in Atlantic

MONTREAL (AP)—Capt. S. Picking of the United States Navy was among six passengers and four crew members aboard a Royal Air Force ferry command transport plane missing Sept. 2 after taking off from North America Monday for England.

Also listed as missing was Count Henri de Baillet Latour, Assistant Military Attaché, Belgian Embassy, London, and son of the chairman of the International Olympic Congress; Prof. R. Mowat, Bristol, British Library of Information, E. Taylor, principal technical officer, British Air Ministry; Col. L. H. Wrangham, Imperial Army; and Dr. Mark Benjamin, Wembley, Middlesex, England, Central Scientific Office, Washington.

The crew consisted of Capt. Kenneth Garden, Coogie, Sydney, Australia; First Officer Geoffrey L. Panes, Tonbridge, Kent, England; Radio Officer Samuel Walter Sydenham, Edmonton, Alberta; and Flight Engineer Charles Alvan Spence, Little Neck, N. Y.

Speed Urged to Aid Anti-Nazi Refugees

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Sept. 2—Announcement of an emergency campaign to rescue anti-Nazi refugees with necessary immigration and transit visas from Vichy, France, and North Africa was made today by Professor Walter Rautenstrauch, Chairman of the American Committee to Save Refugees of 156 Fifth Avenue. Declaring an emergency situation confronted his Committee, Professor Rautenstrauch appealed for aid to permit instant action to aid anti-Nazis.

"Within the next few weeks, all Americans who are sincerely interested in the salvation of anti-Nazis in really helping the fight against Hitler in the most vital way, must turn their every effort in this last-minute fight to save these men and women," he declared. "Their papers are in order, they can come to this Hemisphere quickly if funds for passage are supplied."

Transit Board Raises Wages

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Aug. 30—Upward revision by the Board of Transportation of its new wage scales for workers of the New York City transit system had today added $251,500 to the $5,999,128 of pay increases adopted last Wednesday. The pay changes will go into effect on Monday and the Board's action, bringing pay-roll increases for the unified transit lines to $6,250,628, was taken after a telephone call from Mayor La Guardia to Board members yesterday.

The extra pay raises will go to 3,056 workers in the operating and maintenance departments, including porters, station agents, car cleaners, elevator operators, and platform men. Officials of the Transit Workers' Union and the Congress of Industrial Organizations, its parent body, protested against rates granted these workers by the Transportation Board's original figures. The Mayor is understood to have gotten in touch with the Board and brought about the modification.

The fight by the union to have the wage scales retroactive to July 1 is continuing. This would add $800,000 in costs.

A telegram sent by Philip Murray, President of the C. I. O., to Mayor La Guardia voicing "astonishment" at the failure of the Transportation Board to include the retroactive clause was made public at the local offices of the union. Mr. Murray appealed to the Mayor to end the "injustice."

"This principle has been agreed to and recommended by the defense Mediation Board and accepted by industry in the main throughout the country," he told the Mayor.

"In the interests of fair play and maintenance of these principles, I request that you use your good offices to bring about recognition of these just claims for retroactive wage increases payments. I cannot believe that you subscribe to the position taken by the Board of Transportation."

U. S. War Aid

Continued from Page 1

the possible exception of Mr. Churchill; but just lately he is no longer considered to be above all criticism.

In this connection, it is notable that the President's Labor Day speech is less enthusiastically acclaimed here than most of his pronouncements. This is partly due to the fact that it was addressed to workers and therefore dealt only with one aspect—although a major aspect—of the war problem. But the real reason for this reduced enthusiasm is the general feeling that what is needed now isn't words but a more forceful and more far-reaching action on the part of the President.

Thus there is definitely a new note in the attitude of the British public generally toward America, American aid and American entry into the war. There is a franker facing up to the fact that Britain alone can hardly hope to finish the job even if it is given the tools by America—certainly not unless these tools are provided in vastly greater quantities than at present.

Labor Editors Back President

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Sept. 2—Fifty-two out of 55 of the Nation's leading labor editors polled by the Fight for Freedom, Inc., support the Administration foreign policy in opposition to the isolationist stand of John L. Lewis, former President of the Congress of Industrial Organizations, the Labor Division of the interventionist group announced today. Three of the 55 labor editors agreed with Mr. Lewis, it was found, while the rest declared that a poll of trade union members the country over would prove that only a handful agree with Mr. Lewis' views.

"If John L. Lewis or anyone else believes the Western Hemisphere is not threatened by Hitler, I believe the facts prove otherwise," Hugh Caulthome, Editor of the Electrical Union News, United Electrical Workers, Local 201, Lynn, Mass., declared. "President Roosevelt does not go far enough for me."

The editors polled were from Alabama, Iowa, Ohio, Massachusetts, New Jersey, North Carolina, Indiana, Illinois, Mississippi, New York, Kansas, Washington, D. C., Minnesota, California, Pennsylvania, Virginia, Wisconsin, and Georgia.

N. C. Job Placements

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CHARLOTTE, N. C.—The North Carolina State Employment Service office in Charlotte placed 953 persons in jobs during June, according to figures released by Cardwell Meador, local Manager. A total of 394 jobs were found for applicants at the main office in South Tryon Street, and 559 placements were made by the Negro branch.

Christian Science Services on Radio

New England

Massachusetts

Boston—The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts.
10:45 a. m., WMEX, 1510kc, Sept. 7, 21; Oct. 5, 19; Nov. 2, 16, 30.
10:45 a. m., WRUL (formerly WIXAL) 11.79mc (25.4m) and WRUW, 15.13mc (19.8m), chimes radiocast 10:15 to 10:45 a. m., Sept. 7, Oct. 5; Nov. 2.
7:30 p. m., WRUL, 11.79mc (25.4m) and WRUW, 15.13mc (19.8m), 6.04mc (48.8m), 11.73mc (25.6m), chimes radiocast 7 to 7:30 p. m., Sept. 7, Oct. 5, Nov. 2.

Eastern States

Florida

Jacksonville—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., WJAX, 930kc, on Sept. 7, Oct. 12, Nov. 16.

Georgia

Atlanta—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., WAGA, 1480kc, on Sept. 14, Oct. 12, Nov. 9.

New York

New York—Second Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., WMCA, 570kc., on Sept. 7, 21.
Syracuse—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m. WOLF, 1490kc, on Sept. 7, 21; Oct. 5, 19; Nov 2, 16.

North Carolina

Charlotte—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., WBT, 27.76mc, on Oct. 5.

Central States

Ohio

Cleveland—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., WCLE, 610kc, on Sept. 17, 21; Oct. 5, 19; Nov. 2, 16.

Pacific Coast

California

Long Beach—First Church of Christ Scientist, 8 p. m., KFOX, 1280kc, on Sept. 7, 21; Oct. 5, 19; Nov. 2, 16.
San Francisco—Fifth Church of Christ, Scientist, 8 p. m., KYA, 1260kc, on Sept. 7, Oct. 5, Nov. 2.

Washington

Seattle—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 8 p. m., KRSO, 1150kc, on Sept. 7, 21; Oct. 5, 19; Nov. 2, 16.

Canada

Ontario

Toronto—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., CFRB, 860kc, also CFRX, 6.07mc; Sept. 7, 21; Oct. 5, 19; Nov. 2, 16.

Territories

Hawaii

Honolulu—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., KGMB, 890kc, on Sept. 21; Oct. 19, Nov. 16.

Two Rear Admirals Conclude Long Service

WASHINGTON, Sept. 2 (AP)—Two distinguished naval careers ended Aug. 31 with the retirement of Rear Admiral Joseph K. Taussig, a hero of the Peking Relief Expedition, and Rear Admiral Hayne Ellis, former Commander of the Atlantic Squadron.

The rank of Vice-Admiral was conferred on Admiral Taussig simultaneously with his retirement, and Secretary of the Navy Frank Knox wrote both officers congratulating them upon "distinguished service to our Nation."

Forthcoming Lectures on Christian Science

By Members of The Christian Science Board of Lectureship

Australia

Victoria

Bendigo: Church Hall, 15 McKenzie Street, 8 p. m., Oct. 23.
Caulfield (auspices Third Church, Melbourne): Caulfield Town Hall, 8:15 p. m. Oct. 27.
Melbourne (First Church): Melbourne Town Hall, Swanston Street, 8:15 p. m., Oct. 25, and 1:10 p. m., Oct. 29.

England

Buckinghamshire

High Wycombe: Town Hall, 7:30 p. m., Sept. 30.

Lancashire

Rochdale (First Church): New Pioneer's Hall, Lord Street, 7:30 p. m., Sept. 23.

Northumberland

Ashington: The Princess Ballroom, 3 p. m., Sept. 21.

United States

California

Beverly Hills: Church Edifice, 142 South Rexford Drive, 8 p. m., Sept. 12.
Fortuna: Church Edifice, 8 p. m., Sept. 8.
Los Angeles (Ninth Church): Church Edifice, 433 South Normandie Avenue, 8 p. m., Sept. 11.
Los Angeles (Fifteenth Church): Church Edifice, 1900 South Gramercy Place, 8 p. m., Sept. 12.
San Francisco (Tenth Church): Marina Theater, 3141 Chestnut Street, 12:10 p. m., Sept. 11.
San Rafael: Rafael Theater, Fourth Street, between A and B Streets, 3 p. m., Sept. 7.

Colorado

Alamosa: High School Auditorium, 3 p. m., Sept. 7.
Denver (First Church): Denver City Auditorium, 8 p. m., Sept. 11.

Connecticut

Old Lyme: Old Lyme School, 3 p. m., Sept. 7.

Idaho

Twin Falls: Bickel School, 601 Second Avenue East, 8:15 p. m., Sept. 12.

Illinois

Chicago (Fifteenth Church): Church Edifice, 301 North Central Avenue, 8 p. m., Sept. 12.

Kansas

Salina: Church Edifice, 3 p. m., Sept. 7.

Massachusetts

Bourne (Buzzards Bay): Bourne High School Auditorium, 3:30 p. m., Sept. 7.
Pittsfield: High School Auditorium, 8 p. m., Sept. 8.

New Hampshire

Manchester: Practical Arts Auditorium, Concord Street, 8 p. m., Sept. 9.

New York

New York (Eighth Church): Church Edifice, 103 East Seventy-seventh Street, 8 p. m., Sept. 9.

Ohio

Cincinnati (auspices First and Second Churches, Cincinnati, and First Church, Norwood): Taft Auditorium, Fifth and Sycamore Streets, 8:15 p. m., Sept. 12.

Washington

Tacoma (First Church): Jason Lee Junior High School Auditorium, Sixth Avenue and Sprague Street, 8 p. m., Sept. 8.
Winslow (Bainbridge High School Auditorium, 3 p. m., Sept. 7.

West Virginia

Bluefield: Appalachian Assembly Room, 8:15 p. m., Sept. 11.

General Classified

Advertisements under this heading appear in the Atlantic, Central and Pacific editions of The Christian Science Monitor. Rate 70c a line. Minimum space four lines. An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information.

AGENTS WANTED

CHRISTMAS CARDS—Deal with leading concern. 9 different boxes. Cost 50c up. Personals. Bonus. Experience unnecessary. Special offer. Good profits. Request approved samples DOEHLA, S-65, Fitchburg, Mass.

ONE OF AMERICA'S BEST 50 FOR $1. CHRISTMAS CARDS WITH NAME. FREE SAMPLES 25 Designs. Exclusive $1 box 21 folders on approval. Costs 50c. Personal, Business Line. Sunshine Art, Dept. 29, 115 Fulton St., New York City.

SELL Personal Christmas Cards with sender's name. 100 exclusive designs, low as 50 for $1. Complete line fast-selling $1 Christmas Card Assortments. Up to 100% profit. Samples on approval. JANES ART STUDIOS, 160 Anson Pl., Rochester, N. Y.

HELP WANTED—WOMEN

TRAINED children's nurse, Christian Scientist, young; rural Florida community; give full particulars and salary desired; permanent. Address applications c/o The Christian Science Monitor, Box M-1, 1239 Ingraham Building, Miami, Fla.

Local Classified

United States and Canada

Advertisements under this heading appear in this edition only. Rates 35c a line. Minimum space three lines. An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information.

APARTMENTS TO LET

SEVEN-ROOM APARTMENT FOR RENT Living room, library, dining room, butler's pantry, two bedrooms, two baths, maid's room and bath.
157 Sewall Avenue, Brookline
See Superintendent on premises or call BEAcon 0853.

APARTMENTS TO SHARE

BRONXVILLE, N. Y.—Lady would like refined person to share apartment in quiet home; large sun porch. Bronxville 2-3568.

APARTMENTS—UNFURNISHED

N. Y. C.—1 and 2-room apartments, fireplaces, tile baths, kitchenettes, refrigeration; transportation; near church; $35-$48. En. 2-1883.

COUNTRY BOARD

REST, study; beautiful surroundings, good food; 3 baths; capacity 14, over night; permanent; loving hospitality; $14; booklets. FULLER REST, Wellsboro, Pa.

EMPLOYMENT AGENCIES

ATLAS EMPLOYMENT AGENCY
Efficient Scandinavian and Finnish domestic help. 807 Lexington Ave. (62nd St.), New York. Regent 4-2290.

FURRIERS

BEAUTIFUL FUR COATS
FINE QUALITY COATS AS LOW AS $59.50 to $1500.00. Showroom Samples or Custom Made to Order at VERY SUBSTANTIAL SAVINGS. Come in and look around. Large selection to choose from. Deposits accepted.
CHARLES E. MORRIS
In the Wholesale Fur Market
328-330 7th Avenue, Corner 29th
On the 4th Floor, N. Y. C. LOngacre 5-4047-8-9

HELP WANTED

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Stenographer wanted. Shorthand, typing and secretarial. Small branch office. Architectural building business. 911 Colorado Building. Tel. NA 7686.

HELP WANTED—WOMEN

HOUSEKEEPER for one woman. Small, modern house near Dedham, Mass. Christian Scientist preferred. Box F-5, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

HOMES WANTED

TORONTO, ONT.—Wanted by Lady—Cheery, comfortable home with private family. Toronto vicinity. Will pay well. R. van der VOORT, 609 Temple Building.

LEASE AND FURNISHINGS

FOR SALE—N. Y. C., near Columbia and Seventh Church, 2 apartments, 6 rooms each, completely furnished; good opportunity. Write Box C-17, Suite 1550, 500 Fifth Avenue, N. Y. C.

OFFICES TO LET

N. Y. C.
PRACTITIONER'S OFFICE
3 or more afternoons.
11 W. 42nd Street, Suite 1982

ROOMS TO LET

N. Y. C., Riverside (114)—Studio room, private home near subway and bus; woman; references exchanged. Evenings and Sunday, MO. 2-8384.

N. Y. C. NEAR COLUMBIA & Seventh Church—Attractive single rooms $5.50-$4.50. Kitchen privileges, 506 W. 113th St., Apt. 6 B.

SUMMER BOARD

SHADYKNOLL — Picturesque 6 acres near Rumson; fine ocean bathing, tennis, golf, boating; excellent food; private baths; restricted; $18.75-$23.50; booklet. Vanhorn, Fairhaven, N. J.

WANTED TO BUY

A BETTER CASH PRICE for worn fur coats, capes, J. F. CO., 110 W. 34th St., opp. Macy's, N. Y. C. CH 4-4408. Get our offer before selling.

BEST prices paid furniture, rugs, silver, bric-a-brac, books, etc. LAWNER'S, 81 University Place, JErome 7-4752, N. Y. C.

WE PAY high cash prices for silver, bric-a-brac, paintings, furniture, art objects. NORD 441 Madison Ave., N. Y. C. PLaza 3-1251.

European

Local Classified

Advertisements under this heading appear in this edition only. Rate 1/5 a line. Minimum space three lines. An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information. Burwood House, Caxton Street, London, S. W. 1. Tel. Whitehall 9691

Those answering advertisements where Box Numbers are used have the privilege of posting to the Monitor's monomark address and letters addressed to Box BCM/CSM, London, are ensured prompt delivery to the Monitor office

BOARD FOR CHILDREN

LONDON, S. W. 13—A good home offered a child or young person; every care and attention. Phone Prospect 3798.

FLATS TO LET

LONDON, WANDSWORTH COMMON—1 minute bus or trains; well appointed first-floor flat to let; 3 rooms, kitchen, bathroom, etc.; £84 p. a. including rates. Phone Battersea 1779. Box W-790, BCM/CSM, London.

Oakwood Court, Kensington

Within a few minutes of Kensington High Street, convenient to two Christian Science churches, quiet, spacious, unfurnished flats in countrified surroundings, with central heating, constant hot water; efficient day and night portering services, air raid shelters designed and constructed under the supervision of the company's architects; containing 3-6 bedrooms, 2 bathrooms, 2-3 reception rooms, ample domestic offices; rentals £215 £415 per annum. Owned and managed by Associated London Properties Limited. Apply District Office, 5 Oakwood Court, London, W 14. Telephone Western 0181

HOUSE REPAIRS

CARRUTHERS—PUTNEY 6392
Plumbers, Domestic, Sanitary Hot Water Engineers, Gas Fitters and Decorators.
57 Schubert Road, London, S. W. 15

INSURANCE

All kinds of Insurance, Endowment, Annuities, etc.
F. R. GARNETT
61, St. Leonard's Court, East Sheen, London, S. W. 14. Tel. Prospect 4741

LAUNDRIES

LET THE LAUNDRY brighten and lighten your black-out by sending all your soiled linen to us. silks and woollies special attention, small repairs free of charge. THE ROYALE FRENCH LAUNDRY, 55 Packington Road, Acton, London, W. 3

ROOMS TO LET

LONDON, EARLS COURT, 17 Bramham Gardens, S. W. 5—Comfortable Divan Rooms with breakfast; lounge and garden; buses, tube and shops; nightly 6/6; double 11/-; weekly permanent from 24/6; double from 50/-. FLA. 6059. Miss V. Dorothy Maggs.

SERVICE FLATS

LONDON, 126 Sussex Gdns., W. 2—Comfortable modern service flatlets, mostly with private Bathrooms, from 30/-, including breakfast. Pad. 4871.

SERVICE ROOMS

LONDON — Comfort, quietness, cleanliness can be found at 6, Caroline Terrace, near Sloane Square, coach and railway stations.

TEA ROOMS

ENJOY YOUR LUNCH OR TEA AT
THE MONTROSE
43, New Oxford St., London, W. C. 1.
Catering for Parties. Temple Bar 7205

European

Local Classified

TOWN & COUNTRY PROPERTY

FOR Houses and Flats in EALING consult LESLIE MINNIS & CO., F. V. A.
36, Bond St., Ealing W. 5. Tel. 2127.
Rents Collected. Valuations

Small Hotels and Pensions in Europe and South Africa

ENGLAND

BOURNEMOUTH (NEAR) **BURNBRAE**
Mr. and Mrs. Sidney Tite, Qudsbury Road, Ferndown, Dorset. Phone Northbourne 36.

BOURNEMOUTH **YENTON**
GERVIS ROAD EAST
Waiting to welcome you. P. H. BENN. Tel. 2752

HANTS — Knellwood House, Farnborough — First class private hotel, beautiful grounds; near Camberley and Aldershot. Apply Miss St. John.

London SUSSEX CHAMBERS
12-14 Harrington Road, South Kensington. KEN. 7897 — 1 minute tube, church and buses; delightful rooms, running water. Meals in rooms. Bed, breakfast and bath from 6/6.

London, EARLSFIELD HOUSE HOTEL, 31/32, Courtfield Gardens, S. W. 5. Facing gardens, central to all parts. Comfortable, excellent cooking. H. and C. water. Well appointed from 2½ gns. Phone Fro. 3337.

LONDON—Private Hotel, 13 St. George's Sq., Westminster — H. and C., comfortable beds, lounge; walking distance Christian Science church. MISS BAKER, VIC. 3306. Bus 24 passes.

NEWCASTLE-ON-TYNE **Regent Hotel**
59, Osborne Road
Good Boarding Residence, every comfort
Tel. Jes. 906.

REIGATE, SURREY—MONKS COURT HOTEL Restful, standing in own grounds; recently remodernised; 25 miles from London; 5-minute walk from station; from 5 guineas weekly. Resident Director, Mrs. Blanche Blyth Samet.

SOUTH DEVON
Dawlish—Rockstone Hotel Tel. 2158
Where peace and beauty still remain

SOUTHPORT (Talbot Private Hotel) Central heating, gas fires, h. and c. water in bedrooms; near Christian Science church; garage near. Phone 300011.

SWITZERLAND

LUGANO-PARADISO, Esplanade Hotel—Best recommended family hotel on the lakeside with garden terrace; private beach; every comfort. Pension from Fr. 9.-

LOCARNO—Pension India stands high and commands a wonderful view; modern comfort; good cooking; rates from Fr. 8.-

HOTEL REGIS
CLARENS—MONTREUX
Excellent Family Hotel
Splendid situation facing the Lake of Geneva
Incl. terms from Fr. 7.- to Fr. 12.-

Privat-Pension "Bergli" Weesen
Das "Idyll am Walensee"
Grosser Park an herrlicher Lage. Auf Wunsch Diätküche. Prospekt durch. Familie Max Sprüngli
Telefon 4.51.01. (Private Hotel).

England

ACCRINGTON

Bailey's
For STYLE, VALUE and SERVICE in
LADIES' FASHIONS
Church St. and Holme St., Accrington

BLACKBURN

You Always Buy Better at
SELLERS the food SELLERS

You won't be cold if you're coaled by
SCHOLES
COLLIERY AGENT
Tel. 7101
Brunswick St. and Sleet St., Blackburn

For Printing, Bookbinding, General Office and Private Stationery
THOMAS BRIGGS (BLACKBURN) LTD.
73, Northgate, Blackburn. Tel. 5651

BOLTON

McCARTNEY BROS.
21, 23, 25, Corporation Street
34, Knowsley Street
36, Great Moor Street
Gentlemen's Outfitters and Hatters

BRADFORD

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone Guiseley 272 daily, except Saturday and Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Brown Muff's
of BRADFORD
Yorkshire's Famous Store
Fashions; Fabrics; Furnishings; Decorations; Men's Outfitting
Phone 2890 (Fourteen Lines)

SERVICE and SATISFACTION at
J. F. RHODES & SONS Ltd.
PROVISION EXPERTS
and Really High-Class Grocers
54 Kirkgate, Bradford. Telephone 2786-7
Branches also at
2 and 4 Heidelberg Rd. (Toller Lane)
311 Leegrams Lane, Bradford
and 45 Otley Road, Headingley, Leeds

JABEZ COLE (COAL) LTD.
AL MER MAINS
Springmill Street, Bradford
TELEPHONE 3462
The Oldest and Largest Distributors in Bradford

CURTAINS MADE-UP FREE If desired any of our Fabrics will be made up in Net Curtains, Pull-On Curtains or Valances FREE OF CHARGE to your own measurements. We specialise in Loose Covers—Estimates Free.
TAYLOR & PARSONS LTD.
BOND STREET & ALDERMANBURY
PHONE 9540 (6 LINES)

Crossword Quiz Answers

P	A	R	I	S		C	H	A	R	L	E	S		
A	I	R	O	N		O	L	I	O		I			
R	O	D	I	N		L	U	M	P	K	I	N		
O	D	D	S		B	A	S	S		M	A	G		
S	I	L		L	O	V	E		M	A	G	I		
	N	E	V	A	D	A		C	A	N	O	N		
T		I	C	E		F	O	R			G			
H	O	R	S	E		C	O	R	T	E	S			
E	R	I	E		L	O	R	E		A	T	E		
S	A	N		B	I	R	D		A	G	E	S		
E	N	G	L	A	N	D		C	R	E	W	S		
U		B	A	S	E		M	A	I	L		E		
S	A	R	G	E	N	T		M	A	S	O	N		

995

ENGLAND

BRADFORD (Continued)

H. R. JACKSON
CORNER OF BRIDGE ST. and TYRRELL ST.
Also at 27 Sunbridge Road

China and Glass Specialists
Tel. 7459

BURY

Richard. Arnott
Ladies' Tailors, Outfitters and Furriers
FURS and FUR COATS. RENOVATIONS.
2 Silver Street
and 16-18 Crompton Street. Bury 597

Look Smart in a Hat to Suit Your Individuality
HARGREAVES
The Gainsboro, Radcliffe, (Near The Town Hall)
Hats made up, cleaned and reshaped in becoming Styles at Reasonable Charges. Furs Cleaned and Remodelled.

CHESTER

J. Collinson & Co.
6 Eastgate Row, Chester
Telephone 603
Exclusive Footwear
Agents for
Cantilever and Sir Herbert Barker Shoes

DARLINGTON

R. HUGHES
Jeweller and Silversmith
REPAIRS A SPECIALITY
Telephone 3187
15, SKINNERGATE

DERBY

L. & F. TANNER
Ladies' and Children's
HAIRDRESSERS
68 Osmaston Road, Derby
Phone 2732 *Open Wednesday*
1 P. M. Saturday

Barlow & Taylor & Co. Ltd.
HIGH CLASS DRAPERS
COMPLETE OUTFITTERS
Unequalled for Household Linens
Agents for Ladies' Norvic Shoes
Gentlemen's and Boys' Outfitters
MARKET PLACE, DERBY
TELEPHONE 4295-6

HALIFAX

J. Collinson & Co., Ltd.
8 Silver Street, Halifax
Phone 4447
Exclusive Footwear
Agents for
Cantilever and Sir Herbert Barker Shoes

HARROGATE

PARKER'S GIFT SHOP
High Class Leather and Fancy Goods
12 CAMBRIDGE CRESCENT
(Near G. P. O.)
TEL. 4535

Tel. Nos. 4041 (3 lines)
STANDINGS Ltd.
General Provision Stores
RESTAURANT CAFE
Station Square
Branch Stores 20, West Park
Tel. 4390

BEN SMITH
Carpets, Linoleums, Loose Covers
Curtains and Pelmets
Down Quilts Recovered
Bedding Remade
77 Station Parade
Under the Verandah. Ring 4889

HULL

V. & E. WALL LTD.
Drug Stores
437 ANLABY ROAD
for all Toilet Preparations and General Supplies
Phone 11916
for delivery of orders to all parts of HULL
Agents for Kodak and Ensign Cameras
Tel. 34615

OXTOBY & JOHNSON Ltd.
Fishmongers & Poulterers
Licensed Dealers in Game
Paragon Square

KENDAL

WATSON BROS.
Ladies' and Gentlemen's Outfitters
Agents for
Dexter Stormproofs
61 Highgate Kendal
Westmorland
Tel. 348

LEEDS

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone Leeds 62963, 1 to 2 p. m. daily except Saturday and Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

PEACOCK & SON Ltd.
Carpets, Linoleums
Curtain Materials, Loose Covers, Bedsteads, Bedding, Blankets, Sheets, Down Quilts
Established 1850
THE HEADROW AND PARK ROW, LEEDS

LIVERPOOL

Speirs & Gledsdale Ltd.
PRINTERS
Stationers—Bookbinders, etc.
10-12a High St., Wavertree
Tel. Wavertree 360 (2 lines)

ENGLAND

LIVERPOOL (Continued)

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone Childwall 3508, 10 to 11 a. m. daily, except Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

COOPERS
Church Street
Purveyors of Groceries
to His Majesty King George VI

Fimstiengo
HATS OF DISTINCTION
Day and Evening Gowns, Coats, Sports Wear
12 Allerton Road, Liverpool
Phone Wavertree 139

SLOAN LTD.
of BOLD STREET
AGENTS for
RODEX and COTSMOOR COATS
Large Selection—All Sizes—All Models
42/50 Bold St. Phone Royal 6116

LONDON

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone Whitehall 9691, 9 a. m. to 5 p. m. daily, except Sunday. Saturday 9 a. m. to 12:45 p. m.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

The House of
Charles H. Baber
LTD.
for
SCIENTIFIC FOOT FITTING
No Feet Too Difficult for Us to Fit and Give Comfort
302-8 Regent Street, W. 1
Near Queens Hall
Also at 22 James Street, Harrogate

Every Type of
INSURANCES EFFECTED
House, contents, cars, life, etc. Before renewing please apply to
G. H. OVERALL
Insurance Broker
48, Harborough Rd., S. W. 16
Streatham 6883

BUILDER
DECORATOR
CONTRACTOR
F. WHITTLESEA
1 and 2 Dacre Chambers
Strutton Ground, S. W. 1
ABBey 2826

When in WESTMINSTER
Visit the GUERNSEY CAKE SHOP
LUNCHES-TEAS-HOME MADE CAKES
36 Palmer St., S.W.1

TOM HILL
28, Sloane Street, S. W. 1
makers of
FINE QUALITY LEATHER GOODS
HIGH GRADE LUGGAGE
SLO. 8969 EST. 1870

GROCERIES
Have you thought of coming to us?
We will gladly serve you
Mrs. E. YOUNG
4, Campden Street
Kensington Church Street, W. 8

LONDON E.—Leytonstone

Practical COATS
For Present Wear
at
BEARMANS Ltd.
Leytonstone E. 11. Tel. LEY 1131 (6 lines)

LONDON E.—Woodford

Warne's Ltd. Tailors—Hosiers and School Outfitters
128, George Lane and 122 High Road
Also at Leyton, Loughton, Chingford, Bromley, Kent, Upminster

LONDON S. E. West Norwood

Furniture Removed from England to Anywhere on Earth
SHIPPING Days STORING
Modern Home Furnishers
WEST NORWOOD, LONDON, S. E. 27
Phone GIPsy Hill 1188

Subscription
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
A DAILY NEWSPAPER FOR ALL THE FAMILY
The Christian Science Publishing Society
One, Norway Street, Boston, Massachusetts
I wish to subscribe for The Christian Science Monitor, including the Weekly Magazine Section. Enclosed is $_____ for_____ year, or_____months, beginning with the current issue.
RATES:
1 month $1 3 months $3 6 months $6 1 year $12
NAME_____
STREET and NUMBER_____
CITY and STATE_____
MC-2
Coupon

ENGLAND

LONDON S. W. Putney District and Barnes

It never Rains but Our Reputation Soars!
Kendall
UMBRELLAS & RAINCOATS
69, High Street, Putney, S. W. 15.
364, High Road, Chiswick, W. 4.
21, George Street, Richmond.

The Personal Firm for the Best
Milk and Dairy Service
HORNBY & CLARKE
Limited
Licensed Producers of Certified Milk
188 and 271 Upper Richmond Road, Putney
Tel. Putney 1206 65 Church Road, Barnes
S. W. 13 Tel. Riverside 1665
and at Ealing, Sheen, Kew and Richmond

T. JONES & CO.
(John Keall Ltd.)
Toilet Goods and Photographic Supplies
5, Putney Hill, S. W. 15 Phone Putney 4748
68 West Hill, S. W. 18 Phone Putney 0073
91 Wandsworth High St., S. W. 18
Phone Battersea 5177
106 Wandsworth High St., S. W. 18
Phone Putney 1160
257 Wimbledon Park Road, S. W. 18
Phone Putney 2348

LONDON S. W.—Wimbledon

WHY PAY MIDDLEMANS PROFIT — *buy*
Kendall
UMBRELLAS & RAINCOATS
26, The Broadway, Wimbledon, S. W.
62, Rye Lane, Peckham, S. E.

LONDON W.—Chiswick

Building *and* Decorating
ARTHUR KNAPP
23 Grove Park Terrace, W. 4.
Telephone Chiswick 1160

Kendall
UMBRELLAS & RAINCOATS
Spell Security in Wet Spells
364, High Road, Chiswick, W. 4.
69, High Street, Putney, S. W. 15.
11, The Broadway, Ealing, W. 5.

LONDON W.—Ealing

Just the Laundry for You
The Ealing Hygienic Laundry
FELIX ROAD, EALING
Telephone Ealing 0223

Kendall
71 Branches
THE UMBRELLA AND RAINCOAT SPECIALISTS
11, The Broadway, Ealing, W. 5.
21, George Street, Richmond.

MANCHESTER

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone URMston 2642, 9 to 12 daily, except Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

MARSHALL & SNELGROVE
(FRANK DRURY LTD)
Exclusive Fashions
RESTAURANT
St. Ann's Place, MANCHESTER

KENDALS
Where quality comes first
KENDAL MILNE & CO.
MANCHESTER 3

BECKLEY'S
FOOTWEAR SPECIALISTS
Local Agents for
"Diana" "Clark's" "Moccasin"
etc.
100 Stockport Road and 84 Chapel Street
Levenshulme Phone RUSholme 4064

SHOES which fit the feet
ILLUSTRATED LIST FREE
FINLEY & BABER
28/32, St. Ann St., Manchester 2

A&S WALKER Ltd.
for Social and Business Stationery. Greeting Cards for All Occasions. All Makes of Fountain Pens and Pencils.
Branches
62 King Street, St. Ann's Passage
Victoria Street Corner
Manchester

TYPEWRITERS
Standard and Portable New and Second Hand
Carbons and Ribbons
Duplicators and Inks
All Stationery Supplies
ARTHUR FOOTE Limited
COMMERCIAL STATIONERS
24 BROWN ST., MANCHESTER

ENGLAND

MIDDLESBROUGH

Cleveland's
• Complete Family Store •
Drapery, Furnishing, Restaurant, Men's Wear, Removals, etc.
• DICKSON & BENSON, Ltd. •
• MIDDLESBROUGH Tel. 2855 •

NEWCASTLE-ON-TYNE

W. T. LARGE & SONS, Ltd.
PRINTERS and STATIONERS
PAPER MERCHANTS
52, Shields Road West
Newcastle-on-Tyne 6 Tel. 55520

J. B. MENNIE
Jeweller and Silversmith
9, New Bridge Street Tel. 22452
REGIMENTAL BROOCHES in Silver, Gold and Diamonds
Diamond Rings
Watchmaker to the Admiralty

SLATERS
BLUE LINE TAXIS
1/- per mile
No Extra Charges
TEL. 22111
Central Station, Newcastle

NOTTINGHAM

MARSDENS GROCERIES
for FINE QUALITY

Whettons, Ltd.
SHOES
Foot Comfort and Fashion Fitted by Experts
15 MARKET STREET PHONE 45460

For
BEST HOUSE COAL
A. CHETWIN
18 Castleton Street Phone 84705

SCARBOROUGH

F. GREATHEAD
ELECTRICAL AND RADIO ENGINEER
9 Huntriss Row Phone 775
Electrical and Wireless Accessories

SHEFFIELD

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone 71387, 10 a. m. to 5 p. m. Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

EVERYTHING ELECTRICAL
James W. Rippon
Electrical Contractor
32 Arundel Street Tel. 20438

Costello
Coats, Gowns, Furs
Outfitting
36 FARGATE

Comfort Shoe Shop
Agents for
LOTUS & DELTA
footwear
184, WHITMAN ROAD

Alfred Grindrod & Co.
for
CENTRAL HEATING and HOT WATER SUPPLY
122-126 Charles Street Tel. 20790

SOUTHPORT

PAULINE
(Miss M. L. Huntington)
BEAUTY SALON
Registered
EUGENE PERMANENT WAVE
2, D, Seabank Road Tel. 2623

SOUTHPORT'S SOCIAL RENDEZVOUS
MIRAMAR
CAFE—RESTAURANT
137-139 LORD STREET
Open Daily till 11 p. m. Southport
Sundays—3 till 11 p. m. Phone 58470
Morning Refreshment, Light Luncheons, Teas, Suppers, Tea Dances, Evening Dances

CHARLES MARSHALL
the High Class Fruiterer and Greengrocer
NOTED FOR QUALITY
Market Hall Tel. 3789

The House of Boothroyds Ltd. maintains its reputation for service and reliability

Fishmonger and Poulterer
T. WATKINSON
New laid eggs from our own farm
Van delivery to all parts
88, Eastbank Street Tel. 4080
188, Cambridge Road, Churchtown. Tel. 8181

ENGLAND

SOUTHPORT (Continued)

PURSERS

Removals and Storage
CARPETS and LINOLEUMS
Complete House Furnishers
143-149 LORD STREET, SOUTHPORT

STOCKPORT

Chatterton's
LOWER HILLGATE
DRAPERY & COSTUMERS
Stockport
STO. 2650

WHITLEY BAY

W. B. MILNE
Plumbing and Heating
Gleneagles Marine Gardens
WHITLEY BAY Phone 503

YORK

ILES
The Popular Fashion Experts and Glovers
YORK SELBY MALTON

THE TEA SHOP
(13 Lendal)
Queen Anne House and Garden
LUNCHEON
AFTERNOON TEAS
Home-made Cakes
Handicraft, Pottery, etc.
Tel. 4025

H. B. DALE
GENTLEMEN'S OUTFITTER
Large new stock of Flannel Trousers, Suits, Hats, Ties, Shirts, Sports Coats, Slipovers, Sweaters, Pullovers, Macks, Raincoats, Suits and Costumes to Special Measures.
31 Parliament Street, York Phone 3868

Ireland

BELFAST

Quality Footwear for All the Family
McAFEE
6-12 Chichester Street, Belfast

80 YEARS' REPUTATION
For
Furniture, Carpets, Curtains, Draperies, Bedding, Napery
General Ironmongery, etc.
The Furnishing House of
ROBERT WATSON & CO. LTD.
90-92-94 Donegall Street, Belfast

James
19-27, Lombard Street, Belfast
HIGH-GRADE CLOTHES
READY-TO-WEAR—FOR BOYS, YOUTHS AND MEN
HAND TAILORING FOR LADIES AND GENTLEMEN

SPACKMAN
Boys', Youths' and Men's Clothier and Merchant Tailor
109, HIGH STREET
Established a Century

Stormonth's Stores, Ltd.
43-45 ANN STREET
City Specialists in all dried and canned fruits. The highest class of groceries, provisions, confectionery and fresh fruit always in stock.
We stock Jacob's Biscuits, Carson's Chocolates, Lushus Table Jellies, Heinz and Creamola Food Products.
Price lists upon application. Daily deliveries to all parts of the city and district.
PHONE 22241—2 LINES

E. RÖTTGER
16, Bedford Street Telephone Belfast 26475
Ladies' and Gentlemen's Hairdresser
Permanent Waving a Speciality
Different Systems to suit the different textures of hair.
All Leading Beauty Preparations Stocked.

For Beautiful Work
Try
Devonshire Laundry Ltd.
RAVENHILL AVENUE, BELFAST
Phones 57448 and 57449
"The Laundry of Repute"

Get It At
SINCLAIR'S
Royal Ave. and North St., Belfast
The Belfast Drapers and House Furnishers

DUBLIN

Switzers
SMART GOWNS and TAILORMADES
Distinctive Models at
Exceptionally Moderate Prices
SWITZER & CO., LTD.
Grafton Street, Dublin

Established 1770
STRAHAN, Dublin
FOR FURNITURE, CARPETS, LINOLEUM, BEDSTEADS, BEDDING, REMOVALS AND STORAGE
R. STRAHAN & CO., Ltd.
T. Gillespie D. S. Gillespie
135 Stephen's Green

PHOENIX LAUNDRY
RUSSELL STREET, DUBLIN
Established Over 30 Years
The Only Laundry in Eire that can offer the public 3 services
For Full Particulars
Send postcard or phone DUBLIN 72028

Buy Your Coal, Iron, Steel, and Cement at
HEITONS
18, Westmoreland Street

IRELAND

DUBLIN (Continued)

Pims
of GEORGE'S STREET DUBLIN
★ *Let our 24 windows representative of over 40 Fashion and Household Departments be your Shopping Guide to* DUBLIN
PIM BROS. LTD., GEORGE'S ST., DUBLIN

W. LEON
24 GRAFTON STREET
Large Variety of Evening and Afternoon Gowns, Coats, Costumes, Fur Coats and Furs

Scotland

EDINBURGH

NEW SEASON'S CLOVER HONEY
George Gibson & Co.
BACON, CHEESE and BUTTERMEN
Tel. 25146-7 44, Queensferry Street

"The Scottish Calendar" 1942
With fresh quotations and proverbs
Price 3/-
Geo. Stewart & Co., Ltd.
92 George Street, EDINBURGH
(Mail Orders Filled 9d. Extra)

GLASGOW

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone Giffnock 2668 10 a. m. to 12 noon daily, except Saturday and Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

NEW SEASONS FURWEAR
Delightful New Creations in Mink, Ermine, Persian and Indian Lamb, Canadian and Russian Squirrel, etc.
COUPAR LIMITED
The Fur House
241, Sauchiehall Street
Glasgow, C. 2. Phone Douglas 2339

SCOTLAND
- SCOTTISH WOOLLENS
- REAL HAND WOVEN HARRIS TWEEDS
- COSTUME CLOTHS
- TRAVELLING RUGS ALL CLAN TARTANS
- FINEST CASHMERE, SHETLAND KNITWEAR AND SCARVES
- HIGHLAND OUTFITS.

SHETLAND INDUSTRIES
33 ARGYLL ARCADE, GLASGOW
TELEPHONE: CENTRAL 3511

A. GARDNER & SONS
LIMITED
Established 1832
The Leading Furnishing House of Scotland
We hold immense stocks in all Departments. Enquiries and inspection invited.
Estimates Free.
36, JAMAICA ST., GLASGOW, C. 1.

ALEXANDER SCOTT LTD.
Jewellers and Silversmiths
109 BUCHANAN STREET
Electric Clocks
Of All Descriptions
Chalmers Stores Ltd.
IRONMONGERS
683 GREAT WESTERN ROAD
Tel. Western 2207
GLASGOW

TAXIS
TWO-SEATERS
PHONE:
CENTRAL 7777-7778
ROBERT CUNNINGHAM
112-118 North Street, Glasgow, C. 3.
Office: 12 North Claremont Street
Private Cars for Hire
Petrol, etc. Garaging

WILLIAM ADAM
Colliery Agent and Merchant
Stobcross Mineral Station, Glasgow, C. 3
Prompt Attention to all orders. Keenest prices. Now that you have your cellars full keep them full.
ESTABLISHED 1879 TEL. CENT. 3725

LEWIS T. MACKEGGIE
Property Agent
Modern Houses for Sale and to Let Furnished
82, BATH STREET
Telephone Douglas 5891/2

RADIO
NEW SEASON'S MODELS
All wave receivers from 4 gns.
J. D. CUTHBERTSON & CO.
220-230 Sauchiehall St. Glasgow
Also at 141-145 High St., Ayr.
9 Gilmour St., Paisley

WILLIAM BLAIR
FAMILY BUTCHER
We stand for perfection in Quality and Service
22 MAIN STREET, BRIDGETON
TEL. BRIDGETON 2016

HELENSBURGH

Typewriting and Copying Office
THE COMMERCIAL BUREAU
38 West Clyde Street Tel. 95
HELENSBURGH
Depot for New and Rebuilt Typewriters—Ribbons, Carbons, etc.

Wit and Wisdom, Stories and Puzzles, Art and Comics

Daily Features Page

Anecdotes, Sunny Hours, Vocations, Camera Club, Etc.

Did You Ever Wonder

What Hogs Had to Do With Early Watches?

Early watches ran fast when the mainspring was wound tight and ran slower and slower as the spring unwound. At the beginning of the 17th century a hog bristle was introduced to regulate the speed of the watch. The bristle was tough and resilient—that is, when bent over to one side, it would spring back into position again when the pressure was removed. In the

HOGS HELPED TO RUN EARLY 17th CENTURY WATCHES

watch, the butt end of a straight hog bristle was anchored firmly in place and the other end was bent to and fro by the balance, the bristle serving the same purpose as the steel balance spring does today. Indeed, the popular name "hairspring" for the balance spring is thought to have originated in this early use of a hog bristle or hair for the purpose.

♪ ♪ ♪

Why a Stream of Water Was Run Through a Copper Works Chimney?

A copper works in Wales has a chimney two mile long. It runs from the works at the base of a high, steep mountain up the slope and to about 100 feet above the summit. A spring, issuing high on the mountain, is turned into the chimney, and the stream of water, cascading through almost the entire chimney's length, serves, to condense the copper smoke. The smoke previously had settled on the detriment of forage and crops.

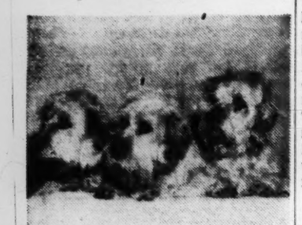
♪ ♪ ♪

Why the Tailor Uses a Thimble Without a Top?

Household thimbles commonly have tops because in ordinary sewing the tip of the finger is used to push the needle through the material. Tailors, however, encounter such thick, tough material that they have to use the side of the thimble to thrust the needle home. Consequently, their needles need no tops. The word thimble, by the way, comes from the Old English word for thumb, plus el or le, a suffix used in forming names of instruments, as in "handle." The word originally meant the thumb of a glove, and a leather thumbstall was the earliest thimble. Metal thimbles were not introduced until the 17th century.

W. P. Keasbey

Caption Contest



Monitor Camera Club from Ira M. Carroll, Beverly Hills, Calif.

The following are the ten best captions sent in for the Camera Club picture published on August 18:

"Wistful Thinking"
Gladys B. Randall, Miami.

"Aw! Can't we go too?"
Violet Van Wagner, New York.

"Tom, Dick and Harry"
Mrs. Leita W. Reeve, Oneida, N. Y., Mrs. Mae T. Donovan, Daytona Beach Fla., Mrs. Vera M. Ackhead, Montreal.

"A Solemn Occasion"
J. C. Bush, Chestnut Hill, Mass.

"Three-Whiskered-ears"
Barbara Jo Marks, Orange, N. J.

"The Three Rogues"
Edgar H. Clark, Flushing, N. Y.

"Eyes Right"
Kathleen Starnes, Downers Grove, Ill.

"Don't You Want to Buy a Dog?"
Isabella Hotchkiss, Fox Lake, Wis.

"Doleful, Soulful and Woeful"
C. M. Voyen, Estes Park, Colo.

"Three of a Kind"
W. A. Matson, Estes Park, Colo., Mrs. H. W. Prentice, Presho, S. D., J. Crocker, San Francisco, Mrs. Laura E. Pray, Beverly Hills, Calif., J. B. Stewart, Mead, Wash., Mrs. Alice M. Price, Jamestown, N. Y., Rich R. Reimann, Salem, Oregon, Mrs. Nellie V. Woodbury, Lead, S. D., Mary Bourn, Whittier, Calif., Emily L. Andem, New York, Elizabeth E. Geiger, West Hartford, Conn., Gladys Symonds, Boston, Mrs. Sallie Straus, Little Falls, N. Y., Mrs. Tressa A. Phillips, Wethersfield, Conn., Jane B. Allen, Longmeadow, Mass., Miss Helen E. Winkler, Boston, C. A. Crandall, Malden, Mass., Jack Watt, Chicago, Mrs. Ethel P. Wood, Farmington, Conn., Caroline E. Marshall, Omaha, Nebr., Bob Schaye, Beloit, Wis., Mrs. Margaret R. Demmons, Thomaston, Maine, Bertha Finkelstein, Chicago, Miss Antoinette Babson, Chicago, Mrs. Leroy C. Strauss, Gloversville, N. Y., W. J. Conover, Victoria, B. C., Mrs. D. F. Dearborn, Barrington, R. I., Miss Agnes Roxbury, Denver., Major B. W. Feild, San Francisco, Mable E. Raynor, Los Angeles.

Where Would You Find—

1. Lake Oneida?
2. A howdah?
3. The Duma?
4. The world famous statue unveiled on October 28, 1886?
5. The Fiesta de Amancaes?
6. The Stalin Motor Factory?
7. The nation which has the world's 3rd greatest fleet?
8. Richards Field?
9. The Isthmus of Kra?
10. The site of the first airport to be built in New England by the First Corps Area Constructing Quartermaster?

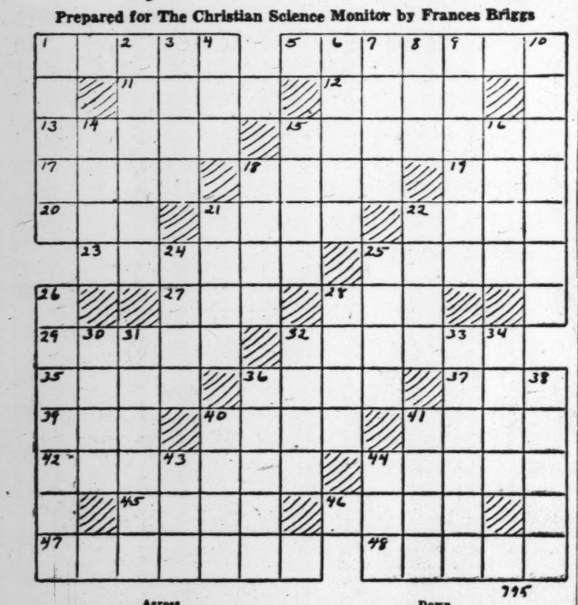
(Answers appear on this page)

A Verse for Today . . .

Fear thou not; for I am with thee: be not dismayed; for I am thy God: I will strengthen thee; yea, I will help thee; yea, I will uphold thee with the right hand of my righteousness.—Isa. 41:10.

Daily Crossword Quiz

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor by Frances Briggs



Across

1—What French city contains the Luxor obelisk?
5—What was first name of Perrault, writer of Mother Goose stories?
11—What is most universally distributed of all metals?
12—What is a potpourri?
13—Who sculptured "Hand of God"?
15—Who is a young fellow in Goldsmith's "She Stoops to Conquer"?
17—What do you call the difference in favor of one as against another?
18—What is Escamillo's singing voice in "Carmen"?
19—What is a diminutive of Margaret?
20—Yellow ocher is what?
21—According to Petrach, what "accomplishes all things"?
22—Who were the "Wise Men of the East"?
23—The famous Comstock lode was discovered in what State of U. S.?
25—What is largest size of type having a specific name?
27—Frozen water.
28—Because.
29—If you owned a Suffolk punch, it would be what animal?
32—Who was Spanish conqueror of Mexico?
35—What is one of Great Lakes?
36—Learning.
37—Devoured.
39—What is a river of Poland?
40—The lammergeier is a bird, hare, or fish—which?
41—Eras.
42—Where was Thomas Hardy born?
44—What is a company of seamen who man a ship (pl.)?
45—Comfort.
46—Would you tame, wear, or mail a billet-doux?
47—Who was one of most eminent of modern painters?
48—Worker in stone is what?

Down

1—The Parian Chronicle was supposed to have been kept on what island?
2—What did Sphinx propose to the Thebans?
3—What is the rainbow often called?
4—What was relationship of Julian Hawthorne to Nathaniel?
6—"A man's —— is his castle."
7—What do you call a charitable gift?
8—To tear.
9—Who is a legendary figure mentioned in the Koran?
10—Tannhäuser wins Elizabeth's love by doing what?
14—Valhalla was residence of what god?
15—What is fluid rock?
16—Who is ensign of Othello?
18—To portend.
21—Valenciennes is a kind of what?
22—What is an emporium?
24—What is a tool for holding work?
25—Heart.
26—Who is chief Attic hero of Greek mythology?
28—Who is said to have put the world on wheels?
30—What is a seaport city of Algeria?
31—Player at quoits tries for what?
33—What is a string of several threads twisted together?
33—What actress gained fame as Sadie Thompson in "Rain"?
34—Cloth made from flax.
38—What is a manufacturing city of Germany?
40—Foundation.
41—Tune.
43—To loiter.
44—Projection on a wheel is what?

(Answer Block Appears Among the Advertisements)

FACTS & FIGURES

THERE ARE NOW MORE THAN
51,647,000
WAGE EARNERS
IN THE U.S. THE HIGHEST NUMBER IN THE COUNTRY'S HISTORY.
THE AMERICAN SOLDIER'S DAILY RATION OF MILK IS 1 PINT.
IT'S A FACT THE AVERAGE AMERICAN BUYS A NEW SUIT ONLY ONCE IN EVERY 3 YEARS.
SPECIAL
3 CANS 25¢
THE AVERAGE TIN CAN HAS 2% TIN AND 98% STEEL
K. PARRIS

The Art of Assembly

"To the end that Efficiency, Justice, and Courtesy may prevail in our deliberative bodies." —Thomas Jefferson

Parliamentary Law Practice

Intelligent Preparation

No one would seek to join an orchestra without a knowledge of music and familiarity with some instrument. No one tries to join a game without knowing the rules of the game.

Football coaches tell us that they do not permit their prospective teams to enter a game without much preliminary preparation. They require setting-up exercises, knowledge of the rules of the game, and then—practice, practice, practice.

But people blithely join clubs of all kinds without a particle of preparation.

We often hear someone say, "I do not need to study the rules of procedure, for I never expect to preside." This person forgets that a chairman cannot make a meeting, that the conduct of the business is the play and interplay of all the members of the meeting, and it is no more imperative for the presiding officer to know the law and obey it than it is incumbent upon the humblest member. It is an axiom that a chain is only as strong as its weakest link.

Awana Slaker-James

Pronunciation Of Proper Names In the News

Pronunciations in this feature are provided by the publishers of Webster's New International Dictionary, Second Edition, copyright 1934, by G. & C. Merriam Company.

Aguirre, Dr. Pedro (pā'-thrō ä-gēr'-rā)—President of Chile.

Bottai, Giuseppe (jōō-zĕp'-pā bōt-tä'-ē)—Italian Minister of Education and Editor of the magazine "Critica Facista."

Castillo, Ramon (rä-mōn' käs-tē'-yō)—Vice-President of Argentina.

Darlan, Admiral Jean (zhăn' dàr'-lăn') — Vice-Premier of France.

Fombrun, Charles (shàrl fôn'-brûn')—Foreign Minister of Haiti.

Ishimaru, Lieut. Commander Tota (tō-dä'ī-shī-mä-rōō—even accent)—Japanese Naval Authority.

Penaranda, Enrique (ān-re'-kā pä'-nyä-rän'-dä) — President of Bolivia.

Sakonji, Vice-Admiral Seizo (sĕ-ī-zō sä-kōn-jī—even accent) — Japanese Minister of Commerce and Industry.

Timoshenko, Semyon (sĕ-myôn' tyī-mō'-shĕn-kō)—Commander of Soviet's central army defending Moscow.

Ubico, Jorge (KŌR'-KĀ ōō-bē'-kō) — President-General Dictator of Guatemala.

From Webster's New International Dictionary, Second Edition:

Dniepropetrovsk (dynĕp'-rō-pyĕ-trôfsk') shown in Webster's as **Dnepropetrovsk**—Hydro-electric center in Russia.

Karelia, Isthmus of (kā-rē'-lī-ā) — One of the points at which Russia invaded Finland.

Krivoi Rog (krē-voi' rōg')—Town in Ukraine. A rich mining area.

Tehuantepec (tā-wän'-tā-pĕk')—Name of a city, a gulf, and an isthmus in Mexico.

Key: āle, chāotic, cāre, ădd, ăccount, ärm, ăsk, sofā; ēve, hēre, ĕvent, ĕnd, silĕnt, makēr; īce, ĭll, charity; ōld, ōbey, ôrb, ŏdd, sŏft, cŏnnect; fōōd, fo͝ot; out, oil; cūbe, ûnite, ûrn, ŭp, circŭs, menu; chair; go; sing; then, thin; natūre, verdûre; K=ch in G. ich, ach; boN; yet; zh=z in azure.

Daily Quotation

God for His service needeth not proud work of human skill:
They please Him best who labour most in peace to do His will.

—Wordsworth

Monitor Camera Club from James A. Eden, Leeds, England

The Youthful Yachtsman

The Amusing Things We Say

'Why Don't You Dun Him?'

How easily and blithely we moderns roll off quaint and amusing expressions with scarcely a thought or care as to why we should among other things always speak of **dunning a person** for money he owes us. But back in England during the reign of Henry VII, everybody knew what it meant and having a person dunned was a serious matter. It meant sending John Dun, the hard-boiled constable of Lincoln, to collect the debt for you. Dun could always be depended upon to collect a bad debt in spite of the failure of others since it was a case of "pay up or get locked up." Because of Dun's ability to collect bills so successfully, whenever people complained of their own inability to collect a debt, it was customary to say, "Why don't you Dun him?"—L. V.

"I Record only the Sunny Hours"

Kindness Wins Job

Detroit

Because he loved dogs, John Walsh of Garden City, Michigan, a cripple who had been disabled at his work several years ago, went out into the night on February 20 to rescue a half-frozen puppy which had been thrown from an automobile. His act of kindness to the whimpering half-starved dog was responsible for filling Mr. Walsh's fondest wish, to have a steady job again.

When a local newspaper published an account of Mr. Walsh's rescue of the puppy, it also mentioned the fact that John Walsh was an expert tool and die maker, who through physical disability was unable to secure steady work, and for several years he found it difficult to provide for himself and his three children.

Now everything is changed for Mr. Walsh is steadily employed with The Ford Motor Company and he is happy to again be able to support his little family in comfort.

The Ford plant employs many men in full time jobs who have physical handicaps. They are assigned to work which does not overtax them, and in gratitude for the opportunity to earn, they are all doing a fine job, happy in the knowledge they are self supporting.

Brazil's Bottleneck

Inadequate transportation from mines to seaboard is the bottleneck that has delayed exploitation of Brazil's rich mineral resources.

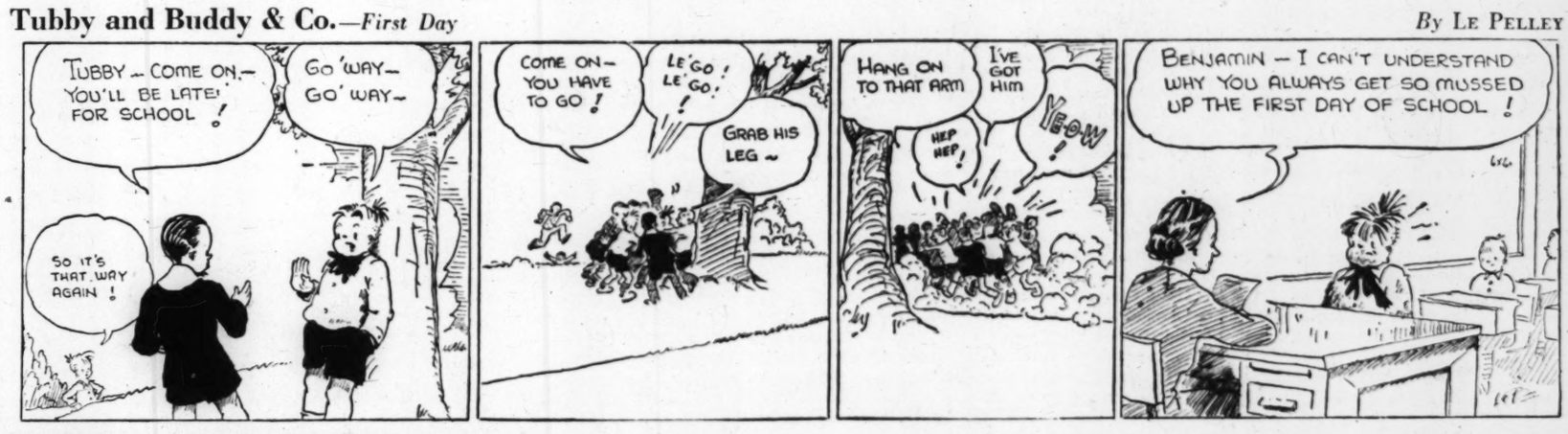
Where Would You Find—

(Answers)

1. A large lake in Oneida and Oswego Counties in New York
2. The railed or canopied seat on the back of an elephant, used widely in India.
3. The first Russian national parliament; organized in 1905.
4. The Statute of Liberty in New York Harbor; 1,000,000 people were present at the ceremony.
5. One of the most colorful South American fiestas, it is held annually at Lima, Peru on June 24th; named for the yellow flower in bloom at this time.
6. This automobile plant is one of the largest industrial factories in Moscow.
7. Japan.
8. A U. S. Army flying field at Fairfax Airport, Kansas City, Kansas.
9. It connects the Malay Peninsula and Thailand.
10. The new military airport is located at Fort Devens, Massachusetts.

Tubby and Buddy & Co.—*First Day*

By Le Pelley


TUBBY — COME ON — YOU'LL BE LATE FOR SCHOOL !
GO 'WAY — GO' WAY —
SO IT'S THAT WAY AGAIN !
COME ON — YOU HAVE TO GO !
LE'GO ! LE'GO !
GRAB HIS LEG —
HANG ON TO THAT ARM
I'VE GOT HIM
HEP HEP !
YE-OW !
BENJAMIN — I CAN'T UNDERSTAND WHY YOU ALWAYS GET SO MUSSED UP THE FIRST DAY OF SCHOOL !

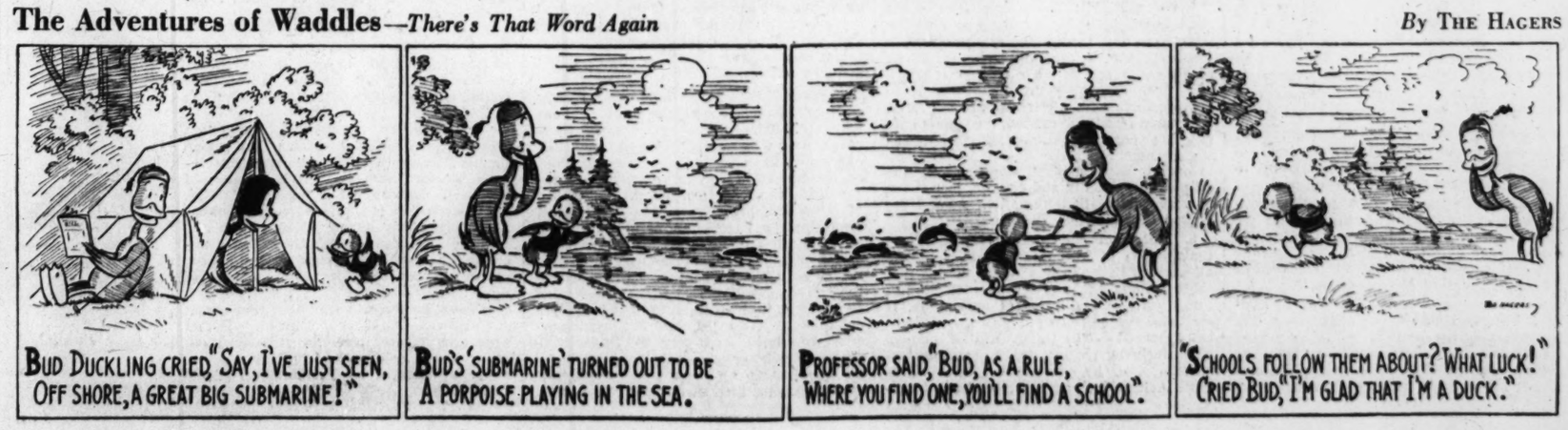
The Diary of Snubs, Our Dog—*Sniff—Sniff*

By Rodgers

The Boss celebrated our first day at home by sleeping late this A.M.
But not me- No- sir- e- e!
I wanted to know what has been going on around here all summer-
And the best way to do that is to get up early-
SNIFF SNIFF
And put my ol' sniffer to work!

The Adventures of Waddles—*There's That Word Again*

By The Hagers


BUD DUCKLING CRIED, "SAY, I'VE JUST SEEN, OFF SHORE, A GREAT BIG SUBMARINE!"
BUD'S 'SUBMARINE' TURNED OUT TO BE A PORPOISE PLAYING IN THE SEA.
PROFESSOR SAID, "BUD, AS A RULE, WHERE YOU FIND ONE, YOU'LL FIND A SCHOOL".
"SCHOOLS FOLLOW THEM ABOUT? WHAT LUCK!" CRIED BUD, "I'M GLAD THAT I'M A DUCK."

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 2, 1941 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

Editorials

"Our Full Part"

After two years of visible conflict the second World War has brought active hostilities to nearly thirty nations. Gradually the invisible conflict, which had been in progress for several years before September 3, 1939, has become clearer in its outlines and meaning. One by one nations have found themselves forced to take sides. One by one they have found themselves forced to submit or resist the "forces of insane violence" let loose by Hitlerism. One by one they have proved there can be no retreat, no compromise in face of those forces.

That is the background for President Roosevelt's Labor Day declaration that Americans "must do our full part in conquering them." The President's speech was chiefly a plea to his fellow countrymen to keep alert and do their part effectively. In one statement—"we shall do everything in our power to crush Hitler and his Nazi forces"—he appeared to go beyond this plea to a promise. And in saying that America must not only make the "weapons of freedom" in increasing quantity but "more greatly safeguard" their delivery to the front lines, Mr. Roosevelt gave fresh hope to the British, the Chinese and the Russians.

Supporting the President the voices of three great leaders of Labor in Britain and America — Ernest Bevin, Sidney Hillman and William Green—were united on this Labor Day. They underscored the President's reminder to Labor that a totalitarian world has no room for trade unionism. There is increasing evidence that, despite an amazing amount of irresponsibility and the repeated crippling of defense production by strikes, American Labor is coming nearer to the position of British Labor, which even before the war was awake to the perils of appeasement.

British workers have not rejected Nazi peace offensives because they wanted to fight. They foresaw that they would have to bear the brunt of the working and the fighting. They have seen that it is their homes and their children that stand on the front line in a bombing war. But they have chosen time after time to take all that the Nazis can send rather than accept any false peace. They have seen that no class and no nation can afford to sleep in face of the common danger, that all must do their part. Can Americans do less? So far their part is only to work. But how much more fully they could do that!

Can Finland Have Peace?

The Nazi grip was being felt by Finland before the Finns entered the war against Russia. Domestic political developments in Finland showed the influence of Nazi victories elsewhere, as well as fear of Russia. New political movements were taking form in which pro-Nazi as well as extremely nationalistic groups were coming to the front. This was not a true reflection of the wishes of the Finnish people, but it did reflect Finland's increasingly delicate position which placed that small country ultimately in the Nazi orbit.

Unconfirmed, and indeed officially denied, reports of peace feelers between Russia and Finland, may yet prove to have some basis. But for the Finns to conclude a separate peace with Moscow would likely bring upon Finland a harsher experience than that which she is now suffering. Peace with Russia would almost certainly mean war with Germany, political chaos within Finland and, short of military marvels by combined Russian and Finnish forces, the reduction of Finland to the status of an occupied country.

The Finns might hope, of course, that the threat of British military operations against Finland in the north would be recognized by Berlin as an extenuating circumstance. But whether this threat could be of such direct interest to the Nazis as to warrant a Finnish peace with Russia and the freeing of large Russian forces for use against the Germans elsewhere is doubtful.

The 'Little Fellow' Produces

For a time it was thought the United States Government might have to pay a bonus of some kind to stimulate the farming out or subcontracting of defense orders to smaller business firms instead of allowing them to become concentrated among big companies.

Such a premium still may be necessary in certain lines. But a news release issued by the War Department last week indicates that the small business men of the country may be able oftentimes actually to save money for Uncle Sam.

The Quartermaster General wanted 1,250,000 woolen coats. Instead of advertising for bids in one lot it was decided to award orders for not more than 50,000 garments to any one manufacturer. Eighty-one firms submitted bids. The work, instead of going to a single low bidder, was spread among twenty-five concerns. Result: the Army got coats at 10 per cent lower cost than prevailed a few months ago.

Home and Sunday School

Chromosomes and reflexes, it appears, are not such conclusive regulators of the sources of juvenile crime as the clinics of yesteryear tried to establish. Home and Sunday School count for more, according to a triple survey conducted in San Francisco, to determine the reasons and remedies for the serious problem of delinquency.

A special Community Chest committee, taking part in the survey, designates the spiritual training which a child receives from parents and from Sunday School teaching as being "the greatest single factor" in restraining youth from criminal activity. This part of the report concludes that no clinic can meet the problems of child behavior so effectively or permanently as can the influence of sound moral guidance received at home or in church.

Federal Bureau of Investigation records support the San Francisco findings. Tracing the history of some of the most notorious gangsters brought to justice during the past fifteen years, one arrives in most cases at a condition of utter lack of home discipline and moral direction in early life.

The people on the Pacific Coast who demanded the survey under discussion and indicated their readiness to support an active program to combat locally the influences harmful to youth are to be congratulated. Combining the findings of the schools, the juvenile courts and social investigators throughout the city should furnish a sufficiently broad basis on which to begin the constructive work.

Bigger Defense Dollars

There are at least three ways of getting money for defense in the United States. One, obviously, is by taxation. Another was pointed out the other day by Livingston W. Houston, representative of the National Association of Manufacturers, before the Senate Finance Committee. He spoke these cogent words:

> Economy in non-defense spending is as effective a method of financing defense activity as raising additional revenue through taxation.

General expenditures of the Federal Government have been approximately $91,000,000 lower thus far this fiscal year than during the corresponding period last year—a reduction not quite 10 per cent.

A third method of finding money for national defense was pointed out—though not specifically in those terms—by a recent report from the Senate special committee investigating the national defense program. This report dealt with construction of the camps and cantonments which were rushed to completion within a few months to house 1,200,000 men of the Regular Army, National Guard and selective service trainees.

The report recognized the exceptional circumstances under which this work was done, but it averred that the War Department should have had plans available for such an expansion and that by adequate planning more than $100,000,000 could have been saved out of the $1,000,000,000 which soon will have been spent on cantonment construction.

The investigating committee presumably will make reports on other phases of the great defense spending program. It is wholesome that it should do so. Such criticisms are not really backward-looking. They convey recommendations as to how defense dollars can be made to go farther in the future and even as the current program proceeds. That is one way to gain money for defense—by saving even defense funds that might be wastefully used.

Or to put it another way: If every defense dollar can be made to do a bigger job, it becomes, in effect, a bigger dollar.

Keeping Highways Safer

Kentucky has a very good law which prohibits the sale of spirituous liquors in counties without organized county police forces. Thus the intrinsic qualities for mischief-breeding of distilled alcoholic beverages are recognized by the legal authorities in the State where whisky has been a chief article of commerce for a century and a half.

Under the Kentucky law, liquor may be sold in cities—if permitted under county option—but is prohibited in unprotected rural districts. One excellent effect of such a law is the inability of drinking motorists to buy liquor at rural taverns or roadside restaurants, except in a few places. County police forces are the exception in Kentucky.

Why would not such a law be adaptable to other States? Rural taverns and other places where liquor is sold often become notoriously disorderly. Moreover, any step toward the separation of alcohol and gasoline is in the interest of public safety.

Thinking Toward Peace: The Streit Plan for Federal Union

This newspaper, convinced that no sound peace can be made with Hitlerism, and that constructive thinking, toward genuine peace is the best answer to Nazi peace offensives, is presenting under this title some of the proposals for newer new orders. We shall have something to say about some of them, and we hope readers will join the discussion. Today we present from Clarence K. Streit's "Union Now With Britain" (published by Harper & Brothers), a statement of his plan supported by the organization, Federal Union, Inc., 10 East Fortieth Street, New York.

It is proposed here that we create now the nucleus of that free world republic that must be formed some day by men like you and me and the neighbors. . . . The proposal is that we Americans invite the men and women of the other democracies that speak our language—the United Kingdom, Eire, Canada, Australia, New Zealand and the Union of South Africa—to unite with us to form this nucleus on the following basis:

1. *The End:* The Constitution of the government—called here The Union—that we thus establish shall have the same fundamental aims as the United States Constitution and uphold the universal principles of the Declaration of Independence.

2. *The Means:* The new government shall be a Federal Union—that is, its machinery for governing the relations between the people of the member democracies shall be modeled on the U. S. A. system of Federal Union, in the sense that the Canadian, Australian, South African and Swiss governments are already modeled on this American invention.

3. *Citizenship and Representation:* The citizens of each member democracy, like those of each State in the U. S. A., shall be equal citizens of The Union with a voice in its government in proportion to their numbers. They shall exercise this voice through the British system of representative government, in the sense in which the citizens of the U. S. A. and other democratic Federal Unions have already adopted this English invention, with the usual Federal safeguards for the less populous democracies.

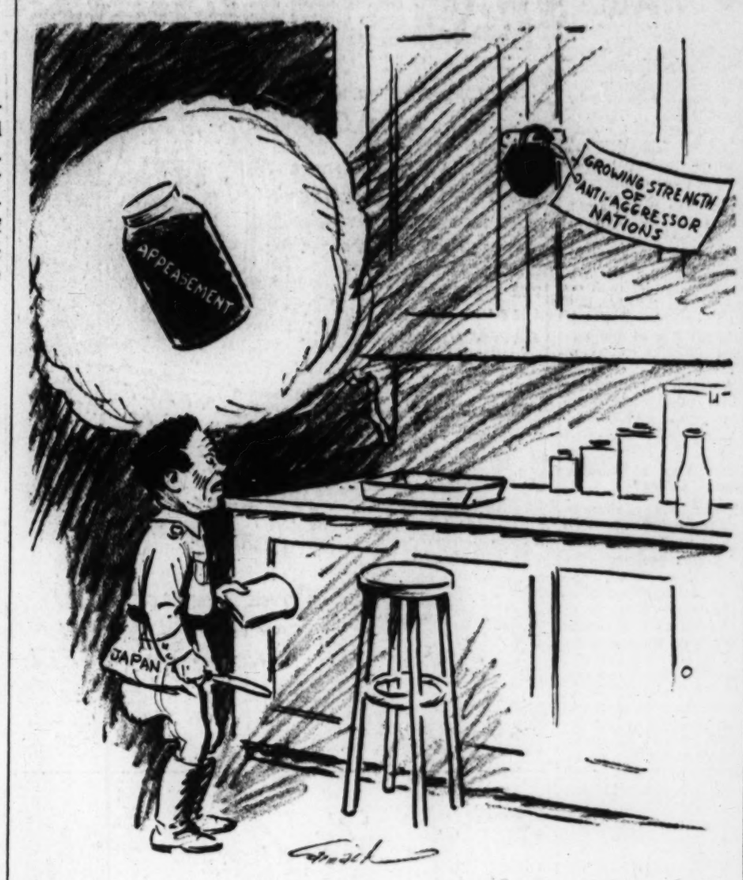
4. *Union Rights:* The Union Government shall have the same limited but effective powers as the United States Government, notably: To make war and peace for all its members, to govern their foreign relations and their non-self-governing territory; to provide them with a common defense force, a common free trade market, a common currency, a common postal and communications system, and a common citizenship; and to operate directly on, through and for the citizens individually and equally, just as the governments of both the U. S. A. and the United Kingdom now do.

5. *Individual and National Rights:* The Constitution of The Union shall guarantee all persons living in it a Bill of Rights that shall include at least freedom of speech, press, religion and peaceful association. It shall also guarantee that all rights not specifically granted to The Union shall be retained exclusively by the member democracies respectively, or by the people. These rights shall include the right of Americans to retain their present Federal Republic, the right of the British to retain among themselves their monarchy, the right of organized, non-English-speaking member democracies to be as safeguarded in their language and customs as are the French in Canada, the Dutch Afrikanders in South Africa and the Spanish in New Mexico, and similar rights for every member people to maintain its national identity.

6. *Admission of New Members:* The Union shall provide that colonies and Latin-American and other outside nations shall be admitted to it as States are admitted to the U. S. A., on a basis of equality with the founders and without being required to give more effective guarantees of democracy and disarmament than the founders themselves give, until The Union shall gradually become the government of all mankind and armament be reduced to a world police force.

7. *Peace Terms:* The Union shall offer at once to establish normal peaceful relations with all outside nations. As regards those now at war with any of its members it shall offer to do this on a basis of no annexations or occupation of foreign territory, no indemnities or reparations except the return of returnable property, and the settlement by arbitration, conciliation or judicial action of all disputes that led to this war, as well as all subsequent questions that cannot be settled by direct negotiation. To help hasten the establishment of real peace, The Union shall pledge itself to admit to it, once normal conditions are restored, those European peoples who have long governed themselves democratically, or who prove their readiness for membership by the way in which they restore at home their own free rights as men.

Not So Easy for the Jam Boys Nowadays



Romance . . . Almost

Somebody said, glancing from the tall, shy man to me, "You two ought to like each other; you're both from Washington."

It was silly, of course, but immediately we did like each other. He looked so relieved, in fact, that it was funny. He came over and sat beside me, but before we could get into any reminiscences about Washington, someone had tossed a ball of conversational yarn into the air, and all were tangled pleasantly in it.

The subject was children . . . and how much they seem to have these days, compared with the hugely successful simple toys we all knew when we were youngsters.

"I took my nephew shopping," one man began, and then he told of his luridly unsuccessful attempt to delight the child with extravagant merchandise.

"Too many toys . . . too many shops to buy 'em in," my shy friend said. "Now we . . . we had only Mrs. Hinckley."

"Mrs. Hinckley's!" I cried in an ecstatic undertone. "Why, did you know Mrs. Hinckley?"

"The little notion shop on the corner? Sure," he said, hardly able to believe the coincidence.

"Ribbon and stationery, toys and notions . . . and a bell to tinkle on her door when you came in unexpectedly before she had her morning housework done?"

"Yep," he said. "I'd forgotten the bell. But I remember her hurrying in and tying on her white apron as she came in from her nice little rooms in the back of the store. . . ."

* * *

"And what a nickel would buy!" I cried. "Once she had a whole shelf of pink tin baby carriages two inches high. . . ."

"I never noticed those," he said, elbowing my memory out of the way pleasantly, "But she did have kites and balloons and wonderful licorice shoe-strings."

"Two for a cent! . . . and do you remember the marshmallow bananas? . . . tasting like the gilt paint they used to put on radiators . . . delicious!"

"I used to have to go in and buy my mother hairnets sometimes," he said. "Imagine asking a boy to run around to Mrs. Hinckley's to buy hairnets!"

"Unreasonable," I agreed. "And if there were other children in the store, I suppose you just fooled around and waited until they'd gone."

"Only other children never seemed to *get* gone," he said ruefully. "Mrs. Hinckley's was a place you couldn't hurry away from."

"And remember Halloween?"

"What black and orange crepe paper! What false faces! And black and orange candy in the little glass dishes in the candy case. The penny candy case!"

"Her grown-up daughter used to do the Halloween decorations," I remembered.

"Oh . . . did she have a daughter? I thought it was a son. I'm sure it was a son," he said.

"No. Her name was Myrtle . . . she sang, and sometimes you'd hear her practicing in the parlor."

"I don't remember that," he said, troubled by my departure. "But I do remember . . ."

* * *

The bustling little Somebody who had started all this now came over to break it up. We had drawn a very provocative screen of tête-à-tête around us, which seemed to leave the rest of the party out on the drafty edge of formality.

"I knew you two would like each other," she said getting back to where we came in. "Both of you coming from Washington, and everything. . . ."

"You don't talk like a Westerner," he said, almost accusingly.

"You don't talk like a Washingtonian," I said.

Then the fluttery Somebody cried, "Oh, my . . . wasn't I silly? Of course, you do come from Washington . . . but not the same Washington."

"Seattle," he said glumly to me.

"D. C.," I admitted forlornly to him.

"But what about Mrs. Hinckley?" we both said at once.

He pulled down all the curtains of his nice friendly face then, and I could see he suspected me of just pretending to fit into his remembering of Mrs. Hinckley. But she was real to me . . . so *he* must have just made her up!

We got up then simultaneously, and plunged into conversation with other people. All evening I could see him suspecting me . . . resenting me even.

But just before we left, he came back and put out his big Western hand.

"Know what I think?" he said. "I think there must have been two Mrs. Hinckleys."

"I think there must have been thousands of them," I said. "Named different names of course . . . thousands of them on all kinds of neighborhood corners."

"Yep, I wouldn't be surprised," he said. "That's what made it so nice being a youngster in those days, when a penny was something to spend. . . ."

"And a nickel was dizzy wealth."

"And a dime hardly ever happened."

"There must have been thousands of them . . . all over the country," he said.

"From Washington to Washington," we agreed.

MARGARET LEE RUNBECK

Mirror of World Opinion

Dry Sentiment Increasing?

Edward E. Blake, chairman of the Prohibition National Committee, issued a statement calling attention to the result of a recent survey made by Fortune magazine, contained in its August issue. He said: "This survey showed that 39 7-10 per cent of the persons polled are willing to support a national prohibition law.

"This confirms a similar survey made by Dr. Gallup in November, 1940, but shows an increase of 7 7-10 per cent in prohibition sentiment over the Gallup figures. The Gallup survey reported 32 per cent ready to vote for national prohibition.

"These surveys show that prohibition sentiment is steadily increasing. The reason for this as given by those who were interrogated during these surveys is because of local evils growing out of the liquor traffic. These evils consist of increase in drunkenness, particularly among young people and women; violations of the liquor laws unchecked by local administrators; and a close connection between vice and the sale of liquor.

"Newspaper reports also show that recent disturbances, near-riots and murders in and near Army camps, have with few exceptions been caused by drunken civilians and soldiers."—Statement by Prohibition National Committee.

The Wide Horizon

Tropical Plymouth Rock

By Roland Hall Sharp

A saga of religious conviction and pioneering, comparable in some ways to the migration of Pilgrims and Puritans from seventeenth-century Europe, is being written in the tropical wilderness of Paraguay.

Hutterians and Mennonites they are—334 men, women, and children when last reported. They are braving hardships and strange dangers of the unconquered tropics in search of a new home where they may live as their conscience leads.

Driven from the Third Reich by Nazi intolerance, many of them had gone to England. There they joined established communities of their fellows. The English hosts were friendly, but wartime stresses made a move desirable; Hutterians are pacifists.

Paraguay offered land. After many vicissitudes the entire band crossed submarine-infested seas to South America.

Since then, letters telling experiences of the pioneers read like chapters from covered-wagon days, in a tropical setting.

* * *

Intensely human, this story has a broader meaning. It throws light on possibilities for settling South America's tropical open spaces with other colonists from temperate climes.

The task is not easy. Many similar attempts have been made in the past. In Panama you can see washed-out, poverty-stricken German settlers who came to the jungle full of hopes. Hiram Bingham dreamed of establishing unemployed North Americans in the wilds of Bolivia, but gave up the venture. In Brazil, David Ricker, Sallie Vaughan, and her sister, Mattie, are the last of 200 American Confederates who settled in the Amazon Valley just after the War Between the States.

Non-Iberian peoples have not done well except in the more temperate, or more developed, zones of South America. To the Spanish and Portuguese has fallen the major task of conquering tropical South America—so far as it has been conquered.

The Hutterians have plunged into the wilderness of Paraguay, not from choice, but because the world of today seemed to leave them no refuge of the kind they desired, except in the wilderness.

The first introduction to South America off the beaten track came with third-class travel on the river boat from Buenos Aires to Asunción, capital of Paraguay. First class is one thing in South America, and this is what most visitors see. Third class is . . . third class.

During ten days and nights they experienced conditions, in the words of a letter, "especially sleeping accommodations, bad beyond anything we had expected."

On a small barge, attached by ropes to another boat, they followed the Rio Paraguay northward past jungle where gaudy parrots could not entirely distract attention from the mosquitoes.

* * *

So, after many days, they arrived at Puerto Casado, just north of the Tropic of Capricorn. There they boarded "the one and only train into the interior, travelling due west." In eleven hours they traversed less than one hundred miles, on a railway described as not far removed from those chugging across the North American West in the 1860's.

Wagons completed the journey to Filadelfia, the "chief village in the Mennonite colony."

From Filadelfia parties of exploration were sent out, seeking permanent sites for the newcomers. Hardships took their toll, as they did during that first winter at Plymouth. But instead of ice and snow, these pioneers encountered 105 degrees in the shade and hordes of insects.

An SOS was sent out to friends in more comfortable surroundings for tools, plows, harrows, and work cattle.

After some time in the Chaco, where Paraguay and Bolivia had only recently fought their decimating war, the colonists gladly heard from an exploration party that what they were seeking existed across the Rio Paraguay, in Alto Paraguay, a region known as Primavera, or land of Springtime.

Yet adventures were not over with this discovery. Arriving by river barge at Puerto Rosario, the settlers found only some stone steps set in a mud bank where a landing was expected. Heavy crates of equipment were unloaded only with greatest difficulty.

Rolling and forested, Primavera delighted the wanderers after their sojourn in the Chaco.

Completing the parallel with Plymouth, the Hutterites gave thanks without even waiting for the first fruits of their sowing. Aided from abroad through the Society of Friends in Philadelphia, they tell their story in letters sent out by Guy Johnson and E. C. H. Arnold, members of the community.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

FOUNDED 1908 BY MARY BAKER EDDY

An International Daily Newspaper

Published daily except Sundays and holidays. Communications regarding the conduct of this newspaper, articles, and illustrations for publication should be addressed to Editorial Department, The Christian Science Monitor, One, Norway Street, Boston, Mass.

Member of the Associated Press

The Associated Press reserves the right to all telegraph and local news credited to it or not otherwise credited.

Republication rights of special dispatches are reserved to The Christian Science Publishing Society.

The Christian Science Monitor is on sale in Christian Science Reading Rooms throughout the world, and is obtainable at newsstands.

Subscription price, payable in advance, postpaid to all countries:

One year....$12.00 — Three months $3.00
Six months....$6.00 — One month....$1.00

Single Copies, 5 cents

Cost of Remailing Monitors:

United States: 1 cent for each two ounces or fraction thereof.

Foreign, including Canada, Newfoundland and Pan-American countries: 1½ cents for each two ounces or fraction thereof.

NEWS OFFICES

WASHINGTON: 1287-1293 National Press Building, Washington, D. C.
EASTERN: 500 Fifth Avenue, New York City.
CENTRAL: 333 North Michigan Avenue, Chicago.
PACIFIC: 625 Market Street, San Francisco.
SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA: 210 West Seventh Street, Los Angeles.
EUROPEAN: Burwood House, Caxton St., London, S. W. 1.
PARIS: Elysée Building, 56 Faubourg St.-Honoré.
BERLIN: Berlin W8, Behrenstr. 55.
GENEVA: 16 rue du Mont Blanc.
AUSTRALIA AND NEW ZEALAND: 46 Pitt Street, Sydney, Australia.

BRANCH ADVERTISING OFFICES

New York....500 Fifth Avenue
Chicago....Suite 2900, 333 No. Michigan Avenue
Detroit....3-101 General Motors Building
Miami....1339 Inrraham Building
St. Louis....811 Olive Street
Kansas City....1002 Walnut Street
San Francisco....625 Market Street
Los Angeles....210 West Seventh Street
Seattle....1326 Fifth Avenue
London....Burwood House, Caxton St., S. W. 1
Paris....56 Faubourg St. Honoré
Geneva....16 rue du Mont Blanc
Australia and New Zealand: 46 Pitt Street, Sydney, Australia.

Advertising rates given on application. While endeavoring to accept only reliable advertisements, The Christian Science Publishing Society will not be responsible to the public for advertisements, and the right to decline or discontinue any advertisement is reserved.

CIRCULATION SERVICE BUREAUS

NEW ENGLAND: One, Norway Street, Boston, Mass.
EASTERN: 500 Fifth Avenue, New York City.
CENTRAL: 333 North Michigan Avenue, Chicago.
WESTERN: 210 West Seventh Street, Los Angeles.
EUROPEAN: Burwood House, Caxton St., London, S. W. 1.
AUSTRALIA AND NEW ZEALAND: 46 Pitt Street, Sydney, Australia.

Published by THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY
Boston, Mass., U. S. A.

Publishers of The Christian Science Journal, Christian Science Sentinel, The Herald of Christian Science (German, French, Scandinavian, Dutch and Braille Editions), Christian Science Quarterly.